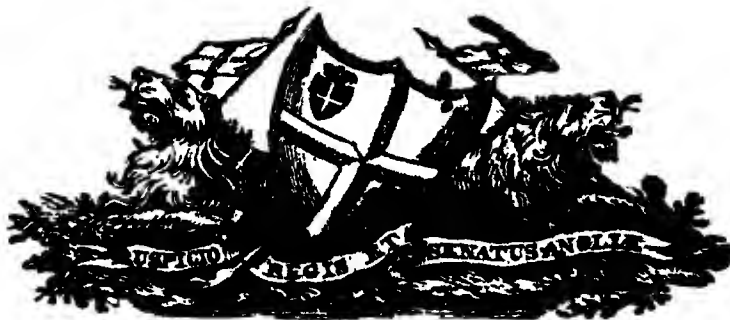


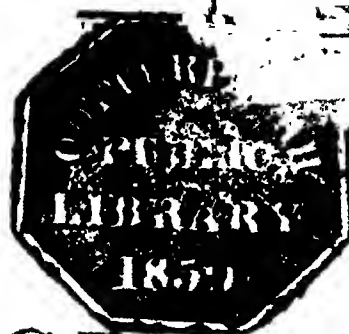
THE
ASIATIC
ANNUAL REGISTER,
OR,
A VIEW OF THE HISTORY
OF
HINDUSTAN,
AND OF THE
POLITICS, COMMERCE AND LITERATURE
OF
ASIA,
For the Year 1800.



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PREFACE.

THE manner in which our first volume has been received by the Public, whilst it forbids us to recur to it, except to signify our thanks, gives us reason to hope, that as the present volume has been composed with no less diligence, it may afford as much satisfaction.

Experience has confirmed our opinion of the convenience, as well as utility of the general plan of the REGISTER; but, in
one

PREFACE

one or two of the departments, some alterations have been introduced, which it seems proper to explain. Finding, as we proceeded in our investigation of the HISTORY of BRITISH INDIA, that it necessarily embraced the views and interests of various Nations, we thought it requisite to take up more extensive grounds, and, instead of confining ourselves to an Historical Mémoir of the British Possessions in Hindustan, to give a GENERAL HISTORY of the Connection between that Empire, and the different European Powers that formed settlements in it. We have accordingly altered the title of our History; and have, in our second Chapter, taken a view of the Rise, Progress and Decline of the Portuguese Establishments in India.

In the arrangement of the CHRONICLE, we have made some alterations, of which
those

those who are interested in that department will, we trust, approve. The different articles of intelligence have been either abridged, or detailed, as the subjects of them appeared to us to require, and regularly inserted according to the order of time: And the Gentlemen belonging to the Company's Civil and Military Establishments will observe, that we have attended to their suggestions, in regard to the ANNUAL LIST of PROMOTIONS.

The other departments of the Work have been executed in the same manner as in our last volume; but the MISCELLANEOUS TRACTS will be found to contain a greater variety of original matter.

With respect to the lateness of the publication of this volume, we solicit the indulgence of the Public. It was owing,
in

in the first instance, to the dispute between the Journeymen Printers and their Masters; and the occurrence of some unforeseen circumstances occasioned a still farther delay.

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Shewing the Itinerarian Distances, in British Miles, between some of the most remarkable Places of HINDUSTAN.

EXPLANATION.

From Agra to Trichinopoly - 1406
Calcutta to Seringapatam 1220 } Miles.

EXPLANATION.											
From Agra to Trichinopoly - 1406 Miles.											
Calcutta to Seringapatam 1220 Miles.											
Agra											
Benares 380											
Bidjegur 56 436											
Bombay 950 984 850											
Calcutta 1300 621 565 950											
Delhi 1060 965 556 500 115											
Hyderabad 900 1020 480 664 745 830											
Madras 36 1350 1030 770 1029 1110 1190											
Oude, or Fyzabad 1170 810 360 695 1085 186 130 289											
Patna 235 1267 900 660 400 1140 196 155 545											
Poonah 1067 950 670 387 915 1200 98 898 930 796											
Seringapatam 525 1215 1230 290 315 1330 1220 620 1213 1170 1215											
Surat 702 245 1020 880 930 565 756 1310 125 837 905 680											
Trichinopoly 927 225 750 1481 1275 208 540 1473 1240 845 1230 1286 1406											

ASIATIC ANNUAL REGISTER,

For the Year 1800.

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THE HISTORY OF INDIA.

CHAP. II.

*A View of the Commercial Intercoarse between India and Europe,
previous to the Discovery of the Passage by the Cape of Good Hope.*

COMPREHENDING

*An Account of the first Introduction of Mahomedanism, Christianity, and Jewism, among the
• Nair States of Malabar the Trade carried on with India by the Genoese and Venetians—the opening of the Navigation along the Western Coasts of Africa by the Portuguese—the Voyage of Vasco da Gama—the Conquests of Albuquerque—the Rise and Progress of the Portuguese Establishments in India, and the Causes of their Declension and Fall.*

IN our first chapter we took a general view of the state of ancient India; of the religious principles, the civil institutions, the arts, sciences, and literature of the Hindu people: we likewise illustrated some parts of their early history, and gave a brief narrative of the conquests of the Mussulmans, from the invasion of Hindustan to the death of the emperor Akbar. We shall now proceed to consider this vast empire more particularly in a commercial point of view, and to give an account of its intercoarse with the nations of Europe.

We have already made some observations on the commerce that

subsisted between Ancient India and Syria, Egypt and Persia; and described, in general terms, the channels through which it was carried on, as well as the modes by which it was conducted. The inland trade with Persia, though frequently suspended in consequence of the fanaticism of the Mussulmans, and the incursions of the Tartars, has, nevertheless, survived the storms by which it was assailed during a long course of ages, and is still in a flourishing condition. The ancient trade with Syria decayed with the drooping spirits of its people, and was finally buried under the ruins of Palmyra, about two hundred

years after the conquest of that celebrated city, and the subjugation of the Syrian empire by the Roman emperor Aurelian. The commercial intercourse with Egypt, first firmly established and rendered extensive and important, by the enlightened schemes and adventurous policy of Alexander, was pursued on the same liberal principles, but with far superior advantages during the dynasty of the Ptolemies. On the conquest of that country by the Romans under Augustus, the Indian trade fell into their hands. The valuable commodities of the East, which they so highly prized, they had long received through circuitous channels; and being now possessed of the emporium whence those commodities were distributed among the surrounding nations, they infused into commerce their characteristic spirit. Under the auspicious influence of the Romans, this trade increased with a rapidity correspondent to the ardour with which it was carried on: and the improvements in the arts of ship-building and navigation to which that ardour gave birth, together with the discovery of the variations in the periodical winds, greatly facilitated the intercourse between the two countries, and not only rendered the voyages to India less precarious, but more expeditious. Hence the mariners employed in the India trade became confident in their skill; and forsaking the common track along the coast of Arabia Felix, they hazarded a bolder navigation, and at once directed their course from the straits of Babelmandel, across the ocean, to the coasts of Guzerat and Malabar.

Hippalus, the commander of a trading vessel, had the merit of exploring this new route; and it was justly considered of so much importance, that his name was used to distinguish the particular wind which had enabled him to accomplish it.

From this period, until the decay of the western empire, the commerce with India through this channel was pursued with increasing activity and uninterrupted success. A fleet, consisting of 120 vessels, sailed annually from Myos-hormos, a port of Egypt on the Red Sea, to the ports of Musiris and Borcee* on the coast of Malabar, and from thence again to the island of Ceylon, which was the usual term of their navigation, and which thereby became one of the principal marts in the East. To this mart, therefore, the merchants of Bengal, of Orissa, of the Carnatic, and of the eastern islands, brought their fine cloths, and their other costly commodities, the manufacture and produce of Hindustan and of China, where they disposed of them to great advantage, in exchange for silver and gold, which, on the side of the Romans, were the chief instruments of commerce. In the months of December or January the Roman fleets sailed from Ceylon, on their return to Egypt, laden with the silks and mullins, the spices and aromatics, the pearls and precious stones of India. At Myos-hormos its valuable cargo was landed, and transported on camels to Coptos, whence it was conveyed in boats, down the Nile, to Alexandria.

Thus, it appears, the commercial intercourse between Rome and India

* Musiris and Borcee, so named by Strabo and Pliny, appear to us to be the ports of Meerjee and Barcelore, as these places answer the descriptions given by those writers more exactly than any other to was situated on the coast of Malabar.

† See Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Vol. I. p. 89. It is computed by Pliny, that a sum equal to 800,000l. sterling was sent annually from Rome to purchase Indian commodities.

dia was extensive and splendid; though the profits arising from it were certainly in favour of the latter nation. For, as the Romans gave nothing but specie in exchange for articles of mere luxury, and as that specie could never flow back to them through any other channel, it follows as a necessary consequence, that this trade must in some degree have operated as a drain on the national resources. At the same time it would appear, from a variety of circumstances stated by Pliny, that the general wealth of the empire sustained little diminution from this branch of commerce. And though it might have contributed to accelerate the progress of corruption among a degenerate people, yet, in a philosophical point of view, it was ultimately productive of considerable benefit to mankind. Amidst the rude ignorance which characterized the middle ages in Europe, the commerce with India served to soften and instruct those nations who participated in it: and in modern times it fostered that spirit of enterprise, which was destined to render navigation subservient to philosophy and to knowledge, by making the inhabitants of far distant countries acquainted with each other, and by familiarizing their minds to the various habitudes and customs that diversify human life.

On the removal of the seat of the imperial government from Rome to Constantinople, and the consequent decline of the Western empire, the trade with India, by the Red Sea and Egypt, appears to have lost much of that industrious spirit with which it was wont to be animated, and thereby to have sustained a considerable diminution. This decay of the Egyptian trade was not

owing to the Roman people having lost their taste for the luxuries of the East; it arose in a great degree from that plethoric opulence with which the merchants of Alexandria sunk into idleness, and which ultimately rendered them incapable of bestowing on business that industry and attention by which the affairs of commerce can alone be carried on or preserved. At the very time, too, when this dereliction of commercial spirit began to shew itself among the Egyptians, the Arabian traders, who had long rivalled them in the art of navigation, received a new impulse to their enterprising genius, from being converted to the Mahomedan faith. One of the leading principles of that religion instructs its votaries to propagate its doctrines with an ardour proportioned to their hopes of salvation, and by every means which either the wisdom or wickedness of man can devise. Hence arose that enthusiasm by which the Arabs were instigated to the prosecution of the Indian trade; a trade, which at once held out to them the prospect of increasing their wealth, and of promulgating their religion. They accordingly fitted out, every year, several squadrons of trading vessels, well equipped and manned, which they employed, exclusively, in the commerce with India; and having gained the friendship of the Hindu princes of Malabar, not less by their love of trade, than their conciliating manners, they obtained permission from them to settle, in the capacity of merchants, at some of their sea-port towns. The Zamorin, Rajah of Calicut, in particular, greatly favoured their views; and is indeed represented by some of the Mussulman historians*, as having

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himself

* See the Kerul oodputtee, Zeireddin Mukhdom, Khondemir, and the Tohuffut ul-Mujahed.

himself become a profelyte to the religion of the *faithful*. They also relate, that the Zamorin had been prevailed on by the Dervishes, who accompanied the Arab merchants to Malabar, to return with them to Mecca, and to offer up his prayers and thanksgivings at the foot of the Caaba. On his return from Mecca he died; and is said to have left letters addressed to the Nairs, zealously recommending them to adopt the faith of Islam[†].

It were both foreign to our purpose, and little becoming the dignity of history, to investigate this tale, and to ascertain the exact degree of credibility to which it may be entitled. It is sufficient to observe, that to suppose a Hindu Prince to have abjured his own religion, is utterly repugnant to the uniform character of his cast, and totally inconsistent with that rigid adherence to their faith for which the higher ranks among the Hindus have been in all ages distinguished; and, as this solitary instance of a Hindu Prince having been converted to the Mahomedan religion, is supported wholly on the testimony of Mussulman writers, in opposition to the unvaried evidence of ancient history, as well as to the experience of modern times, we are forced to reject it as a fabrication, which it suited the zeal and the views of the Moslems to invent.

It is however certain, that, if the Arabian Dervishes did not receive such powerful encouragement, they at least experienced not the smallest interruption in their endea-

vours to establish the Mahomedan religion among the Malabar states. As cautious of offending the religious prejudices of the Hindus, as they were zealous in propagating their own, they forwarded their pious views, by the subtle prudence with which they concealed them, no less than by the fervid solicitude which inspirited their cause. Thus, by the good policy of the Arabs, together with the protection they received, their trade continued to increase, and they amassed riches with a proportionate celerity. Conscious, therefore, of their own estimation, and encouraged by the tolerating principles of the Hindu religion, they built a mosque at Corrigalore, in the 21st year of the Hejirah (A. D. 642,) whither the Dervishes repaired, and for some time fixed their chief residence. As their wealth accumulated, they erected mosques in different parts of Malabar, till, in the course of a century, having made several thousand converts to the Mahomedan faith, from the outcast Hindus[‡], they began, in a political point of view, to attract the attention, and to excite the jealousy of the Rajahs of the different states by which they were surrounded; and the discontent of these Princes at the growing power of the Mussulman merchants, was secretly fed and fomented by the Christians and Jews, who had been long settled in Malabar, and whose antipathy to the Mussulmans arose equally from mercantile rivalry and religious rancour. Nevertheless, the Zamorin still afforded them

* This story is likewise noticed by the accurate Baldaeus; but, he adds, that it was related to him by the *Mussulmans of Malabar*.

† The Mahomedans, who first settled in Malabar, propagated their doctrines with a fervid but mild policy, very uncommon in the history of the progress of any religious system, much more in that of their own; but, if their zeal was restrained and moderated by their prudence, it was supplied by their ingenuity. They left no art untried to proselytize the Hindus; and most of the converts they made, were the children of the poorer class, whom they had purchased, or by some secret means procured from their parents.

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them his protection; and, in spite of the enemies, whom their prosperity had raised against them, they continued to disseminate their doctrines, and to extend their commerce.

The mild manners of the Hindus, which the tolerant spirit of the Brahminical system in a great measure contributed to form, were well calculated to allure, not only the zealots of the Christian and Mahomedan faith, but also many thousands of miserable people from the more northern countries of Asia, whom the persecution of those zealots had driven from their native soils. Hence the empire of Hindustân, from the close of the eighth century of the Christian æra to the present day, has exhibited the singular spectacle of all the various worships known among the civilized part of mankind, existing at the same time in the same country*.

Of the introduction of Mahomedanism into Hindustân, as well as of the manner in which it was propagated in the states of Malabar, we have given a succinct account. We shall now point out the channels through which Christianity and Judaism were communicated to the nations of the Indian peninsula.

Some superficial writers, and particularly Vieussière la Bluze†, have altogether rejected the account of the Apostle St. Thomas having

preached the gospel in India: With a rash and stupid ignorance they have confounded the fables of the Romish missionaries, in regard to the miracles he performed, with the real history of his life and martyrdom, as related not only by an accurate historian, and an intelligent traveller, but also by the learned Eusebius, who has minutely investigated the subject, and confirmed the truth of their narratives‡. But it is no way necessary to connect the absurd tales of the missionaries, with those accounts of the Apostle, which have been handed down to us by tradition, as well as by the most respectable historians, all of whom concur in asserting, that St. Thomas travelled into the "eastern countries." It appears from Socrates (Hist. Eccl.) that before the separation of the Apostles took place, they agreed to travel in contrary directions, and accordingly allotted to each other distinct portions of the known world, whither they were to convey the Christian religion. The extensive provinces of Parthia, comprehending all that tract of country which lies between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, fell to the lot of St. Thomas, whither he therefore repaired, and from whence he is said to have travelled into India. This tradition is further confirmed by Eusebius, who relates, that St. Pantene, B 3 animated

* In some of the cities of Malabar may be seen, (besides the native Hindu temples,) Mahomedan mosques, Jewish synagogues, and Christian churches, of the Greek, Romish, Arminian, and Protestant persuasions.

† This writer published his disquisition on the Christianity of the Indies, in A. D. 1724, at the Hague; but the many gross and palpable errors which deform and disgrace those parts of his work, respecting which we have both ample and unquestionable information, entitle him to little credit in other parts of it; wherein he endeavours to prove, that St. Thomas the Apostle never was in India, but that Christianity was introduced into that country so late as A. D. 480, by the Nestorian missionaries, who had been sent thither, from their patriarchal seat at Muzzul, in Mesopotamia, by Basimas bishop of Nisibis, the celebrated teacher of the doctrine of Nestorius.

‡ Vide Socrates, Hist. Eccl. L. I. c. 29.—Cosmos Christianorum Opinio de Mundo. L. II. p. 147.—Collect. P. P. Græc. edit. Monitæcon.—Et Euseb. Pamphil. Hist. Eccl. L. III. c. 1. et L. V: c. 10.

animated by evangelical zeal, made a voyage to India in A. D. 317; that, on his arrival in that country, he found some of the natives already acquainted with the doctrines of Christianity, and that he actually discovered in their possession a copy of the Gospel of St. Matthew, written in the Hebrew language. They informed him, they had received it from St. Bartholomew, who had resided amongst them for some time. It is perfectly well ascertained, that St. Bartholomew preached the gospel in Ethiopia; and it is highly probable, that, in consequence of the alluring accounts given him of India by the Egyptian merchants, who, in their voyages from the Red Sea to Malabar, frequently touched at the ports of Ethiopia, he was induced to accompany them thither. And from all these testimonies, supported by the uniform tradition of past ages, we are authorized to conclude, that the Christian religion was introduced into India during the first and second ages of the church, and consequently above three centuries before the promulgation of the Nestorian doctrines.

The sequel of ecclesiastical history furnishes us with a curious fact, which accounts for the scepticism that has obtained in regard to St. Thomas the Apostle, as well as for his being mistaken by some writers for an impostor of the same name. After the third century of the Christian æra, it was so universally acknowledged that St. Thomas had preached the gospel in India, that the famous Manes, who gave himself out as a second Messiah, and chose his own apostles, sent one of

them to India, named *Thomas*, in order that he might be confounded with the disciple of Christ*; and it was with a view to rectify the errors to which this circumstance gave rise, among the natives of India who had been converted to Christianity, that St. Pantene went to that country.

About fifty years subsequent to the mission of St. Pantene, (A. D. 360,) St. Athanasius appointed Trumentius bishop of India, where he resided for a considerable time, and where he found the doctrines of the Christian faith, not only understood, but practised by several thousand people†.

After the time of Trumentius, we have no authentic information respecting the progress of Christianity in Hindustan. But it appears from the narrative of Cosmas, the Egyptian merchant, who had travelled through the greatest part of the Indian peninsula, that the influence, as well as the wealth of the Christians, must have increased very considerably in the course of the fifth century; for he relates, that, in A. D. 530, he found in the southern provinces of the peninsula a great many churches, several bishops, and an infinite number of monks, hermits, and other religious persons.

From this period until the introduction of the Nestorian heresy from Persia (A. D. 580), the Christians of India practised the primitive purity of their faith. But the influence which the Nestorians obtained throughout the western nations of Asia, in the course of a few centuries subsequent to that time, together with the enthusiasm with which

* Voluit fortasse impostor (Thomam suum in Indiam mittendo) Christum etiam in hac parte imitari; dum Thomam apostolum ad evangelicum suum prædicandum in Indiam destinaret—Cave, Sæc. III. in Maness. 2.

† See the circumstance related at great length in Sozomene, L. II. c. 24; and in Socrates, L. I. c. 29.

which they propagated their doctrines, produced a very considerable change amongst the followers of St. Thomas; so that when the Portuguese landed in Malabar, at the close of the fifteenth century, they found that the far greater part of the Christians settled there, were attached to the former sect; and that the only parts of the peninsula, in which the gospel was yet preached in its purity, were some places on the coast of Coromandel. Such was the introduction of Christianity into Hindustân, and such its progress prior to the era of the Portuguese invasion. We have seen that the doctrines of the gospel were preached in Malabar, in the first ages of the church; and that the ardent industry with which it was endeavoured to instil them into the minds of the Hindûs, made little impression on the immemorial prejudices of that pious people; who have maintained their opinions with the like patient and unbending constancy, against the furious fanaticism of the Mahommedan, and the persevering bigotry of the Christian zealots. The proselytes which these zealots have made, by force and fraud, in a long course of ages, bear a very inconsiderable proportion to the great mass of the inhabitants. Hence, then, we may learn how to estimate the degree of folly and wickedness of attempting to supplant, even with a purer theology, any system of religious worship, which, by the inscrutable ordinations of that Being whom we profess to obey, has been established among a civilized people.

The valuable commodities of Hindustân had not only been sought for with avidity by all the commercial nations of antiquity; but had inspired them with a lively desire to open direct channels of communication with that renowned

country, as well as to visit its most celebrated marts. Among these nations the Jews had long been distinguished for their love of commerce; and though, as a nation, their speculations in trade were confined to a limited range, yet many individual merchants among them embraced the most extensive and generous views. After the overthrow of their theocratic government, and the destruction of their city by Nebuchadnezzar king of Assyria, in the year before Christ 588, several of those merchants, less oppressed by this heroic conqueror than by their own profligate tyrant Jehoiakim, implored the protection of the former, and accompanied him to Babylon. In that populous and flourishing city, the Jews were soon noticed for their knowledge of commercial affairs, and the indefatigable industry with which they conducted them. Animated in their exertions by the good opinion of their fellow-citizens, and supported by the patronage of the Sovereign, they rapidly accumulated wealth, and grew into consequence; and the constant intercourse which subsisted at this period between Babylon and the principal marts of Hindustân, afforded them the means of participating in the lucrative commerce of that country. From this time, we know, the Babylonian Jews greatly increased in numbers; and that many Jewish families settled in the different trading towns of Persia and Syria, where they shared in the trade that was carried on between those towns and the coast of Malabar; but we have no authentic information as to the exact period when they first embarked on board the India traders, and settled at Cranganore and Cochin. If we may credit their own records, which are preserved at this day in the synagogue at Cochin, engraved

in copper-plates in Hebrew characters, it would appear that they arrived in Malabar about the close of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar; that their numbers then amounted to 2000; that they were received by the Zamorin with the utmost partiality, and indulged in the free exercise of their religious worship; that, in consequence of this liberal reception, they purchased land, built a synagogue, and appointed a rich family among them, much esteemed for their wisdom, to govern their colony. As much of this account as corresponds with the known hospitality and benevolence of the Nairs, must be admitted to be true: and the concurrent testimony of Eastern travellers sufficiently proves, that before the Jews of Cochin were oppressed and persecuted by the Portuguese, they were a body of industrious merchants, alike respectable for their peaceful conduct, their numbers, and their opulence; but wanting strength to recover from the losses which they sustained by the relentless enmity of their oppressors, they gradually declined, and have at last dwindled into petty shop-keepers, without either credit or riches.

Having been led by the nature of our general subject to give some account of the introduction of Mahomedanism, Christianity, and Jewism, into Hindostan, we shall now return to our view of the commercial intercourse that subsisted between Europe and India, previous to the discovery of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope.

It has been observed, that the intercourse between the Roman empire and India, by way of the Red Sea, began to decline soon after the Imperial government had been removed from Rome to Constantinople; and that the Egyptian trade

had felt a still farther diminution in consequence of the formidable rivalry of the Arabs, equally stimulated, at that period, by the love of gain and the desire of propagating their new religion. These causes operating against the commercial greatness of Egypt, at the same moment that luxury, sloth, and idolence were rapidly undermining it; a bold daring spirit among the merchants, prompting to great exertions, conducted by no common prudence, and supported by the influence of the Roman government, was essentially requisite to have averted its destiny. But the dormant spirit of the Egyptian merchants was not to be roused even by the calls of their own interest; and their voluptuous masters, as incapable as themselves of calling forth the energies of our nature, were little solicitous about the fate of the trade with India by the Arabian gulph, more especially as they were supplied with the commodities of that country by a less circuitous channel, and at as cheap a rate. The Persians who had, in the early periods of their history, manifested an utter aversion to maritime commerce, seem to have acquired an adequate notion of its value and importance soon after the subversion of the Parthian empire. Having been informed by the Indian traders, who, with their small coasting vessels, had long carried on a traffic at the port towns in the Persian gulph, with how much facility as well as safety a voyage from thence to Malabar and Ceylon was performed, they wanted neither the enterprise to turn this information to their own advantage, nor the sagacity to foresee the vast commercial benefits which would accrue to them from opening a direct communication with India by sea. Accordingly

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ingly they fitted out vessels, which were dispatched annually to the different ports in Malabar, at the commencement of the northerly periodical winds. These vessels reached their destinations in nine or ten weeks; and after having exchanged specie, together with some of the commodities of their own country, for the precious products of the Indian peninsula, and those of China, which they procured at Ceylon, they returned home with their valuable cargoes at the beginning of the southerly monsoon. When they arrived in the Euphrates, their cargoes were put on board covered boats, and conveyed up that river and the Tigris to some of the principal marts in Assyria and Mesopotamia, whence they were distributed throughout the Persian empire. By this means the luxurious inhabitants of Constantinople were furnished in great abundance with the manufactures of Hindustan; and this, too, in conjunction with the other causes already adverted to, very nearly annihilated the trade between Egypt and India. Thus we find, that, in the seventh century of the Christian era, the whole of the commerce between India and the Western nations was engrossed and divided by the Persian and Arabian traders; but the former, from the physical situation of their country, possessed many important advantages over their more active rivals. These advantages were assiduously improved by the Persians, into whose hands the whole of the silk trade soon after fell. They bought up all the raw silk in the Indian markets—an article which, from time immemorial, the merchants of Ceylon had imported from China; and the frequent wars between the Persians and the impe-

rial government of Constantinople, afforded them the pretext of seizing the caravans, by which the manufactures of China were conveyed through Tartary into Greece*. Hence the Greeks were obliged to depend on their enemies for all the valuable commodities of the East; and these they paid for at an exorbitant rate. The Emperor Justinian, after making some unsuccessful attempts to rescue his subjects from those exactions, which it was no less impolitic than illiberal in the Persians to impose, very unexpectedly effected the object he had in view, by the occurrence of an unforeseen and curious circumstance. Two monks, of the Nestorian persuasion, who had been sent to India and China as missionaries, having observed the labours of the silk-worm during their residence in the latter of these countries; and having acquired a knowledge of the method by which its productions are manufactured into those beautiful fabrics that were so much admired in Europe, they repaired to Constantinople, and imparted to Justinian the important discovery they had made. That politic prince, foreseeing the commercial advantages likely to result from this discovery, encouraged them to go again to China, for the purpose of procuring those curious insects, whose labours contributed not only to the gratification of luxury, but to the advancement of trade. In the course of a few years the monks returned from the mission; and brought with them the eggs of the silk-worm concealed in a hollow cane. They were hatched by the heat of a dunghill, and fed by the leaves of the mulberry. People were appointed to superintend them; they multiplied rapidly, and

* See these circumstances stated in detail by Procopius, and illustrated by Dr. Robertson in his *Disquisition on Ancient India*.

and fully realized the speculations and gratified the wishes of the Emperor*. In consequence of this fortunate circumstance, extensive silk manufactures were established in the Peloponnese, and some of the Grecian islands. The inhabitants of the Greek empire were no longer indebted to the Persians for their silks; even Chinese silk sustained a temporary depreciation in the markets of Europe; and these causes, together with the general poverty that prevailed throughout the imperial dominions in the reign of Justinian †, produced an important change in the trade between Europe and India.

It were foreign to our purpose to enter into a particular detail of all the secondary causes, which operated to turn the commercial intercourse between Europe and the East, into that channel which the journey of the missionaries above-mentioned originally pointed out. It will be sufficient to state, that towards the end of the sixth century of the Christian æra, nearly the whole of the trade of Asia was monopolized by the Persians, who, under the wise government of Anshirvan, or Chosroës, had attained a powerful pre-eminence in commerce as well as in arms. The superior skill and intrepid valour of Bellisarius arrested the progress of their conquests; but the merchants of Constantinople, narrowed in their fortunes by the frequent exactions of Justinian, were little able to contend with their opulent rivals in commercial pursuits. Yet, notwithstanding the mercantile influence of the Persians, some of the commodities of Hindustan still continued to be brought

to Egypt, and from thence found their way into Italy and the Grecian states. But in the course of the succeeding century, other events occurred, which very nearly excluded the people of Europe from any participation in the ancient modes of intercourse with the nations of the East.

It has been already remarked, that the doctrines of Mahommed had called forth among the Arabs a new and vehement spirit, compounded of religious enthusiasm, warlike enterprise, and mercantile speculation. After the death of the Prophet, this spirit was sustained, invigorated, and put in action by the intrepid Omar, who marched into Persia at the head of a numerous army of the faithful, and in a few years subdued the whole of that ancient empire; where he established the dominion of the Caliphs and the faith of Islam, on the ruins of the family of Sasan and the religion of Zoroaster. Hence the Indian trade fell into the hands of the Mussulmans, who carried it on with the same zeal and activity by which they had acquired it. In order to give every possible encouragement to commerce, the Caliphs founded the port of Bassora, on the west bank of the Shat el Arab, at an equal distance between the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates, and the Persian gulph, a station conveniently situated for the shipping employed in the India trade.

Under the vigorous and active government of the Caliphs, the commerce of Persia increased and flourished; but, satisfied with the profits which arose from the sale of Indian commodities, in their own extensive

* The introduction of the silk worms into Europe, related by Procopius, and described by Theophanus, our readers will find explained with pleasing minuteness by Mr. Gibbon (*Roman Empire*, vol. vii. p. 98.), or they may see his account abridged in the elegant language of Dr. Robertson, (*Dissertation on Ancient India*, p. 113.)

† See Gibbon's *Roman Empire*, vol. vii. p. 100.

extensive dominions, they were little solicitous to have them conveyed into Syria by the usual channels: and after the conquest of that country and Egypt, by the Caliph Amron (A. D. 639), the merchants of Alexandria were prohibited from all intercourse with the subjects of the Byzantine empire, in consequence of the incessant warfare and rancorous animosity which subsisted between the Greeks and the Moslems.

Thus the people of Italy and Greece were deprived of those luxuries in which they had long been accustomed to indulge. But as the inventive genius of man is ever commensurate with his wants, the merchants of Constantinople soon found means to open a communication with the East, whence they obtained most of the valuable commodities from which the Caliphs had vainly hoped to have entirely excluded them. This, however, was not effected without much difficulty and considerable expence. The missionaries, who brought the silk worms into Greece, had ascertained that the commodities both of China and Hindustan were to be purchased at the market of Amol and Urkenje, two towns situated on the west bank of the Oxus in the country of Karah. To these places, therefore, a few of the most adventurous merchants of Constantinople sent agents, who succeeded in establishing a mode of conveyance, by which the productions of China and India were thenceforward transported to Europe. At Amol and Urkenje the goods were shipped, and carried down the stream of the Oxus to the Caspian. After a voyage across that sea, far too boisterous for their slender barks, they sailed up the ri-

ver Cyrus, as far as the termination of its navigable channel, where the cargoes were disembarked, and conveyed by a short land carriage to the Phasis. Here they were again put on board of vessels, which in a few days reached the mouth of that river, and thence down the Black Sea to Constantinople. The disadvantages as well as the dangers which attended this conveyance were both numerous and eminent; but the ardour and perseverance of those who embarked in the undertaking, surmounted every obstacle and braved every peril. Hence the Byzantine commerce with India revived, and the temporary energy to which it gave birth, rather than the wealth which it diffused, retarded the destiny of that declining empire.

For upwards of two centuries this was the only direct channel of commercial intercourse between Europe and the Eastern nations. During that time (the eighth and ninth centuries of the Christian æra) the Moslems had spread their religion; either by the influence of commerce, or the power of the sword, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The whole of the nations on the northern shores of Africa, from the Delta of Egypt to the Pillars of Hercules, together with the greatest part of Spain, had submitted to the sway of the Saracens; and the Mahomedan merchants, who, as we have already related, settled in the province of Malabar, in the first ages of the Hejirah, had extended their trading voyages to Bengal, Pegue, and Siam, to some of the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, and even to China*. The riches acquired by this lucrative and extensive trade were gradually diffused through the wide dominions of the Caliphs; but

* See the Narrative of Abu Zeid al Hassan, of Siraf, par Abbe Renaudot *Anciennes Relations des Indes et de la Chine, &c. &c.*

but the continual wars between them and the Christians precluded the inhabitants of Italy and Greece from deriving any benefit from these circumstances: and at the beginning of the tenth century of our æra, after the wealth of the Fatimite Caliphs had induced them to found the city of Cairo, and the general opulence of Egypt became immense, the ports of that country, as well as of Syria, were still shut to the merchants of Europe.

This monopoly of the Indian commerce, and the consequent prosperity of the Moslems, was not viewed by the Grecian and Italian traders with that indifference which their degenerate character might lead us to suppose. By the inland intercourse through Tartary, which has been described, they only received enough of the productions of the East, to augment and stimulate their desire to obtain more. At this period (A. D. 900), a spirit of trade and industry began to shew itself in the free cities of Amalphi and Venice: the inhabitants of these places, secured in their persons and properties, cultivated the mechanic arts, and pursued their domestic traffic. The wealth which they thereby acquired, created new wants, and induced a taste for Eastern luxuries, which the scanty supplies they received from Constantinople contributed little to gratify. Yet, while the coasts of the Adriatic were infested by Mahomedan pirates, and the island of Sicily was subjected to the dominion of the Caliphs, it was utterly impracticable for the industrious citizens of Venice to carry into effect those projects, which were adapted to the interests of the Moslems, no less than to their own. By degrees, however, the mutual antipathy which had so long subsisted between

the Christians and Mahomedans was softened or repressed; liberal sentiments prevailed; and the barbarous prejudices of priestcraft and superstition, yielded to the interests of humanity, and the dictates of reason. Hence the ancient channel of intercourse with India by Egypt was gradually opened; and the Eastern trade, revived by the Italian merchants, diffused its influence through France, Flanders, and Britain, and ultimately attained, under the auspicious guidance of these merchants, much of the opulence, and something of the splendour of former times. But this trade was doomed to meet with a reverse, which suspended its operations, and for a considerable length of time impeded its progress.

The decline of the empire of the Caliphs about the middle of the eleventh century of our æra, paved the way for the irruptions of the Turks, originally a tribe of warlike barbarians, who inhabited part of the lofty ridge of mountains styled Cas and Altai, but better known in Europe by the name of Imaus. The Turks had once been slaves to the Khan of Geougen; but in A. D. 549, they proclaimed their own freedom, and sallied from their mountains under the command of Bertezzena, a leader equally eminent for his eloquence and valour. In a few years they subverted the dominions of their ancient master, and established, on its ruins, the more powerful kingdom of the Turks. The conquest that immediately followed their establishment, and their frequent embassies and proffered assistance to the Greek Emperors, circumstances extremely curious and interesting in the history of mankind, it is not within our province to notice. But the invasion of Syria and Palestine in the eleventh century, by

the descendants of those intrepid warriors, was one of the proximate causes of the crusades, that extraordinary effervescence of human folly, which in its effects so much contributed to promote the general interests of commerce, and to facilitate the intercourse and increase the trade between India and Europe.

The illustrious princes and nobles who led the Christian armies into Palestine, were forcibly struck with the vast difference between the state of commerce and the civil arts in that country, and in their own. They were sensible of their own inferiority in these respects, and mingling political views with their spiritual pursuit, they imbibed those notions which ultimately so much tended to meliorate the condition of their countrymen. At the same time their becoming sovereigns of those states and cities, into which the commodities of India so abundantly flowed; their establishment of the kingdom of Jerusalem; and their elevation to the throne of the Greek empire, gave them a powerful if not an extensive sway over the commerce of the East. Thus they obtained a competent knowledge of the Indian trade; and, actuated by liberal sentiments, they patronised and promoted it. And though the commercial intercourse with India might have been an object of secondary consideration with the distinguished commanders of the crusades, it was nevertheless a matter of the utmost importance to the Italian merchants, who were associated in their enterprises, and without whose assistance they could not possibly have carried them into effect. These merchants, undoubtedly, embarked in the crusades from motives of interest, rather than of piety. After the conquest of any

valuable place, their eagerness to obtain commercial privileges sufficiently denoted the real objects they had in view. At Acre, Aleppo, and other trading towns on the Syrian coast, they were permitted to settle: the property of several houses and some manufactories in these towns, a considerable abatement of the usual duties on exports and imports, and the privilege of being tried by their own laws, and by judges of their own appointment, were freely granted to them. Hence the free cities of Venice, Genoa, Amalphi, Pisa, and Florence, increased with astonishing rapidity in wealth, refinement, and elegance; the whole of the Indian trade was now engrossed by their merchants, and every port, at that period, of any consequence in Europe, was frequented by their mariners.

The partition of the Grecian states, in A. D. 1104, by the leaders of the fourth crusade, still further conduced to the advancement of the Eastern commerce. By that partition, the Venetians obtained possession of part of the Morea, together with some of the most valuable islands in the Archipelago. This important acquisition enabled them to establish commercial settlements at convenient distances from each other, along the Grecian coast, from the Adriatic to the Bosphorus; and thereby secured to them many essential advantages in the Indian trade over the rival states of Italy. This superiority naturally excited the jealousy of these states: and the republic of Genoa, alarmed at the union between the Venetians and the Latin Emperors of Constantinople, adopted the most bold and effectual measures to dissolve it. Regardless of the prejudices of the age, and in open defiance of the Papal authority, the Genoese confederated with
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where he was exposed to the great danger of being betrayed as soon as they were known to be Christians: but his assiduous care and attention stopped the contagion of the one, and his prudent courage protected him from the fatal consequences which were to be apprehended from the other. From Mozambique he proceeded to Mombaza, and thence to Melinda, where he was well received by the Prince of that place. In conformity with his instructions, he steered from Melinda directly east, across the great Indian ocean; and on the 22d of May 1498, ten months and two days after his departure from the Tagus, he arrived at Calicut on the coast of Malabar.

The Zamorin received Gama with the hospitality and politeness natural to a Hindu Prince. But his Mahomedan subjects, justly alarmed at the appearance of such formidable commercial rivals, represented them as an ambitious and fraudulent people, who aimed at nothing less than the conquest of his country. This representation was attended with its desired effect; several schemes were formed for the destruction of Gama and his people, and their situation became extremely perilous. But his discernment, sagacity, and resolution, defeated the projects of his enemies, and he retired on board his fleet; from whence he wrote a letter to the Zamorin, remonstrating in strong and indignant terms against his breach of faith, and justifying himself at the same time from the imputations which had so falsely and maliciously

been thrown out against him. The Zamorin's reply was dignified, liberal and complaisant; he urged the necessity of preventing foreigners from obtaining too great an influence in his dominions, but admitted that the insinuations of the Mahomedans appeared on investigation to be unfounded in truth, and at the same time gave him full assurance, that the calumniators should be punished, and that in future the Portuguese should meet with no cause to complain. Along with this letter he sent one to the king of Portugal, in which he accepted the proposition made to him in his Majesty's name, and granted a free trade to the Portuguese, on condition of their not molesting the commerce of other nations with whom he had long been in alliance. Having received these letters, and having (notwithstanding the opposition he met with from the Mahomedan merchants) loaded his vessels both with the commodities peculiar to Malabar, and with some of the more valuable productions of Bengal, he sailed from Calicut to the Laccadive Islands, where having furnished his ships with cordage*, of which they were in great need, he proceeded to Europe, and arrived in the Tagus in 1499. He was received by all ranks of people with the most cordial demonstrations of joy; and his Sovereign rewarded his successful and invaluable exertions by raising him to the highest rank in the state, and by conferring on him peculiar and appropriate honours. He likewise bestowed favours on the captains

* In many parts of India, cordage of all sorts, from the smallest rope to ships cables of fifteen inches in circumference, is manufactured, from the long beard which grows on the shell of the cocoa-nut; but that which is made at the Laccadive Islands, has been in all times said to be of a very superior quality. It has been always used by the Arabs, and our mariners in the Indian seas prefer it for some particular purposes to hemp cordage. The Laccadive Islands are situated about three leagues to the westward of the coast of Malabar, and between the tenth and thirteenth degrees of North latitude: they are seventeen in number.

ains and inferior officers, and even the private sailors of the fleet received not only his personal thanks, but considerable marks of his bounty.

The fortunate termination of the expedition of Gama, an event of so much consequence to Portugal, excited a great degree of interest among the principal nations of Europe. The value of the Indian trade every intelligent merchant knew how to appreciate; and statesmen perceived, that this new route to India, as it would necessarily induce the Portuguese to trade on large capitals, must operate an important change in the commercial system which had been hitherto pursued. In a view of this change, the senators of Venice contemplated the downfall of that trade, to which they owed all their opulence and much of their grandeur; and the consciousness of their own inability to counteract or even to retard the rising commerce of the Portuguese, cast a melancholy gloom over the prospect. Spain, France, and England were yet in the rudiments of commerce and navigation; the northern nations were only emerging from barbarism; and Portugal was therefore without a rival in the new trade in which she had embarked. This circumstance, which raised that nation to such pre-eminence, afforded matter of exultation to the great men by whose schemes and exertions it had been produced.

They conceived that Lisbon would thereby become the sole emporium for Asiatic commodities; and that its merchants would consequently be enabled to dispose of them to the other nations of Europe, at a much cheaper rate than that at which any of those nations could import them from India. Hence they inferred, that the rest of Europe would find it much more their interest to be supplied with those commodities

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from Lisbon, than to endeavour to obtain them by engaging in hazardous and expensive speculations; in which the loss was certain and the profit precarious. And from this mode of reasoning they were easily led to imagine that their Indian commerce was established on a permanent and substantial basis, and that its prosperity would continue to increase, so long as they could abundantly furnish rival states with the productions of the east. But practical statesmen are so much under the influence of patriotism, avarice, or ambition, that, for the most part, their general reasonings on human affairs are narrowed to the partial principles out of which these passions grow. It is in truth by these passions, together with the sentiments and feelings that spring from them, and not by fixed rules that civil government is conducted:—and according to the manner in which these are regulated, the affairs of a nation are well or ill administered. The passions and prejudices of their countrymen are the natural instruments of the power of statesmen; and in framing measures for increasing the wealth and power of their country, they pay much more regard to the particular notions which strengthen those passions, or flatter those prejudices, than to the general principles of justice; forgetting that justice is the permanent and unerring policy of all men and of all governments, and that in proportion as we deviate from it, we injure whatever cause the deviation is designed to promote. Thus plausible plans are adopted for the aggrandizement of a nation, not only without sufficient consideration of the justice in which they are founded, but without a due calculation of the jealousies and animosities which it is in their nature to create and call forth in other states. Thus

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Emanuel

Emanuel and his ministers, with a view to advance the commercial greatness of Portugal, formed the specious but dangerous scheme of monopolizing the whole of the Indian trade, without being aware that enterprising and independent nations would not long be contented to receive the benefits of a valuable trade, through the medium of any particular state; and that such a monopoly would, from the very constitution of our nature, excite so much envy, rivalry, and hatred, in the other countries which compose the great commonwealth of Europe, that it must at last be destroyed, either by the secret artifices of persevering industry, or the open hostility of powerful rivals. To maintain such a monopoly, therefore, appears to be impracticable; and if it were practicable, it would be a ruinous because an unjust system of policy. We will venture to affirm, that any statesman who augments the opulence of his country, by shutting out other nations from all share in any particular branch of commerce, takes the most effectual means of ultimately turning that commerce into the hands of those from whom it is his ambition to exclude it. And this proposition, which rests on the solid ground of justice and experience, the following history will very fully and strongly demonstrate.

With this brilliant prospect of wealth and greatness, Emanuel lost no time in fitting out a second expedition to India; but desirous that Gama should enjoy the glory he had acquired in the peaceful retirement of domestic life, he appointed Don Pedro Alverez de Capral general and commander in chief. The fleet for this expedition consisted of thirteen sail, some of which were large ships, and the whole equipped in such a manner as was calculated to fill the minds of strangers with an

high idea of the power, opulence, and grandeur of the country to which so formidable a force belonged. In conformity with the religious zeal of the age, a number of priests were sent on board the fleet, with a view to convert the idolaters of India to the Christian faith. In March 1500, Capral sailed from Lisbon, experience having already shewn, that spring was the most favourable season for setting out on a voyage to India. He did not pursue the same track as Gama. Instead of sailing along the coast of Africa, he steered boldly to the westward, in hopes of avoiding the tempestuous weather with which all former navigators had been assailed on that coast. The course he held, conducted him to the most eastern part of the great continent of South America, hitherto entirely unknown. On his approaching the coast, the pleasant aspect of the country induced him to land, and according to the custom practised by all voyagers in those times, he took possession of it in the name of the king his master, by erecting a *Padrão*, from which he displayed the flag of Portugal, and suspended the *crôis* of Christ. This country he denominated *the Land of the Holy Crois*; but it was afterwards called by the native name of Brazil. Of this interesting discovery he entertained so just a notion, that although he had already lost five sail of his fleet, he dispatched Gaspar Lamidos (a person in his confidence) to Lisbon with the intelligence, and a native of Brazil along with him as an evidence of its truth. Henceforward he prosecuted his voyage, and after having encountered many tremendous storms off the Cape of Good Hope, he visited Mosambique, Melinda, and the other parts on the east coast of Africa, where Gama had been. Leaving that coast, he
steered

steered across the Indian Ocean to the Laccadive Islands, where he refitted his vessels, and re-established the health of his people, which the effects of long confinement had materially injured. His arrival at these islands was no sooner known at Calicut, than the Zamorin sent ambassadors to congratulate the Portuguese on their return, and at the same time to invite them to Malabar. Capral accepted of this invitation, and went to Calicut, where he was received with uncommon marks of civility and respect. He was admitted to an audience of the Zamorin, who, in order to demonstrate the sincerity of his friendly professions to the Portuguese, gave them permission to plant the standard of Portugal in the country, to appoint a consul to manage their affairs, and to open store-houses to facilitate the operations of their commerce. But the friendship between the Zamorin and Capral was not of long duration. The Portuguese commander being of a very suspicious disposition, gave credit to an unfounded if not a malicious rumour, that the Zamorin had formed a plan for a general massacre of the Portuguese; and without making any representation to that prince, either of the report he had heard, or of the measures which in consequence of it he designed to adopt, he at once seized all the vessels belonging to Calicut, and committed various other acts of hostility. The inhabitants of Calicut, enraged at this unprovoked aggression, attacked the Portuguese factory, forced open the gates, pillaged and burnt the store-house; and of sixty people which the factory contained, ten only, with great difficulty, escaped on board the fleet. This unfortunate event served to confirm the original suspicions of Capral; and, exasperated as much by the indignity thus

shewn to the flag of Portugal, as by the actual loss sustained from the destruction of the factory, and the murder of his countrymen, he avenged the injury with proportional severity. Having set fire to ten vessels richly laden, he made slaves of the people that belonged to them, cannonaded the town from his ships, until he had demolished two-thirds of it, and then sailed for Cochin. The Rajah of that place being then at variance with the Zamorin, Capral met with a more favourable reception from him than he had any previous reason to expect. But his own dissipated manners, in effect, defeated the beneficial purposes which the policy he had adopted was intended to produce; and, after having visited the different princes of Malabar with the ill fortune, he returned to Europe, greatly mortified at the failure of his hopes. Nor did his reception at Lisbon any way tend to alleviate the weight of his disappointment. He had brought with him a valuable cargo; but his having failed in forming an establishment in Malabar, and the number of gallant men whose lives had been sacrificed in this voyage to the imprudence, if not to the temerity of their commander, were misfortunes not easily repaired.

Emanuel, however, as if aware of the evils to which the impetuous disposition of Capral might give rise, had, before his return, dispatched a small squadron to India, under the command of Don Juan Nova Colleea, a man of prudence and intrepidity. On Don Juan's arrival at Melinda, he was informed of the unfortunate events which had taken place at Calicut and Cochin. He therefore deemed it prudent to sail for Cananore, in preference to either of these places. But when he arrived there, he had the satisfaction to learn that the Rajah of

Cochin, though offended with Capral, was by no means inimical to the Portuguese people. In consequence of this information he pursued his way to Cochin; and, on his passage thither, having fallen in with, and almost destroyed a fleet of vessels which the Zamorin had sent out to intercept him, he was received by the Rajah with the warmest congratulations. Having thus happily re-established a good understanding between this prince and the Portuguese, he purchased a valuable cargo, and returned to Europe. In his passage to Lisbon, he discovered, and landed on, the island of St. Helena, of which he gave so favourable an account to Emanuel, that he considered it of sufficient importance to take possession of it, as a place of refreshment for the fleets on their passage from India to Europe.

The account given by Don Juan of the different states of Malabar, of the rivalry between them, and of the hostile disposition which they manifested for each other, fully persuaded Emanuel of the utility of sending a much larger force into that country than had been hitherto employed. He accordingly fitted out a fleet of twenty sail of large ships for that service. Nor did he now find any greater difficulty in equipping so considerable a force, than he had before experienced in furnishing the small squadrons which were then thought suitable to the nature of the object in view; for the rich prospect which the new navigation to India now presented to mercantile speculators, not only gave him a command over the wealth of his own subjects, but also over that of the numerous merchants from the different nations of Europe, whom the wish of sharing in the benefits of this trade had brought to Lisbon. The eminent talents and great popularity of Vasquez de Gama,

pointed out the propriety of calling him from his retirement to take the command of this fleet, and his zeal and patriotism, though he was advanced in years, hindered him from declining it. In the beginning of 1502, he sailed from Lisbon, and arrived, in the course of seven months, at Cananore; whence, having concluded a treaty of alliance with the Rajah of that place, he sailed to Cochin. He there received a deputation from the Christians of St. Thomas, offering their services, of which he readily accepted, and soliciting his protection, which he of course afforded them.

The Zamorin, in the mean while, made use of every stratagem which his politic ingenuity could devise, to counteract the projects of the Portuguese. He left no means untried to persuade the Rajah of Cochin to deliver Gama into his power; but that prince, faithful to his engagement, rejected so dishonourable a proposal with becoming disdain. Irritated at the failure of these secret artifices to entrap and destroy his enemies, the Zamorin assembled a number of vessels, with which he resolved to attack Gama, on his departure from Cochin to return to Europe; as the Portuguese fleet would then be deeply laden, and consequently much less able to resist him. Resolute in this intention, and buoyed up with the hope of success, he waited for the departure of the Portuguese Admiral with much anxious confidence; and the instant he received intelligence of the fleet having quitted Cochin, he dispatched his own to meet it. Gama, however, had heard of the armament that was forming at Calicut to intercept his voyage, and was not unprepared to defend himself against it. When the fleet met, he allowed the Indian barks to approach in their disorderly manner,

they chose, so that the shot from his own ships might take effect; and as it was their object to board, they were not more than half a pistol-shot from the Portuguese, when the signal was made for Gama to commence the action.

The firing, therefore, from the Portuguese, in a few minutes did considerable damage to the slender barks of the enemy; the people on board of them were filled with the utmost consternation; and in less than an hour, the splendid armament of the Zamorin was either taken, sunk, or dispersed. After this affair, Gama proceeded to Cannanore, in order to confer with the Rajah as to the general line of conduct to be pursued in his absence from India; and it was agreed that he should leave a strong squadron on the coast of Malabar, that the Portuguese might maintain that ascendancy which his prudence, activity, and valour had so gloriously gained. He accordingly appointed six or seven small ships for this service, the command of which he gave to Vincent Sodrez; and having made every necessary arrangement respecting them, he sailed for Lisbon with the richest cargo which had ever yet been transported from India into Europe.

The departure of Gama had been looked for by the Zamorin, with an impatience proportioned to his desire of punishing the Rajah of Cochin for the succour he had afforded the Portuguese. As soon, therefore, as the Portuguese fleet had finally sailed from Malabar, he assembled an army of 50,000 men, and marched to attack Cochin. The first intelligence of his approach threw the inhabitants of that place into the greatest trepidation. They vented the bitterest imprecations on the Portuguese, and besought their prince to make overtures for

peace, to renounce his alliance with them, and to deliver up such of them as were under his protection to the mercy of the Zamorin. But Vriamampara conceived the bitterest calamity that could befall him was far preferable to the adoption of measure fraught with every motive that was abject and base, and with an heroic fortitude at once determined to guard his allies from the dastardly insolence of his own subjects, and to defend his country and capital to the last extremity with a few troops, on whose attachment and bravery he could confidently rely. At this juncture Vincent Sodrez arrived at Cochin with his squadron; and the Rajah, surprised at his appearance, immediately dispatched a messenger to acquaint him with the alarming predicament in which he stood, and to request that not a moment might be lost in landing as large a body of men as he could spare, to co-operate in his defence. But what must have been the astonishment and indignation of that generous and gallant prince, when Sodrez informed him, "that his instructions were to act at sea, and not on shore, and that he could not therefore consent to land a single man." The Portuguese merchants at Cochin, not less ashamed than enraged at the base and unmanly conduct of their countryman, resolved to send a deputation on board the fleet, to reproach Sodrez with his treachery and cowardice; to represent the perilous situation of their ally, the Rajah, together with the peculiar danger attending their own, and to conjure the inferior officers and seamen not to regard a commander who had thus disgraced himself, and stained the honour of his country, but to follow the dictates of their own feelings, and by contributing to the defence of Cochin, to vindicate the character of the Portuguese people. But before this

this spirited resolution had time to be carried into effect, Sodrez weighed anchor and sailed for the Red Sea to commit piracies on the Arab traders; a service more congenial to a mind like his, and in which he afterwards perished, the devoted victim of his own avarice.

The Zamorin, in the mean while, marched with his army into the district of Cochin; and having obtained possession of a pass that led to the town, he conceived that the object of his vengeance was now in his power. As soon as Vrimampara was made acquainted with the advantage which the enemy had thus gained, his first attention was to secure the Portuguese merchants from the possibility of their falling into the hands of the Zamorin. He accordingly sent them to the small island of Vaypi, a few leagues distant from Cochin, which, as it was consecrated to the most solemn mysteries of the Brahminical faith, had immemorially been held sacred by all Hindu princes. It was besides a place of strength, as well from its being almost inaccessible by nature, as from the great number of troops which were kept in it. This precaution in favour of the Portuguese was fortunately taken in due time. As the Zamorin approached towards the walls of Cochin, the inhabitants deserted the cause of their prince, and flocked to the standard of the enemy: and Vrimampara seeing that his capital was altogether untenable under these distressing circumstances, he left it to its fate, and retired to the island of Vaypi, taking with him only a few faithful adherents. The Zamorin, after this, entered the town of Cochin without resistance, and in the rage of his disappointment, on finding that both the Rajah and the Portuguese had escaped, he wreaked his vengeance on the offending inhabitants, and reduced

the place to ashes. He then proceeded to the attack of the island; but there the troops were still ardently attached to their master; the Zamorin was repulsed with considerable loss, and at last compelled to relinquish his design; and as the rainy season was fast approaching, he garrisoned Cochin, and returned to his own dominions.

The exemplary virtue and unmerited sufferings of Vrimampara did not long remain unrewarded and unavenged. It had now become the settled policy of Emanuel to send annually a fleet to India: and Francis Albuquerque, who commanded the fleet of this year (1510), having arrived at the Laccadive Island, a few months subsequent to the conquest of Cochin, he was there informed of all the disasters which had befallen its monarch. Eager to retrieve the honour of Portugal, which had been tarnished by the infamous conduct of Sodrez, as well as to restore its faithful ally to his dominions, he proceeded to the island of Vaypi without delay. Measures were soon concerted between Vrimampara and Francis Albuquerque, for the recovery of the Zamorin of the territory of Cochin; and these measures were as speedily put in execution. Having landed a considerable force, under cover of the night, they attacked the enemy at every point, completely routed them, and the Rajah re-entered his country in triumph.

The important service which the Portuguese had thus rendered for the Rajah of Cochin, led the way to the foundation of their Eastern empire. This afforded Francis Albuquerque a plausible pretext for soliciting permission of Vrimampara to erect a place of strength in his dominions, for the better security of the Portuguese merchants and factors; and that prince, grateful for the

the favours he had received, and little suspicious of any sinister motive in his allies, not only granted the request, but allowed Albuquerque to choose whatever situation he thought best adapted for his purpose. Accordingly a fortress was expeditiously constructed on an eminence that entirely commanded the new town of Cochin, which the Rajah, since the recovery of his dominions, had built on the site of the former capital. A church and other public buildings were also erected within the fortress; officers were appointed to fill the different civil and military stations; priests were chosen from among the monks already settled in Malabar, to perform the public duties of religion; and thus the first establishment of the Portuguese in India was regularly formed.

During the progress of these proceedings, Alphonso Albuquerque arrived from Portugal with a powerful reinforcement: the Portuguese soon after formed other alliances; they insidiously fomented disputes between the different Rajahs of Malabar; and, by engaging in their quarrels, and always taking part with the least powerful Prince, their conduct had an appearance of generosity, which made a sensible impression on their enemies, as well as their friends. And this conduct, as it procured them grants of land from their allies, in return for their services, gave them so much weight and influence in the political affairs of Malabar, that the Zamorin, alarmed at their growing power, concluded a peace with the Albuquerque on terms no less favourable to them than humiliating to himself: but the Portuguese, intoxicated with their prosperity, paid little respect to treaties or public engagements of any sort, when these stood in the way of the gratification

of their inordinate avarice. A few months after the peace with the Zamorin was concluded, they captured a vessel belonging to him very richly laden; and, on his demanding redress for the injury, he was treated not only with contempt but derision. Equally incensed at this violation of a solemn treaty, and at the insolent manner in which his demand had been rejected, the Zamorin secretly determined to renew the war, as soon as a favourable opportunity should occur. Accordingly, whenever the annual fleet sailed from Cochin for Europe, he marched towards that place at the head of an army of sixty thousand men. Vrimampora, aware of his approach, behaved with his accustomed promptitude, decision, and firmness; and with the assistance of the Portuguese troops, under the command of a gallant officer named Pacheco, he obtained a signal victory over his enemy, and compelled him to sue for peace.

Dom Manuel, about this time, (A. D. 1504,) forsaking the prudent policy which had been the rule of his conduct, and which had hitherto preserved him from the religious phrensy that infected the age, conceived the chimerical project of driving the Mahomedans out of India. Elated too with the great success of his plans for forming settlements in that country, his fancy magnified to him the extent of the influence which belonged to them; and, urged by this ambitious piety, he began to prepare for the execution of his scheme. But while he was employed in these matters, the Brahmans of Calicut, by a plausible but hazardous policy, indicative of spirit rather than of sagacity, persuaded the Zamorin to adopt a measure which threatened the destruction of the Portuguese establishments in Malabar, but which, in

its effects, proved injurious to himself. They represented to him, that, as the Christians and Mahomedans were more bitter enemies to each other than either of them was to the Hindus, it would be politic to incite the Mappilas, or Mahomedans of Malabar, to commit hostilities on the Portuguese, and at the same time to urge the Mussulman princes of the Deccan, to support the cause of their religion in Malabar, against the influence and the arms of the Christians. By this measure, the Brahmans hoped to exhaust the strength of the Moslems, as well as of the Portuguese, and that they would be ultimately able to exterminate both; but of the disposition of the one, and the resources of the other, they were equally ignorant. They do not seem to have known, that those Mussulman princes made war much less for the glory of their religion, than for the acquisition of riches, and the extension of their power; nor that they looked with a more envious eye on the wealth of the Hindus, than on the progress of Christianity: and, as to the Portuguese, the Brahmans must have been altogether unacquainted with the means which they possessed, of supplying the losses they might sustain in any war, however desperate or destructive. The Zamorin, nevertheless, followed their counsel. The five Moslem princes of the Deccan confederated in defence of their faith; but, instead of marching towards Malabar, they turned their arms against the Rajah of Bijanagur and Telingana, and rested satisfied with the conquest of some part of their dominions. The Mappilas, on the other hand, having, at the instigation of the Zamorin, provoked hostilities, which they were little willing and less able to support, were obliged to submit to the conditions imposed

upon them by the enemy, which, together with the severe losses they suffered by the war, almost ruined their commerce, and annihilated their power. Thus, the plan which was laid for the destruction of the Portuguese, served to promote their views, and to give stability to their settlements in India.

Emanuel, on receiving intelligence of the designs of the Zamorin, had expeditiously dispatched a fleet to Malabar, with a considerable number of troops on board, to enable the Portuguese to resist effectually the meditated attack upon them; and, in order to impress upon the minds of the princes of India an high idea of the dignity and splendour of the Portuguese nation, as well as to render the military operations in Malabar the more efficacious, by placing the different settlements under the government of one man, he appointed Don Francis D'Almeyda, Governor-general, with the pompous title of *Vice King of the Indies*. Don Francis sailed from Lisbon in command of the above-mentioned reinforcement, and, on his arrival at Cochin, he found the affairs of the Portuguese in that advantageous posture of which we have given an account. Like an able politician, he proceeded to improve the advantages that had been gained, by forming new settlements along the coast of Canara, and by erecting strong fortifications at Cananore, and on the peninsula of Aguada, which is contiguous to the island of Goa: nor did he neglect the interests of commerce and navigation. About this time (A. D. 1506,) he sent two squadrons on voyages of discovery; one to the west, and the other to the east. The western squadron discovered the island of Madagascar; the eastern one, under the command of his son Lawrence D'Almeyda, after discovering the Maladive

Maladive islands, steered for Ceylon, where he landed at the head of a small but well-appointed body of troops. Fortunately for Lawrence D'Almeida's purpose, a furious civil commotion at that time prevailed in the island; he immediately joined the insurgents, and, after many battles and much bloodshed, not only succeeded in forming a settlement at Columbo, but in reducing under his subjection the whole of the districts in which the cinnamon is produced. Hence the valuable trade of this island fell into the hands of the Portuguese: they fortified Columbo, Negombo, and one or two other ports; expelled the Arab merchants from them, and thereby gave the death-blow to the ancient trade between the ports of the Red Sea and Ceylon. They had now monopolized almost the whole trade of India, and usurped the supreme dominion of its seas; and they enforced this commercial tyranny, by issuing a piratical order to the commanders of their ships of war, in which it was no less absurdly than shamefully asserted, that the King of Portugal was sovereign of the Indian Seas, and that if the vessels of any nation in the world sailed in them, without a pass either from the Vice King of the Indies, or the Portuguese Admiral, they would be considered as enemies, and their cargoes be accordingly liable to confiscation. The injustice and insolence of this order naturally exasperated every independent nation; and the Venetians, who suffered equally by it, with the Soldan of the Mamelukes and the Egyptian people, prevailed on that monarch to enter into a negotiation with the Pope and Emanuel, in order to obtain the revocation of an order, which not only violated the freedom of trade, but the common rights of humanity.

The tone which the Soldan assumed in the negotiation, was little calculated to forward his views.— Whilst he denied to Portugal an exclusive right to the trade, he asserted that right himself, and threatened, “that if the Portuguese did not immediately relinquish the navigation by the Cape of Good Hope, he would put to death all the Christians in Egypt, Syria, and Palestine, burn their churches, and even destroy the sepulchre of Christ;” but Emanuel and the Pope treated his threat with contempt, and broke off the negotiation. The Venetians had then recourse to another resource, which proved equally fruitless. They urged the Soldan to equip a fleet in the Red Sea, to form an alliance with the Arabs, and with their combined forces to protect their Indian trade against the depredations of the Portuguese. The Soldan adopted their plan.— Having fitted out a considerable fleet on the Red Sea, it was united with a still more formidable one of the Arabs, and they proceeded to India. Off the island of Diu, on the Malabar coast, they fell in with the Portuguese fleet, under the command of the Governor-general D'Almeida, and, after a desperate conflict, they were totally discomfited by the superior skill and intrepidity of the Portuguese. Gaining additional power and consequence from this victory, D'Almeida subdued every place of any strength or value on the coast between Diu and Cochin, and compelled the several princes to acknowledge themselves tributary to the crown of Portugal.

D'Almeida's period of service being now expired, he returned to Portugal, and was succeeded in the government of the Indian settlements by Alphonso Albuquerque; an officer who had already acquired much credit by his services, and whose

talents

talents and character amply entitled him to fill the station to which he was elevated. The first act of his government was to declare war against the Zamorin, with a view to get possession of the port of Calicut. The plan for executing this measure was well conceived, but it failed in its operation, by the want of discipline among the Portuguese soldiery, who, after the town had been carried by storm, could not be restrained from plundering; and the Zamorin's troops, taking advantage of this, attacked them with fury, that Albuquerque, after losing one half of his men, and being severely wounded, with the utmost difficulty effected a retreat on board his fleet.

His next expedition, however, was attended with all the success and glory which he could have desired. Having equipped a formidable squadron, he embarked with a body of two veteran Portuguese who had been inured to the climate, and sailed for Goa, with a design to make an entire conquest of that island, which, both on account of its physical strength, and of its forming a bay in which the fleets of Portugal might remain in perfect safety during the stormy monsoon, became an object of no small importance. On the 15th of February, 1510, Albuquerque landed on the island, and after a brave defence on the part of the inhabitants, he carried the town of Goa by storm in the course of a few hours. He then marched into it in great triumph, and with much magnificence; and having formed an establishment, with a governor at its head, to regulate the affairs of commerce, and selected a sufficient number of well disciplined troops to garrison the place, he returned to Cochin. But the restless ambition of Albuquerque, this valuable conquest seemed to in-

spire rather than compose. A Portuguese squadron, under the command of Sequira, employed in making discoveries in the Bay of Bengal and the eastern seas, having the preceding year landed at Malacca, where he and his people had narrowly eluded a fruitless endeavour to cut them off, and where a few of them were still detained as prisoners, Albuquerque resolved to sail thither with a powerful fleet, and not only to demand the immediate release of the prisoners, but an ample reparation for the injury they had sustained. On his arrival at Malacca, the prince of the island refused to consent to the accommodation which he proposed, in consequence of which, Albuquerque immediately invested it both by sea and land, and after an obstinate resistance carried it by storm. Some idea may be formed of the wealth of this city, from the value of one-fifth of the property taken by the captors, which was allotted for the King of Portugal, and which was sold to the merchants of Lisbon for about 80,000*l.* sterling. Having fortified this place, and garrisoned it with 200 of his best men, he sailed for the coast of Malabar; but, in his passage thither, he had the misfortune to meet with a tempest, in which he lost the greatest part of his fleet, together with the valuable spoils of Malacca, and the violence of which, his own ship, with great difficulty surmounted.

When he reached Cochin, he received the unpleasant intelligence of some disturbances having arisen at Goa. He consequently repaired to that settlement, reduced the insurgents, and restored tranquillity in the island. But another distant and important expedition now engaged his attention. The island of Ormuz, situated at the mouth of the Persian Gulph, he had long been ambitious

ambitious to add to the other conquests of the Portuguese in India. The many advantages which it possessed for carrying on a trade with Persia and Arabia, to say nothing of the opulence which it had already derived from that trade, rendered the acquisition of it an object of great consequence; and the intestine broils with which it was at this time distracted, made the attainment of that object a matter of little difficulty. Albuquerque, therefore, having heard of these commotions, lost not a moment in availing himself of them. He fitted out a formidable expedition, and sailed to Ormuz, where he arrived in the course of six weeks after his departure from Goa. Turran Shah, king of the island, alarmed at the appearance of so large a fleet, demanded to know whether he came with an hostile or pacific view? The reply of Albuquerque was but little calculated to quiet the apprehensions of that weak and timid monarch. He sent him word, that if Turran Shah would acknowledge himself as a tributary to the King of Portugal, deliver up to the Portuguese the command of his capital, and permit them to build factories in his island, he should ensure his person, private property, and household, from all molestation whatever; but, if he acceded not to these propositions, he should immediately land a powerful force, destroy the capital, and lay waste the whole island. Turran Shah, intimidated by threats, and, moreover, conceiving that the vassal of a foreign prince was a condition, at least, not less degrading than that of being governed by a factious minister, or a few turbulent and rebellious nobles, he reluctantly consented to the harsh terms proposed by Albuquerque. Thus the Portuguese obtained possession of Ormuz;

and the fame of their arms, already so great, was now spread throughout the nations of Asia as well as of Europe.

This acquisition opened other views to the speculative mind of Albuquerque. He had now established the power of the Portuguese in India, and the whole trade between that country and Europe was exclusively in their possession; but he apprehended, that if the Turks turned their thoughts to Indian commerce, they would make great exertions to divert it into its ancient channel. His apprehensions were founded on just observations of the principles of trade, and of the interests and power of the Turkish empire; but the scheme which he formed for opposing those interests and that power, betrays an ardent rather than a reflective mind. He conceived that the King of Abyssinia might have been persuaded to allow a channel to be cut from his dominions to the Red Sea, into which the stream of the Nile might be turned, and thereby deprive Egypt both of the source of its fertility, and of the principal means of carrying on the Eastern trade. Big with this project, he hastened back to Goa, in order to make some preliminary arrangements for putting it in execution; but soon after his arrival there, he was seized with a fever, of which he died in a few days.

The eminent abilities of this distinguished man, the singular good fortune which attended all his enterprises, the important consequences which resulted from them, the high place which he held in the estimation of his countrymen, the regard which he acquired among foreign nations, and the veneration which is still shewn to his memory, in India, demand a fuller delineation of his public character, than the

the inherent excellence of the qualities that composed it would otherwise justify. Some of these qualities were indeed of a very imposing kind: generosity, bravery, firmness, acumen, and promptitude, diffused a lustre around him, in which his failings were either lost or forgotten; but that splendour of talents which blinded his contemporaries to his imperfections, serves to render them conspicuous to us. His generosity was liable to the imputation of extravagance, his courage partook of rashness, his inflexibility of obstinacy, and his acumen, vigilance, and promptitude, were neither informed by an enlightened sagacity, nor regulated by a solid judgment; so that the success which crowned his public measures, must be attributed to the spirit that conducted them, rather than to the wisdom with which they were framed. The history of his government in India, sufficiently shews that his talents were much more fitted for action than speculation. Though his mind was perpetually occupied in forming schemes for extending the power and the commerce of his country; yet few of these were founded on just principles or accurate information; many of them were chimerical, and some of them preposterous. With the same force that he employed in plundering Malacca, or in taking possession of Ormuz, he might have subjugated the whole of the Malabar states, and thereby have given a permanency to the Portuguese commerce, which, from the petty conquests of small islands, or the establishment of factories distantly situated from each other, it could never derive. But the ambition of Albuquerque acted from the impulse of the moment; and he often embarked in the execution of a project before he had duly considered his

means, or obtained the requisite information for planning it. Nevertheless, the skill, valour and address which he displayed in the conduct of his different expeditions, together with the disinterested and patriotic motives which prompted him to undertake them, entitle him to the praise of being an able and gallant officer, whose understanding prosperity did not intoxicate, and whose principles wealth could not corrupt. He certainly merits not the character of a wise statesman; but it may be observed, that, with a mind so constituted, if he had been still less of a statesman, he would have been a greater general.

It is who succeeds to a man of such shining parts as Albuquerque in a place of high responsibility, and who fills that place with satisfaction to the public, must be possessed of no ordinary degree of confidence and of talents, even greater than those with which his predecessor was endowed. Men of sound sense and experience, aware of the peculiar difficulty of performing the duties of an elevated station, under such circumstances, with credit or advantage to themselves, though they may be tempted to accept, will at least not be forward to embrace a situation of so much delicacy and hazard. In cases of this sort, therefore, such offices are usually grasped at by men of little minds, and exceeding vanity, who measure the difficulties of the trust they are to hold by their own narrow capacities, and thereby prove themselves equally ignorant of both. Thus Lopez Suarez succeeded Albuquerque in the government of the Portuguese possessions in India; but, altogether unequal to the arduous situation he had too rashly accepted of, he was soon recalled in disgrace. Fortunately for Portugal, his successor, James Lopez, repaired the errors of

of his misgovernment, previous to the death of Emanuel in A. D. 1521, otherwise that event might have rendered them irretrievable. But things having been restored to their former state, the loss of that illustrious prince was less severely felt, and the progress of the discoveries, and commerce of the Portuguese in the East, met with no interruption.

John the Third, though he did not inherit the talents of his father, was endowed with the same liberal and patriotic spirit, and had the good sense and steadiness to pursue the same line of conduct with an undeviating course. Soon after the accession of John, a strong squadron was fitted out, and sent from Goa, under the command of Garcias Henriquez, for the purpose of making further acquisitions to the eastward. He sailed first to the island of Java, from whence he proceeded to Borneo and Celebes, and, passing the Straits of Macassar, which are formed by these two islands, he arrived at the Moluccas. Having visited the islands of Banda and Mira, he sailed for Tidore, where he fell in with and captured one of the ships belonging to Magellan's fleet, which had been driven by a storm among these islands, but which the jealous Portuguese treated as an enemy, upon the absurd principle already stated, that the kingdom of Portugal had a right to the exclusive trade of the eastern seas; and, with a view to enforce this principle in the Spice-islands, he erected a fortress in the island of Ternate, and forbid the inhabitants, under severe penalties, to vend their spices to any other nation than the Portuguese: for, in regard to this particular trade, they had to guard not only against the rivalry of Spain, but likewise against that of the Chinese and the Arabs, the first

of whom had carried on a commercial intercourse with the Moluccas from time immemorial, and the last had long been the carriers of the spices which were introduced through Egypt into Europe. About this time the venerable Vazquez de Gama was once more called from his retirement, to take upon him the government of the Indian settlements; but, on account of his advanced age, a commission was made out for Henry de Meneses to succeed him in the event of his death. This turned out to be a necessary precaution, for Gama did not long enjoy the viceroyalty of India. His constitution was too much enfeebled to endure the noxious influence of the climate; and he died of a fever a few months subsequent to his arrival at Goa. De Meneses succeeded him in the government, agreeably to the tenor of his commission; but he likewise died in a few months. The precaution that was taken in respect to the appointment of a successor to Gama, now appeared, by a sealed letter, which was opened on the death of Meneses, to extend to several other officers; but when a precaution is carried too far, it is apt to produce the very evils against which it is intended to provide. So, in the present instance, the appointment of a number of subordinate officers to succeed eventually to the supreme government, instead of preventing, gave rise to dissensions, which had nearly ended in very serious consequences. Pedro Mascarenhas, on whom the viceroyalty devolved on the decease of Meneses, being at that period at Malacca, the next in succession caused himself to be proclaimed governor, and took upon him the responsibility and the duties of that station. As soon as Mascarenhas received intelligence of what had happened, he repaired to
Goa,

Goa, and demanded that the officer who had so improperly assumed the government would instantly resign it; but a man under such circumstances, if he possess sufficient firmness, will seldom be persuaded to relinquish his power, by any arguments however solid or just. The demand of Mascarenhas was treated with contempt; and he appealed to the justice of the people of Goa to vindicate his cause. Hostile factions were consequently formed; and discussions ensued, which were maintained on each side with a warmth that seemed to threaten a civil war, when the arrival (from Portugal) of a claimant, who possessed greater address, if not greater pretensions, induced the people to put an end to the contention, by deciding in his favour. Mascarenhas, however, returned to Lisbon, and represented the matter to the King, who gave him an adequate compensation for the loss he had sustained, and issued a new regulation, by which the recurrence of any controversy respecting the succession to the supreme government in India was effectually precluded.

The dispute between the Spaniards and the Portuguese, in regard to their respective rights to the sovereignty of the Spice Island, which had originated in the capture of the ship belonging to Magellan's fleet, was revived about this period (A. D. 1512) by Henriquez, the Portuguese governor of the Moluccas, and Igniguesza, the admiral of the Spanish fleet, sent thither by the emperor Charles the Fifth. The two commanders held several conferences on this contested point; but, seeing little probability of deciding it by argument, they had recourse to arms. Charles, however, not choosing to involve himself in a war with Portugal, on account of their remote

islands, the advantages of which were at least dubious, sent orders to Igniguesza to abandon them, and entirely renounced his own claim to them for a small pecuniary consideration*.

The Portuguese having thus obtained an undisputed monopoly of the spice trade, they pushed their voyages still farther to the eastward, and opened a commercial intercourse with China and Japan; and while their affairs in the eastern islands assumed this prosperous aspect, their influence in the peninsula of India became every day more powerful. During the active administration of the Viceroy Sampayo, the islands of Bombay and Diu, together with the ports of Bassen and Daman, and several inferior places, on the coasts of Baglana and Guzerat, were reduced under the dominion of Portugal; so that from the island of Ceylon to the mouth of the Indus, the Portuguese now possessed a continued chain of settlements. In A. D. 1550, the Turks, separated at being shut out from all communication with India by sea, fitted out a formidable armament at Cosier on the Red Sea, with the determination to make themselves masters of Diu, and the other places belonging to the Portuguese in the Gulf of Cambay; but, as unsuccessful attempts to diminish the power of a rival nation always tend to augment it, so the expedition of the Turks, being encountered by a Portuguese fleet off Diu, and totally defeated, served only to give additional strength and stability to those establishments which it had been employed to demolish. Thus the Portuguese in India became triumphant in arms, as well as flourishing in commerce, and wise in government; and at the death of John the Third, in A. D. 1557, they

* See Sir William Monson's Naval Trade.

they had reached the pinnacle of their greatness. John was the last of these illustrious kings to whose genius the Portuguese were indebted for the splendid achievements which we have enumerated, and which gave them rank and character in the world far beyond what was to be expected from the natural condition of their country, or the usual advancement of nations.

In the succeeding reign of Sebastian, an unfortunate change took place in the general policy hitherto pursued by Portugal, which, if it was not productive of any immediate detriment to her Indian commerce and possessions, it at least paved the way for the introduction of those pernicious measures that so much contributed to ruin them. Animated with a religious phrensy, he totally disregarded the example of his ancestors, and made it his sole ambition to propagate the Romish faith. The notions which gave rise to this mad notion, had been instilled into his young mind by Lewis de Camara, a Jesuit, under whose care he had been educated; and, at the time he ascended the throne, they had taken such an entire possession of his faculties, that he could turn his thoughts to nothing else. The first proposal he made to his ministers was, to go himself to India, at the head of a large army, attended by a numerous retinue of priests, in order to convert, by force of arms, the whole of the inhabitants of that country to the Catholic religion; and though he was dissuaded from embarking in this ridiculous but wicked project, he could not be prevailed on to abandon his views. The religious establishment in India was accordingly enlarged; an archbishop was appointed to preside over it; and the viceroy was strictly enjoined to assist the ministers of the church, with the whole

force and influence of government, in converting the Hindus. Hence forward the Portuguese seemed inspired with a new zeal in the cause of religion; the propagation of the Christian faith in Hindustan became the primary object of their policy; and they carried their schemes for that purpose into execution, with a deliberate and systematic cruelty, more atrocious, because less enthusiastic, than even that of the Mahomedan conquerors, which in our former chapter we endeavoured to depict. The death of Sebastian in A. D. 1579, made no alteration in this policy: the reign of Don Henry was too short, too feeble, and too diffident, to permit the ministers of that Prince to pay any attention to Indian affairs; and, after Portugal was subjected to the dominion of Philip the Second of Spain, in A. D. 1580, the wishes of the Jesuits met with the most strenuous encouragement. In consequence of these circumstances, the Portuguese became altogether intolerable to the natives of India; and their conduct excited universal indignation, and provoked incessant wars with the Princes of Malabar, in which, though they added some districts to their territorial possessions in the vicinity of Goa and Cochin, they entailed indelible disgrace on their name and character. These wars were carried on with more or less violence, and with few cessations, during the sixty years that Portugal continued a province of Spain; and whilst the Portuguese thereby multiplied the expences of their Indian government, they neglected the sources from which those expences were defrayed: the arts of industry were considered as secondary objects of their attention, and their commerce gradually decayed.

To detail these proceedings would

be equally uninteresting and disgusting. The Mussulman conquests in Hindustân, as they produced important revolutions, it was essential to trace; and the brilliancy of their progress justified us in representing the enormities with which it was marked. But the wars in which the Portuguese were engaged never extended beyond the neighbourhood of their own settlements; and they were little regarded by any of the larger states in the interior of the peninsula, until the middle of the seventeenth century, when the Mahrattas, under the valiant Sevagee, enraged at the shocking cruelties they committed in propagating the Christian faith, marched against them, and drove them back into their fortresses*. In their mode too of conducting those wars, they incurred all the guilt, without gaining the glory of the Mussulmans: in the history of their atrocities, we do not meet with one heroic action; and the mind revolts from the dull chronicle, that exhibits wars without splendour, courage without generosity, and religion without virtue. We shall, therefore, proceed to notice the extent and value of their possessions taken collectively, and to point out the causes which impaired and finally ruined them.

It has been stated, that at the time Portugal fell under the dominion of Spain, the Portuguese possessed a chain of settlements along the western coast of India, from the mouth of the Indus to the island of Ceylon; besides which, on that side of the peninsula, they had the island of Ormuz at the mouth of the Persian Gulf, and the port of Muscat on the coast of Arabia. In Ceylon, the towns of Columbo, Point de Gall, and the harbour of Trincomalee, belonged to them, together

with an extensive district in the vicinity of the first of these places. On the coast of Coromandel, they had factories at Negapatam, St. Thomas's, and Masulipatam: in Bengal, they had a factory at Bandel, a place situated on the river Hoogly, about thirty miles above Calcutta: with the port of Rangoon in the kingdom of Pegue, they carried on a very considerable trade, and had supercargoes stationed there: their settlement at Malacca, and their possessions in the Molucca islands, have been already described; in China they obtained possession of the island of Macao, in consequence of having assisted the Chinese in capturing a pirate who had long ravaged their coasts: and in Japan they were allowed to build a factory, in consideration of the valuable trade which they carried on with that country.--- All these possessions, together with the ports of Sofala, Mombasa, and Mosambique, on the east coast of Africa, were subordinate to the supreme government at Goa, where a viceroy presided over the civil and military, and an archbishop over the ecclesiastical affairs of the whole of this extensive range of settlements. The crown of Portugal derived from these settlements, during a period of above fifty years, a clear annual revenue of 250,000*l.* after paying the salary of the viceroy (4000*l.* a year), together with that of the subordinate governors, and the whole expence of the civil, military, and church establishments. This revenue was drawn from the duties levied on all goods exported and imported at the different places that have been mentioned, from the tributes paid by some of the small states on the coast of Malabar for the protection afforded them, and from

* We shall have occasion to take particular notice of this war in our account of the rise and progress of the Mahratta states.

from the sale of those vessels that were captured when found trading in the Indian Seas without a passport from the Portuguese viceroy. With respect to the trade between Portugal and India, we have no *data* wherewith to form an exact estimate of its profits; but from the quantity of goods sent annually to Lisbon, from the known value of those goods in India, and from the prices which they fetched at that time in Europe, we may conclude that the profit upon them could not have been less than 150,000*l*. The Portuguese historians state, that a fleet of twenty ships, each of about 300 tons burden, sailed regularly every year from Goa to Lisbon, laden with the commodities of India and China; and though not noticed by those writers, it is known that Indian commodities then produced in Europe a profit of thirty per cent. In estimating the wealth which Portugal derived from her Indian settlements and commerce, the private fortunes of individuals must also be taken into the account. In the course of the fifty years alluded to, some of the viceroys returned to Portugal with 500,000*l*. Several of the governors and generals with 100,000*l*. and many subordinate officers, both civil and military, with from 20,000*l*. to 50,000*l*. The priests, too, realized considerable fortunes, both from the exorbitant exactions which they were authorized to make, and from plundering the Hindu villages, in order to compel the inhabitants to embrace the doctrines of the Romish church. It appears indeed sufficiently evident, from the candid narrative of John de Barros, that all those fortunes were acquired by the most iniquitous means; and that in proportion as they added to the opulence, they promoted the cor-

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ruption, and accelerated the downfall of Portugal.

Such was the state of the Portuguese possessions in India when they became subject to the crown of Spain. A few of the leading causes to which the decline of those possessions are to be attributed, have been already noticed: we shall now recapitulate these causes, and bring into one point of view the whole of the circumstances that assisted their operation. The fundamental error in the policy which Portugal pursued with regard to her Indian trade, and what may be considered as the principal cause of its ruin, was the tyrannical assumption of an exclusive right to that trade, and to the navigation of the eastern seas.—During the reign of Emanuel, whilst Europe was filled with admiration of the splendid achievements of the Portuguese, and awed not less by the superiority of their naval power, than the great talents of their King, rival nations wanted the ability, if not the spirit, to resist the exercise of that assumed right; but a much less degree of sagacity than Emanuel possessed, might have assured him, that a fancied right, in itself hostile to every principle of justice, and incompatible with the independence of other states, could not possibly be maintained for any length of time. Blinded, however, by his national prejudices, he pursued his scheme of ambition, and enforced, with the utmost rigour, those arrogant pretensions, in contempt of the remonstrances, and in defiance of the power of the rest of Europe. The usual jealousy that commerce generates among nations, was thereby fomented and embittered; and this jealousy burst forth upon the first disaster that befel Portugal. All the power of Philip the Second, the most powerful monarch of his time,

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time, was unable to protect the Portuguese settlements in India against his own revolted subjects, the Dutch, who, incited equally by envy of their riches and enmity towards him, had attacked them with a spirit and vigour which they were ill prepared to resist. Wasted both in strength and resources, by the frequent wars with the native states, in which their religious zeal involved them, the Portuguese felt their power in India on the decline, even before it was attacked by the Dutch; and their settlements were rendered still more vulnerable, from the rulers of Portugal being at that time unable to give them the smallest assistance, owing to the distracted state of her internal affairs, and to the wars in which she was engaged with the crown of Spain after the death of Philip. Hence the Dutch, in the course of forty years, wrested from the Portuguese their settlements in Ceylon, and in the Spice Islands, together with many others of less value, which shall be adverted to in our subsequent chapters; and their trade, greatly narrowed and depressed by these losses, fell by degrees into the hands of their rivals. To the causes we have mentioned there were added others, which, though slower in their operation, were equally certain in their effects, and which counteracted all the endeavours of John the Fourth, after

he ascended the throne of his ancestors in 1641, to avert the fall of his Indian empire. The religious wars necessarily induced a relaxation of the peaceful arts; and the terrors of the Inquisition which had been sent to India by Philip the Second, kept the Portuguese merchants in slavish bondage to the church. No speculations, however conducive to the interests of commerce, could be embarked in, unless they had also a direct tendency not only to forward the views, but to increase the wealth of the clergy. The viceroys of Goa being appointed to that station, on account of the fervency of their religious principles, not from the independency of their characters, or the influence of their talents, they readily submitted to this ecclesiastical domination, provided they were not hindered from amassing riches themselves. Thus the propagation of the Christian religion, and the acquisition of private wealth, became the only objects of the Portuguese government in India. An abandonment of every generous and honourable principle, and a total dereliction of all military discipline, took place; a general avarice and venality prevailed; and the Portuguese empire in India, which once excited the wonder and envy of Europe, by the combined operation of all these causes, was impoverished, degraded, and dissolved.

CHRONICLE.

MAY.

CALCUTTA, May 13, 1799.

YESTERDAY evening, between five and six o'clock, we had a violent thunder storm, which was attended with some melancholy accidents. The house of Mr. Cummer, of the Calcutta academy, was struck by the lightning; by which accident, we are sorry to say, that Master William Burnet, eldest son of Braver Captain John Burnet, aged about twelve years, and Master Hector Coote Healy, only son of the late Lieut. B. W. Healy, of this establishment, aged nine years and two months, were unfortunately killed; and Master Thomas Cawley Dabbs was thrown down and stunned, but not materially hurt.—It is said that no less than 18 persons were killed by the lightning.

At about a quarter past eight in the evening of the 20th April, a fire suddenly broke out among the Bengalee huts, at the back of Chumraetollah, in the vicinity of the Bow Bazar; which, after rapidly consuming a few of these combustible habitations, communicated to and destroyed the venetians, &c. of a packa-built house, the residence (we believe) of some native; at which time, the wind blowing strong from the south, the flames continued to rage among the thatched huts with unremitting violence and fury, consuming 80 or 100 of them in less than half an hour, and exhibiting a scene of devastation and calamity that must have excited all the feelings correspondent with humanity

in the breast of every spectator. To the circumstance of the fire having begun at so early an hour in the evening, we probably owe the negative satisfaction of not having heard that any lives were either lost or endangered by this accident.

Extract of a letter from a Cavalry Officer, dated Camp Mooree Jahala, April 21.

“ The detachment arrived here on the 11th; and in the evening of that day, a grass-cutter of the 1st regiment was seized and devoured by a tigress, eight feet ten inches long. A party was formed the next morning, who went out to attack her in the place of her retreat, not 400 yards from our lines. In endeavouring to drive her out of her den, two male tigers darted out successively, and were both shot before the female made her appearance, when, after three desperate charges, she also fell, and was cut to pieces with salwars. The party consisted of the camels of the detachment, and only a few troops on horseback, whose ardour the officers found it very difficult to restrain; and from the number of shots fired in every direction, it was, upon the whole, a fortunate circumstance, that only one man was wounded by a carbine ball, besides three others whom the tigers sprung upon. The two male tigers did not measure eight feet. We had every reason to expect quite nights, after destroying our dangerous neighbours; but we found that the country abounds with tigers; for the alarm was given three successive

cessive nights ; but every endeavour to find out the retreat of one of those animals proved abortive.

“ On the 19th, a man was carried away by a tigress ; and from our having missed a hawk (we have reason to suppose it is the hawk hircarah), the next morning, a party of a few troopers, armed only with pistols, and the camel-riders (troopers) who were only allowed to carry their swords, was ordered out. At sun-rise this morning, at the distance of five miles from camp, in a thick, small jungle, on the borders of a nullah overgrown with high grass, the party in search of the tigress started her, when she commenced the attack ;—the horsemen immediately returned the charge with a volley, which had no other effect than that of rousing her retreat. The size of this animal was such, that Major Wharton sent a man to camp to bring a reinforcement of a few men armed with carbines ; but, before these could arrive, the tigress renewed the attack, and made some furious charges which the riders avoided by their dexterity in turning their horses), and retreated into the bed of the nullah, where the horses could not follow her. In consequence of this, the pistols were given into the hands of the troopers on camels, who advanced boldly into the nullah. The tigress, grown desperate, was making a most furious spring at one of the troopers, when he, with the greatest steadiness, fired his pistol just as she had sprung, hit her in the head, and brought her to the ground.—On measuring her, she was found to be nine feet four inches.

“ It is unusual to hunt tigers with camels and horses ; and although the latter went forward with great boldness, yet they were surpassed by the former, which, I think, from what I have seen, are preferable in this respect to elephants.”

“ It is now pretty generally known that wood oil is of a very combustible nature ; and as it is frequently used on board ship, we publish the following circumstances, which occurred on board the ship *Ajax*, on her passage from Calcutta to Cannanore, as a caution against the evil effects of not properly securing it :—“ While off the Island of Ceylon, during three days there was a very uncommon smell of oil in the fore part of the ship, close to the lazaretto ; and, towards the close of the third day, fire was also smelt : in this alarming situation the strictest search was made, to discover from whence it arose ; and upon removing some gunny-bags that were stowed close to the lazaretto, it was found that those which were undermost were on fire, and, upon being exposed to air, burst out into a flame. After a close examination into the cause, it appeared, that a dubber of wood oil, which stood near the place, had leaked ; and the oil running under the gunnies, those in the centre had taken fire, and would in all probability have destroyed the ship, had not the smell providentially caused the discovery.”

“ BOMBAY, April 3, 1799.

This day arrived here, in the *Milford*, six of the unfortunate crew of the snow *Duncan*, of this port, which left Calicut on the 27th of January for Bombay, and about the latitude of Pigeon Island, two degrees off shore, on the 1st of February, she overfet. Among the sufferers on this melancholy occasion, it is with very sincere concern we find that Captain Manly, of this establishment, was of the number ; Mr. Donelan, of this place, and 14 other persons, also perished. Captain Leyburn, Mr. Moriarty the gunner, and 23 others, got on the bottom

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bottom of the vessel, where they remained two days: they were then providentially taken up by a dingey and a dow, and carried to Muskat; from whence 20 of them proceeded to Mocha.

The *Milford* also brings a second officer, and part of the crew, of the Danish ship *Copenhagen*, Captain Jepson, respecting which we have been favoured with the following particulars:—She came from Batavia, bound to Muscat, and was lost at 11 o'clock at night on the 17th of last month, about five or six miles to the S. E. of the port: every person was saved, although she went entirely to pieces in a few hours after getting on shore.

An Account of an Expedition from Surat to the Bunder of Goomtee, in the Gulph of Cutch.

Our advices from Surat mention, that in consequence of some of the northern pirates having captured a ketch with cattle on board belonging to the Honourable Company, Daniel Seton, Esq. our chief at Surat, early in March, dispatched Lieut. Keys in the *Princess Augusta*, accompanied by the *Princess Royal*, Lieut. Hawkeswell, and a small boat called a *malaffery*, to proceed to the Bunder of Goomtee, to demand the restitution of the property. As no such place is laid down or mentioned in any of our charts or sailing instructions, Lieut. Keys judged it expedient to proceed to the Portuguese settlement of Diu, to obtain some information: he was received with much politeness and attention, and was informed that Goomtee was situated on the east side of the Gulph of Cutch, but that its approach was extremely difficult on account of the many dangerous banks that surround it. The Governor of Diu very obligingly gave Lieut. Keys a letter to the Rajah of Poor Bunder,

who is tributary to the Portuguese, to furnish him with pilots.

This little fleet sailed from Diu on the 6th of March; but, owing to blowing weather and adverse winds, did not reach Poor Bunder until the 15th, where, having obtained pilots, they immediately proceeded to Goomtee, and on the 18th anchored in the roads in fifteen fathoms water—the anchorage, small shells and sand; Jaigat Pagoda, which forms the N. W. side of Goomtee Creek, bearing N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.; and Jaigat Point, which forms the south side of the creek, bearing N. E. distant about three miles.

On the 19th, at day-light, Lieut. Keys sent Lieut. Conyers on shore, with a letter directed to the Rajah of Oacka, to demand restoration of the ketch, together with 93 draught oxen belonging to the Honourable Company, or their value, for which purpose twenty-four hours would be granted; also to endeavour to prevail on the Rajah of Goomtee to come on board the *Princess Augusta*—Lieut. Conyers was particularly directed to observe how near the vessels might approach the town in safety. At 10 a. m. Lieut. Conyers returned on board, and reported that he had delivered the letter, addressed to the Rajah of Oacka, to the Rajah of Goomtee, which he immediately dispatched, accompanied by a letter from himself; but as Oacka is situated about thirty miles from Goomtee, they were obliged to extend the time from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. The Rajah, on being questioned, denied that the vessel had been captured by the people of Goomtee; said, if she had, he would have immediately delivered her up, or any other British property; that his boats never cruised against the English, but only against the Arabs; and with apparent sincerity offered

our vessels any assistance they might want.

Lieut. Conyers carefully sounded and examined with what probability of success the place might be attacked, which he found would be wholly impracticable by the vessels, as they could not approach the shore sufficiently near to act with effect: the bottom is loose stones and sand; the Rajah has from eight to nine hundred in arms; but he conceived the boats in the creek might be destroyed. Whilst Lieut. Conyers was on shore, he saw a batilla, which he was informed had belonged to Mucan Dewah, a merchant at Sarat, and had been captured twelve months ago. The Rajah promised that he would pay a visit to Lieut. Keys, on board the *Princess Augusta*, when the answer should arrive from Oacka.

On the 26th. the time being expired for the return of the answer, Lieut. Conyers was again dispatched on shore, with further instructions, also to demand the restoration of the batilla belonging to Sarat. On his landing he was met by the Rajah, who informed him he had received an answer, and that the Rajah of Oacka had agreed to deliver up the ketch, but neither the batilla, nor their value. On being questioned if the people of Oacka were to bring the ketch round? he answered, in a very evasive manner, that he did not know; that he expected two men from that place, who would inform them more particularly on the subject; but when they were to arrive, he was ignorant. Respecting the demand of the restoration of the batilla, he said she belonged to Bow-naghar, and that he would not deliver her up, unless he received a written demand from Bombay; and immediately left Lieut. Conyers.—From the whole tenour of his conduct, and the difference of his be-

haviour at the first interview, to his mode at present, Lieut. Keys easily perceived nothing could be done by negotiation, and that coercive measures alone were likely to succeed; he accordingly manned and armed the malassery, and a boat from each vessel, with a party consisting of one midshipman, six European soldiers, one havildar, one naique, sixteen sepoys, one tyrang, one birdal, and fourteen lascars, besides the crew of the malassery; and at half past ten, they proceeded to Goomtee creek, under the command of Lieut. Conyers, with instructions to destroy, by fire or otherwise, all the boats and vessels he could come at, and to do as much damage to the town as he could, consistent with the safety of the boats and party under his command.

At one *p. m.* Lieut. Conyers, with his party, returned to the *Princess Augusta*, with the following report:—In pursuance of the

I received, he proceeded up Goomtee Creek: on his approaching the shore, he perceived the enemy had posted a strong party on the north side of the entrance of the creek, and reinforcements were marching from the great pagoda: getting within musket-shot of the point, the malassery was brought to an anchor immediately without the entrance of the creek, and as near the shore as safety would permit; at the same time commencing a brisk fire from the swivels and musketry, which compelled the enemy to give way in that quarter, and take refuge under the cover of a dingey and a small pagoda, the boats pushed on to the creek, keeping up their fire at the same time on the dingey, where the enemy were posted; they returned a smart fire on our advancing, supported by three or four small guns and some musketry from the
great

CHRONICLE FOR MAY.

great pagoda. After keeping up the fire pretty briskly for some time, the enemy passed under cover of the dingey began to give way, and retreat to the small pagoda, where they could be more effectually covered from our fire: on this the boats pushed on for the dingey and a gallivat, with an intention of destroying them: the enemy, perceiving this movement, assembled in large bodies at the great pagoda and the town, and marched directly for the dingey, which encouraged the retiring party to rally again. Observing their force so very superior, and the impossibility of any further effectual attempt on either the dingey or gallivat, which were lying close in with and covered by the guns at the great pagoda, it was judged most prudent to retreat, the enemy having also now opened a fire upon the boats from a large gun at the pagoda; and the reinforcement at the dingey had also renewed their fire, which was finally returned by the boats until clear of the creek. It is with pleasure we learn that no casualties happened on our side during this conflict, though several shot struck the *Prince's Royal's* boat. It is supposed the enemy must have suffered severely, as they were observed carrying away what was supposed to be their killed and wounded, from the party stationed at the dingey, towards the small pagoda.

Though the attempt to destroy the vessels in the creek was not attended with the wished-for success, yet the service was conducted by our boats with a spirit and activity that reflects the highest honour on the officers and men employed on this occasion.

The town of Goomtee surrounds Jaigat pagoda: the creek is small, and very shallow; it lies in latitude 22° 13' N.

It appears that during the con-

versation between Lieut. Conyers and the Rajah of Goomtee, he acknowledged the ketch lying at Oacha, but that the bullocks had been sold, and the money, as usual, divided amongst the captors.

Where the *Princess Augusta* was at anchor, they could see, from her main-top, the mast-heads of a ketch, and several boats in Rossan creek, which is commanded by a fort on each side the entrance. Little doubt seems to be entertained that the ketch had been captured by the Goomtee people: we understand they have upwards of forty cruisers, one a decked vessel, carrying eight carriage guns. Any vessel visiting Goomtee ought to be provided with an anchor chain, as the bottom is very rocky.

JUNE.

CALCUTTA, June 1, 1799.

On Thursday afternoon, the 23d ultimo, a severe thunder-storm was experienced at Barackpore and Serampore. The wind was so violent for ten minutes, that the flag-staffs at both places were broken: the bungalows suffered very much in their roofs; and the windows of several giving way, admitted a torrent of rain, mingled with hail, to the no small annoyance of the inhabitants, and destruction of furniture: many pillars in the verandahs were cracked, and some thrown down. The river exhibited a scene of equal distress: many boats were over-set; and such of the crews as could not swim, or were unable to secure a place on the wrecks, perished. A Danish snow went down at her anchors: only the top-masts and yards remained above water—on which the crew were clinging, and looking earnestly for relief to the shore, from whence no one durst venture.

venture off to their aid—till the Rev. Mr. Fruchtenicht, a Danish missionary, sprung into a boat, and, by the offer of reward, seasonably reinforced with menaces and a vigorous application of his cane, prevailed on the Mangy and Dandies to carry him to the wreck, and carry the trembling wretches to the shore. The hurricane, so dreadful in its effects, fortunately was confined within very narrow bounds. At Calcutta, the gathering of a few clouds, and the rolling of distant thunder, gave merely some slight indications of a north-wester, which soon vanished; and neither at Chandernagore, Chinsurah, nor even at Pultah, was the gale felt with any degree of violence.

On Thursday the 30th ult. about four o'clock in the afternoon, one of the press-houses at the Honourable Company's powder manufactory near Pultah blew up. In the space of a few seconds the fire communicated to three corning-houses, one breaking-house, and two sifting and separating-houses: the roof of one of the pilon mills was a good deal shattered by the concussion, but no other part of the works injured. About eight or ten natives, employed in the works, were unfortunately killed by this accident. The quantity of powder exploded is computed at 244 barrels and 56 pounds, or 24,456lbs. Several houses in the village of Ishapore were in a blaze a few minutes after the accident. Nothing has yet been discovered that can lead to the cause of this explosion. It was heard and a tremor of the ground felt in Calcutta, occasioning, during that and the following day, various meteorological conjectures.

* An unfortunate accident happened a few nights ago on board the extra ship the *Exeter*: The gunner of that vessel having, by mistake for

brandy, drank off, in the dark, a large draught of spirits of turpentine, was found dead the next morning.

A woman, named Mary Antony, was convicted, on the 14th inst. at the half yearly session of Oyer and Terminer, of the murder of William Wray, a private in his Majesty's 76th regiment, by stabbing him in the left breast with a knife. She was ordered for execution on the 17th. A native was also convicted of the wilful murder of his wife, and ordered for execution at the same time.

On Monday evening the 17th instant, Mary Antony, a native Portuguese, and Ram Dial, a Hindû bricklayer, were executed, pursuant to their sentence. The prisoners were drawn on an open cart to the place of execution at the head of the Loll Bazar, which they reached at five o'clock. Both were greatly affected. The woman presented the appearance of extreme grief: Her long dishevelled hair covered her face and bosom; she was overwhelmed in tears, and constant convulsive sobbings bereaved her of the power of vocal utterance. The Hindû was much agitated; but, as the moment of execution approached, he became more composed, and appeared to meet his fate with calm resignation. The Rev. Dr. Mackinnon humanely attended the woman. After a very few minutes spent in devotion, the cart was driven away, and the criminals passed into eternity. A coffin had been prepared for the corpse of the Christian. The bodies, after hanging the usual time, were cut down, and carried away on the cart for interment, according to the forms of religion to which they respectively belonged. — An immense concourse of natives, of all descriptions, assembled to witness the melancholy scene.

CHRONICLE FOR JUNE.

A regular dawk communication is now established between Madras and Seringapatam ; and the letters are conveyed in the course of two or three days.*

The following detail, respecting the meritorious conduct of the Coorga Rajah, is taken from the Bombay Courier of the 18th ultimo :—Hearing that Meer Mahomed Ally, an officer of Tippoo, with 200 Carnatics, were stationed in the Pettah of Buntwall, he immediately marched a party to attack them, who killed forty of them, compelling the rest to take refuge in a neighbouring pagoda. The Coorugs, being unable to make any impression on the pagoda, went in pursuit of some hundred head of bullocks, which induced the Aumildar of Buntwall to make an effort to save them ; with which view, he, and a principal officer of the Kassibbeh, collected 300 Nairs and Moplas, who attacked the Coorugs, but were worsted after a severe conflict, leaving half their number dead on the field, with very little loss on the Rajah's side : the inhabitants of Buntwall then deserted the Pettah, and the complete pillage of it ensued ; after which the Coorugs retired to Purkumbeh, in their own district of Puttoor.—Shehab-ud-Deen, Aumil of Mangalore, taking the alarm at this incursion, determined to revenge it ; and in a few days assembled a body of Moplahs and Carnatics, to the number of 3000 men, who marched early on the morning of the 12th ultimo against the Coorugs at Purkumbeh, who at that time did not exceed 800. They had received intimation of the enemy's approach, and made the best disposition for meeting them, by forming themselves into two bodies of 400 each, under two officers named Kulliant

Beddena and Boopo, who waited the very near approach of the enemy, and, after a single discharge of their fire-arms, rushed impetuously on them with their war-knives, dispersing them almost instantly. The loss of Tippoo's people is stated at 300, and 200 wounded carried off to Mangalore. Shehab-ud-Deen is said not to have been in the action himself, the troops being under the immediate command of his nephew, Nawneth Sadree ; one palankeen, four horses, a great quantity of swords and musquets, and some ammunition, fell into the hands of the Coorugs, whose loss, it is stated, did not exceed 30 in killed and wounded : it is added, that Kulliant Beddena is among the latter.

A letter from the Cape, dated Feb. 22, says, “ a few days ago the *Dædalus* frigate, of 32 guns, (one of Commodore Blanket's squadron), brought in here the *La Prudente* French privateer, formerly national frigate, with 400 men on board, which she took upon the Bank ; out only twenty days, and had taken only one American from China. The French had 47 killed, and 14 wounded.

His Majesty's ship the *Braave*, which sailed from Madras on the 20th ult. to convoy the *Sarah Christina*, fell in with and captured a Spanish brig on the day following, and sent her to Madras, where she arrived on the 22d.

The *Abercrombie*, Captain Clark, from Coringa to this port, was unfortunately lost a few days ago on her entrance into the river. Some time after taking her pilot on board, she got aground considerably to the eastward of the usual channel. The weather being very unfavourable, and there appearing no possibility of saving the ship, the Cap-

tain, officers, and several of the lascars, embarked on board the ship's boat, in which they reached town on the 19th instant. The lascars who were left on board, broke open chests and other packages, and loaded themselves with such articles of value as were most easily portable, with which they committed themselves to a raft, to the number of 50 or 60, and pushed off from the ship: whether they gained the shore, is not yet ascertained; but from the prevalence of the southerly winds, it is probable they have got safely to land. The *Abercrombie* was a very fine large ship, of 800 tons burthen. She had on board a cargo of salt.

An Account of the Mineral Waters at Cannia.

The hot-wells at Cannia are six in number, and of different degrees of heat: they all, however, evidently communicate; for the water in all of them is at an equal distance from the surface of the ground, and a body immersed in one raises the height of the water in the other. As the water, also, from all the six wells, exhibits the same chemical phenomena, there can be little doubt but that they all proceed from the same spring. Upon examining the heat of the different wells with great attention, it was found that they varied from 98 to 106½ degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, nearly in proportion to their different depths. Bubbles of air seem to rise from the bottom of the different wells; and it was therefore conceived that the water might be acidulous, and impregnated with fixed air. It was found, however, that the water did not sparkle in a glass more than common water, nor did it turn a delicate vegetable colour red; and upon filling a large case-bottle with the

water, and tying an empty wet bladder to the mouth of it, it was found, after shaking a long time, that no air was disengaged. It would therefore appear that the water is not impregnated with any air, but that the bubbles of air are merely common air disengaged from the water by the degree of heat. As the air, however, might be collected with a proper apparatus, its quality may be easily determined. The water has nothing peculiar in its colour, smell, or taste; it is not crude, or hard—as it dissolves so easily and perfectly. It contains no sulphureous principle; for a piece of polished silver, when immersed in it, contracted no rust or dark colour. It contains no acid or alkali in a disengaged state; for, upon mixing a delicate vegetable colour with it, no change to a green or red colour was perceptible. The water does not contain any felspar, or earth, or alkaline matter, combined with vitriolic acid; for, upon adding a solution of mercury in nitrous acid to it, no sediment was deposited: nor does it contain any earthy matter in combination with marine acid, nor any copper or zinc; for, upon mixing mineral and volatile alkalis with the water, no precipitate was formed. On mixture with a decoction of galls, the water acquired a blackish tinge, which shews it to be slightly impregnated with iron. On a mixture with a solution of silver in nitrous acid, some precipitate of luna cornua was produced: this shews it to contain a very small portion of sea salt, but not more than the common water of Trincomalée, upon which the solution of silver had the same effect, with this difference, that the precipitate from the hot-wells was the blackest, probably from the impregnation of iron.

These experiments were made at the

the wells, with water from the wells of the highest and of the lowest temperature, on the 4th of July 1762, when the heat of the atmosphere was at 91 degrees. They were also repeated upon the water, after it was brought to Tinnomalée, with the same effect. From them it would appear that the hot wells of Cannia possess few mineral virtues, besides their heat, which is of a temperature not unfavourable for hot bathing. For many complaints also the drinking of hot water is commended; and for this purpose, as well as for bathing, a hot spring is always preferable to water heated artificially, because it is always of a fixed degree of temperature.

BOMBAY, June 1, 1799.

LAW REPORT.

The Hon. the Court of the Recorder.

GUNPUT AND TRIMBUCK SINDOYS,
paupers, *versus* THE HONOURABLE COMPANY.

On Tuesday the 30th April this cause came to be heard, on an appeal from the late Mayor's Court, which had been entered, under the former charter, to the Hon. the Governor and Council as a Court of Appeals, and brought before this Court by the directions of the new charter as a depending cause. The question to be decided involved an object of very great importance to the Hon. Company—no less than the property of a fifteenth part at least of the superficies of the island of Bombay, consisting of the lands known by the title of the *Mazagon Estate*, which were claimed by the plaintiffs under a purchase alleged to have been made by their grandfather in the year 1736, although the Company had been in possession since the year 1758. This claim the Company resisted on the grounds

of defect of title in the plaintiffs, because a forfeiture had been previously incurred of this estate to the Company, under a grant made by the King of Portugal, in 1572, to one of his officers, named Lionel de Souza, and his heirs, upon feudal principles, for services done and expected, and afterwards renewed in the person of a descendant, named Bernardo de Tavora, with a strict condition against alienation out of the family of the grantees, unless by consent of the King or his Viceroy, and a prohibition from conveyance to more than one person at a time.—These restrictions, it was alleged on the part of the Company, were breached in the person of the last descendant of the family of De Souza, the original grantee, by alienation out of the family to two persons, from whom the ancestor of the plaintiffs derived the title on which they claimed, creating a forfeiture to the King of Portugal the donor, which accrued to the Hon. Company under his cession of the island, and the rights inherent in him, to King Charles the Second, by whom a conveyance was made to the Company in the terms of that cession.

When this conveyance was made by the last descendant of the family of Souza, he applied for the consent of the then Governor of Bombay by petition, stating the property to be his own: and it would appear that the Company were not then apprized of the nature of the tenure, for the conveyance was allowed; and some years afterwards, the purchasers having become indebted to the Company, they were induced to take mortgages upon this estate. But in the year 1758, having attained copies of the original grants above stated from Goa, they applied to the Mayor's Court, setting forth these grounds of title upon which

which the forfeitures arose, and they also insisted upon their mortgage claim. By this application to the Court, the Company required that all parties concerned might be summoned to attend, and particularly the ancestor of the plaintiffs; but, no opposition having been made, a decree or order of the Mayor's Court was issued, adjudging the possession of the estate to the Company as mortgagees, without noticing the other ground of claim under the forfeitures.

Under this decree the Company entered into possession, which they have ever since continued; and this estate has greatly partaken in the general improvements of the island, under the protection and at the expence of the Company. During this possession, an attempt was made, in 1767, by the father of the plaintiffs, to bring into question the title of the Company, by an application to the Mayor's Court, requiring them to account for rents and profits in discharge of their mortgage: but, in answer to the order of the Mayor's Court to this effect, the Governor and Council insisted upon their rights as lords proprietors of the island under royal grants, independent of their mortgage claim, and intimated their resolution to abide its investigation in due course of the law. Satisfied, as it would appear, with this answer, the father of the plaintiffs pursued his claim no farther; nor has any interruption or disturbance been offered to the Company in their possession until the commencement of this action in 1793. The present plaintiffs, indeed, in the year 1771, made an application to the then Governor and Council, for an allowance of 15 morahs of grain, which had been reserved to their ancestor under one of his mortgages, and with which claim the humanity

of the Governor and Council induced them to comply, commuting the quantity of grain for 30 rupees monthly, which these plaintiffs have ever since received from the Company.

Upon hearing the cause in the Mayor's Court in 1797, they supported the right of the plaintiffs to the property of the estate, upon payment of the Company's mortgage debt; and it is from this decree that the present appeal was entered.

Mr. Hall opened the case on the part of the Hon. Company; and he contended, in the first place, that the decree of the Mayor's Court in 1758, must be considered as of the nature of, and tantamount to a foreclosure, from the previous steps taken of calling all parties concerned to oppose it, and particularly the ancestor, by name of the plaintiffs, which must have the effect more especially of precluding any future claim on their part; and that the decree so obtained, being followed by uninterrupted possession, except in the single instance above alluded to in 1767, cannot now be opened or questioned.—In the second place, he insisted, that if this ground should fail, the Hon. Company had a right to resort to the claim of forfeiture which accrued to them as coming in the place of the King of Portugal, to whom, under his grants, a reversion would have opened upon breach of the express conditions attached to them, as well upon the feudal nature of the grant, as upon principles of law and equity; upon the former, because the subsequent tenants, holding on the merits of the original grantee, ought to be more strictly held to the conditions incumbent on them: and it is a maxim of law, that where a condition is attached to a deed, unless repugnant or unreasonable,

reasonable, they must stand or fall together; while it is no less a maxim in equity, that where a beneficial interest is gratuitously conveyed, it must be taken in the way and manner prescribed by the donor, otherwise the evident consequence must be a reversion to him of the gift: this was a principle not only founded upon justice, but upon the reason and common sense of mankind.—In the third place, Mr. Hall argued, that although the plaintiffs had alleged, in opposition to the operation of the forfeiture, that the consent of the Governor of Bombay, as analogous to that of the King of Portugal or his Viceroy, had been obtained to the conveyance in 1731, upon which the forfeiture attached; yet that such consent could not avail the plaintiffs, for various reasons.—1. That the Governor, as such, was not at that period the legal representative of the Company, so as to bind them by his acts, as the concurrence of his Council was necessary, which is not alleged to have been obtained. 2. That this consent, such as it was, had been obtained upon a false representation of the nature of the tenure: as an estate in the person of the applicant, free and unconditional. 3. That, independent of such consent, a forfeiture arose, by the operation of law, in the tenant conveying a greater estate than he held, which must have the effect of opening the right of reversion to the superior lord; for, in the expressive language of Littelton, it is said, *there is no salve for this fore*. 4. That, by the grants themselves, the act of alienation to more than one person was strictly prohibited, and that a breach of this prohibition was confessedly incurred, which, by the term of the deeds, no consent could sanction, and consequently could not cure.

Mr. Hall concluded by shewing that no hardship or injustice had been sustained by the plaintiffs. If they purchased a bad title, it was their fault, upon the principle of *caveat emptor*; and that, indeed, so far from suffering loss, they or their ancestors had been great gainers by the estate. They had possession of it from 1731 to 1758, and in that time had received a sum of about 60,000 rupees on mortgages; for the Company's claim, with interest in 1758, amounted to rupees 46,000, and 13,000 rupees more had been taken from other mortgages—although the price paid by the plaintiffs' ancestor was only about 12,000 rupees, or 21,500 xeraphims, as stated in the deed of sale in the cause; consequently all these sums must be considered as a loss to the Company, if their title to the estate is confirmed.

Mr. Constable the advocate of the Hon. Company contended, that as the plaintiffs in this cause attempt to ground their claim upon the original grants from the King of Portugal, they have not shewn any regular or authentic title under these grants, even supposing no forfeiture had been incurred by the alienation in 1731; for, as the grant was expressly limited to De Souza and his heirs or lineal descendants, it appears that, even among these descendants, when the lineal order was departed from, a fresh grant and livery and seizure were required, as in the case of Bernardo de Tavoura in 1637, during the lifetime of his father Ruy de Souza; and still more was it necessary, when strangers intruded into the estate, that such solemnities should be observed. Now, in the case of the ancestor of the plaintiffs, it appeared from the documents exhibited by the plaintiffs themselves, that he was let into a share of this

estate by imposition, and concealment; for, although he had actually agreed with the purchasers in 1731 for a quarter share of the estate, his name was kept back, nor does it appear till 1736, when the ostensible purchase is supposed to be made by him; while, by a deed produced by the plaintiffs with their bill, (a mortgage for 10,000 mpees by the ancestor of the plaintiff, jointly with one of the Portuguese purchasers of the estate in 1711,) it is stated that such purchase was actually made by and for that ancestor in the year 1711; and yet the bill of complaint itself, referring to this deed, alleges the first purchase by him to be in 1736: so that it follows, that the consent of the Governor of Bombay to the conveyance of the estate in 1731 by the last defendant, and the family of Souza did not imply to or recognize this ancestor of the plaintiff as a purchaser at that time: and in the subsequent consent, by another Governor, in 1746, his name is introduced as an assent in the purchase, referring to the previous act, which did not appear; and thus the Governor was induced to admit him as an original purchaser, though no such circumstance arises from the deed, and which is denied by the present bill of complaint, stating his first connection with the estate to be in 1736—Can his successors, then, avail themselves of such fraud and concealment, to derive a title grounded upon them? Mr. Constable contended also, that the estate granted by the King of Portugal's patent to Lionel de Souza and his lineal descendants, under the condition and restrictions introduced into them, was similar to the *emphyteusis* of the Roman law, and may be termed a perpetual lease, limited in descent to the issue-male of the donee, in the or-

der of primogeniture, and, for want of issue-male, to the females and their issue, in the same order; which descent they could not interrupt by alienation, without the regular prescribed licence: nor could the estate be in any case divided or parcelled into shares or several proprietaries, by the express words of the grant to De Souza, and of the patent of confirmation to Bernardo de Taveira. If the family of the first donatory had become extinct, without any of his descendants having inherited the estate, it must have reverted entire to the lordship. This is the nature of the *emphyteusis* or long lease of the Romans, that the direct superior or grantor of the lease retains the direct property of the estate; and his right of reversion arises when the lease comes to an end, by what means soever that may happen, which, in a perpetual *emphyteutic* lease, can only take place in one of these three ways—by forfeiture of the lessee, by the superior exercising his right of pre-emption, or by the lessee in possession dying without heirs. Mr. Constable further argued, that by the grant of the King of Portugal of this island, the full dominion was conveyed, with the exception only of the exercise of the rights of religion to the inhabitants of Bombay; and that, although a restriction is put upon this clause by the charter of King Charles the II. conveying the island to the Company, introducing a salvo of the rights of the inhabitants of Bombay, yet that salvo should be confined to the actual inhabitants, as the transferred subjects of the King of Britain, and ought not to be extended beyond it; while in fact the last descendant of the family of Souza, who incurred the forfeiture by his conveyance of this estate, was at the time, and it is believed had ever been, an inhabitant

habitant and resident at Baffin, and consequently ought not to have been recognized as a British subject having right to make any alienation of this property in prejudice of the Company, to whom it was so amply and comprehensively conveyed. Mr. Constable adverted to the Company's accepting mortgages from the supposed proprietors, when they were certainly not aware of their superior rights to the property so conveyed to them in security of their debt; and although, in this cause, accounts have been exhibited upon the footing of that mortgage debt, yet it was merely to shew that, even upon that ground, no injustice had been done to them, as it might be shewn, if made up with interest, that the debt could not be discharged, even without claiming the extensive amelioration the Company had occasioned to the estate itself, which, by those means, and their expensive protection of it, had increased in value beyond common calculation: and he contended, that, by the acquiescence of these plaintiffs in the Company's avowed statement of their rights in 1767, since which period all the advantages had resulted to the property that rendered it now so valuable, they were in justice and equity precluded from any claim, at this late day, which might be supposed to be prompted by the present flourishing state of the lands.

Mr. Dowdeswell, on behalf of the plaintiffs, now respondents in the appeal, in answer to the arguments which were used for the Company; contended, that by the cession of the island by the Crown of Portugal, and the subsequent conveyance of it to the Company by the charter of King Charles the Second, an unconditional right was conveyed of the property, divested of any restrictions imposed by the

King of Portugal in his grants; and that in fact the Company had so considered it, by their consent to future alienations in fee, without annexing the conditions, of which they must or ought to have been fully aware: that the only right by which the Company now held, or could now claim, was in the character of mortgagees; it was under this title they obtained possession, although they set up afterwards another pretence to keep it, namely, as lords proprietors claiming a forfeiture: that they thought proper to oppose this title to the requisition of the Mayor's Court in 1767, demanding an account of their mortgage: that there was no pretence, to maintain a forfeiture in this case, which being *strictissimi juris*, it was the proper province of a Court of Equity to relieve against, even if it arose. And in confirmation of this doctrine, Mr. Dowdeswell referred to a variety of cases on the subject. He observed, that, upon the footing of the mortgage, no claim could arise to the Company by foreclosure or length of possession, from the accounts they had exhibited in the cause with the mortgagers, which kept alive their right of redemption; and that, upon every ground which could be taken in the present case, no valid title could be established to this property on the part of the Company.

Mr. Cleaver followed on behalf of the plaintiffs, and contended, in point of law, that there were no conditions imposed by the original grants, of which the Company could avail themselves, so as to attach a forfeiture for the breach of them; for it could only arise by implication, which is against law: that, supposing a forfeiture had been incurred by the first taker, still it would have endured for the benefit of the heirs, in remainder of De Souza,

Souza, but could give no title to the lord paramount to enter: that, under the grants, the takers had a fee in the estate by the power given them to devise; and as such devise actually happened, the deviser took as a purchaser, independent of the grant; he took a new estate, unfettered by conditions, and subject only to the quit rents; and whether he took by descent or purchase, yet, having aliened for a valuable consideration, the alienee became a purchaser in fact and in law; and that the alienation of two persons in joint tenancy was no division of the estate, and consequently not prohibited under the grants, because it is expected by these grants that two sons shall take the estate, but directs the *management* to be in one, distinguishing this from *ownership*. Mr. Cleaver also argued, that if a license was necessary to convey under the terms of the grant, that it was given by the person who legally represented the Viceroy of the King of Portugal, viz. the Governor of Bombay; and to shew this, he referred to a decision in the case of Fabrigas and Mostyn: and, even if the assent of the Governor's Council was deemed necessary, he contended, that it was to be presumed from the circumstances of the publication twenty-one days previous to the sale taking effect, and that at any rate the Governor and Council had recognized and affirmed the sale and licence by the mortgage which they afterwards took from the purchasers: that the Company were not entitled to the aid of a Court of Equity to confer upon them the benefit of these mortgages, because the form of the instrument was incapable of conveying an estate of freehold; for that the statute *de mercatoribus*, as applicable to such bonds, could only enable the obligee to enter and pay himself

out of the rents and profits; and, even allowing the bonds to have been regular, and that an estate of freehold was conveyed by them on which the mortgagees had entered, still, unless a claim of forfeiture for non-payment had been made, the equity of redemption would have remained open until a bill of enclosure had been brought: but, supposing also that a forfeited estate had been legally invested in the obligees under those mortgages, they themselves had treated it as a redeemable estate, by keeping an open account with the mortgagers and their heirs upon the mortgage debt." Mr. Cleaver further contended, that it was contrary to the constitution of a Court of Equity to assist in taking advantage of a forfeiture; on the contrary, it was bound to give relief against it, and that such claims are also considered in the eye of the law *strictissimi juris*. But that, admitting every thing to be done with regularity, the Company had waved all their rights, by allowing an annual payment to the heirs of Sunker Sinoy, the first possessor, to be made specifically out of these lands, whereby they concede that he once had a legal title in the estate, and that, as in all cases Courts of Law lean against forfeitures, and Courts of Equity relieve against them, whenever any circumstance can be found to imply a waiver by acknowledging a legal title to exist in the owner of the freehold after the party entitled to take advantage knew of the breach, as either by paying or accepting rent, or any other act confessing the continuance of the estate, the forfeiture is waved, and can never afterwards be insisted in.

Mr. Anderson and Mr. Morley, who were likewise advocates for the plaintiffs, very ably followed up the arguments which had been used.

Mr.

Mr. Constable was then heard in reply, and he opposed the principles which had been endeavoured to be drawn from the cases stated on the other side. Upon the question of forfeiture, he insisted that the conditions in the grants were, and continued to be, valid and effectual upon all the heirs of the original grantee appointed to take under them; that the mode in which they were introduced in the grants, removed all doubts upon this head—for they followed the description of the heirs who were to take the beneficial interest conveyed; that a failure of either of these conditions was evidently intended by the granter to open the right of reversion to him, and not to transfer the benefit to the party in remainder under a gratuitous gift; and that, even taking it upon this footing, it appears that the deed upon which the forfeiture attached, was not only granted by the heir in possession, but his wife and son, who concluded the series then existing, and left no person to claim in remainder. Mr. Constable argued, that the power of devise granted by the patent was not general, but confined to the heirs of the grantee; and that it was not the meaning or intention of the granter to convey a greater estate than was expressed, or by any means to defeat the conditions he had thought proper to attach to the grants; that the licence so much insisted on by the plaintiffs could not have this effect from the objections taken to it, as being granted without authority—upon misrepresentation, and as not applicable to the act of double conveyance, which incurred a forfeiture, nor capable of doing away the conveyance of a greater estate than the party possessed, which immediately creates an estate to the lord, or him in reversion; that the fact of publication of the sale alluded to in support

this licence, can have no effect whatever—it was a mere matter of form, and, like the application to the Governor, upon which it was grounded, gave no notice of the real tenure of the estate, or the real parties who were to be benefited by the conveyance; that the case quoted of Fabrigas and Mostyn could not apply, as that was a single Governor appointed by his Majesty without the nomination of a council to assist him, unlike the constitution of the Company's government in India in every point of view. In answer to the arguments arising from the nature and practice of Courts of Equity, in relieving against forfeitures, Mr. Constable contended, that his clients only stated that ground of defence against the plaintiffs claim, on which they had previously insisted both in 1758 and 1767, and from these periods the plaintiffs had acquiesced in the right of the Company; that the decree of 1758 ought to be held as tantamount to a foreclosure, from the steps taken of calling all parties interested, and the acquiescence under it, although the mortgage deeds could not be produced; and therefore no arguments arising from their supposed defect could avail, especially as they were fully admitted by the plaintiffs' bill. Mr. Constable observed, that it was not fair to urge against the Company their payment of a pension to the heirs of Siney, which arose from their own supplication as a matter of charity, and could not be construed as any admission of a right: and with respect to the argument grounded on the fact of keeping open accounts with the parties, Mr. Constable contended, that the accounts exhibited by the Company could not be considered in this point of view—that it was done for their own satisfaction, and now produced only to shew how much

be claimed on the footing of the

the mortgage, if the Company were to stand upon that ground alone and he concluded, that it was inconsistent with all ideas of equity that those plaintiffs should be decreed the property of an estate rendered valuable merely by the protection afforded and the expence laid out upon it by the Company for a period of near 35 years, besides subjecting them to the probable claims of all persons to whom they had made intermediate assignments and conveyances of parts of the estate, unopposed by the present claimants in a single instance.

After the hearing was gone thro', the Recorder observed, that as it was a cause of very great importance, and many authorities had been cited and referred to, which he wished to have time to examine; he would consider the matter fully before giving judgment, and should apprise the Advocates when the Court would be ready for this purpose.

On Wednesday the 19th of June, the Honourable the Court of the Recorder met for the purpose of passing a decision in the Mazagon Cause, viz. Sir William Syer, Knight, Recorder; Joseph Harding, Esq. Mayor; James Loughnan, and Robert Henshaw, Esquires, Aldermen.

The following decree was passed:

"It is ordered, that it be referred to the Master to take an account of what is due for the principal and interest upon the mortgages of 1737-8; and that it be directed therein to debit the mortgagors the principal sum of rupees 46,323 upon the 1st of February 1758, with compound interest down to the present time, and also to debit them all sums of money paid on account of the estate from the respective times they were paid, with compound interest, and also with quit rent and tax due to the Company, and the batta and pensions annually paid to the mortgagors and their heirs, with com-

pound interest; and that he also take an account of all the rents, issues, and profits annually received from the estate, with compound interest; and also to take an account of the *bona fide* fee-simple value of the ground which has been in the possession or occupation of the Company, upon which docks, powder-works, and magazines have been erected, and also the artillery practice ground, from the respective times they have possessed or occupied them, with compound interest thereon; and for which purpose that he be permitted to call in the Veridors and Muttaras to his assistance, and also one or more persons on the part of the mortgagors; and that the Master be permitted to call for and examine all the books of the Company relating to their mortgages, and also that he be permitted to examine all witnesses, whether they have been before examined or not, relative to such accounts; and that the Master be directed to proceed with all reasonable expedition in his accounts, and make his report thereon; and that all further directions in the cause, and also the consideration of costs, be reserved till after the Master shall have made his report."—Witness, Sir William Syer, Knight, Recorder at Bombay, the 19th June 1799.

Extract from the Hon. Company's Commands in their Public Department, dated Aug. 1, 1798.

Par. 58th.—In order to preserve due respect and attention to the officers of your marine, who, on important occasions, especially during war, are associated with the military and assisting in operations of warlike nature, we have resolved that certain rank should be assigned to your marine officers corresponding with those of the military; and we therefore direct,

That

That the Commodore have equal rank with the Colonels in the army.

The Captains of the larger vessels of 28 guns and upwards, equal rank with Lieutenant Colonels in the army.

The Captains of smaller vessels under 28 guns, equal rank with Majors in the army.

The first Lieutenants equal rank with Captains in the army.

And the second Lieutenants equal rank with Lieutenants in the army.

Par. 59th.—In all cases the dates of the respective commissions are to regulate the precedence of the military or marine officers.

Par. 60th.—It does not appear necessary to assign any military rank to the Superintendent or Master Attendant: but as the Superintendent had formerly a seat and voice as fifth in Council, and was also a member of the Select Committee, and in consideration of the importance of his office, we direct that his civil rank shall be next to the Members of Council; the Master Attendant is to have civil rank next below the Superintendent, and to sit above the Commodore when they are acting together.

THOMAS C. HARRIS,
Dep. Adj. Gen.

April 23.—This day Ishmael Shaik, Borah, was convicted of stealing different articles, the property of James Morley, Esq. part of which was found in the prisoner's possession. Guilty—Death. On the 9th May he was executed pursuant to his sentence.

May 2.—Shaik Ishmail was convicted of breaking into the house of Pittamber Narrain, and stealing from thence a variety of gold and silver joys, and a quantity of wearing apparel of silk and cotton, the property of the said Narrain, &c. raising in the whole a large amount.

VOL. 2.

JULY.

CALCUTTA, July 3, 1799.

MURDER.

This day the dwelling-house of Mr. Augustus Norton, a native Portuguese, not being opened as usual to persons desiring admittance, and no noise being heard from within, some of the neighbours, in order to ascertain the state of facts, got over the wall of the compound, when they found Norton lifeless in the verandah; and near him lay a female servant, who was insensible from the violence of the blows she had received. On a couch was a child of the deceased, about eight years of age, covered with blood, his skull fractured, and otherwise wounded: he was able nevertheless to answer such inquiries as were made, and from these it was collected that the deceased and his female servant had a violent quarrel the preceding evening; in the course of which the casualties just mentioned occurred to the parties, but the particulars could not be distinctly ascertained. Mr. Norton was a man of some property eight or ten years ago; but about that time an unlucky dispute with an Armenian concerning a peacock laid the foundation of a law suit; which was carried on with such spirit and activity, that the peacock cost Mr. Norton upwards of forty thousand rupees, when the want of further pecuniary strength reluctantly compelled him to relinquish the game.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

It is with much regret that we announce the following melancholy accident, whereby the service has lost a most valuable officer, and society one of its worthiest members, Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Black, of the 3d regiment of cavalry. Colonel Black, after his arrival

arrival at Patna, with a view of expediting his journey to the Presidency, left his budgerow, and went on board a small bauleah, wherein he meant to proceed night and day. The very next night, while in the middle of the river, he was awaked by his servants, who informed him that the boat was sinking. Finding her nearly filled with water, he leapt overboard with a view of swimming to the shore, and unfortunately perished. The people who remained with the boat got safe in her to the shore.

Futtyghur, 11th June.—The under-mentioned note was sent in circulation throughout the lines :

Major-General Stuart, impressed with sentiments of the highest respect and gratitude for the eminent talents of wisdom and energy so conspicuously displayed by Earl Mornington from the commencement of our contest with Tippoo Sultaun, and equally so for the military conduct and gallantry which has finally in the field crowned his Lordship's political plans with success; judging that a respectable address of congratulation on the occasion will be becomingly proper, as well as dutiful from us, submits the accompanying one to the officers and gentlemen of the station, for the signatures of such as may approve of the same.

To the Right Honourable RICHARD Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General, &c.

MY LORD,

We, the undersigned Officers of the Futtyghur station, beg leave to approach your Lordship with our sincere congratulations on the brilliant success achieved by our brother officers and soldiers in Mysore, acting under the singular good fortune of your Lordship's wisdom and decisive energy.

While thus publicly testifying our gratitude and respect to your Lordship, and our admiration at the conduct and gallantry which so ably followed up and ultimately has crowned your Lordship's

plans with success, unequally splendid; though unenvious of the merits of others, so nobly displayed, we cannot help regretting that fortune has not also placed us in a situation to pay our tribute of filial gratitude to our country, by a faithful exertion of our endeavours to contribute to her matchless glory, under the auspices of the same distinguished protection.

We have the honour to remain, with most perfect respect and attachment, your Lordship's most faithfully devoted humble servants,

(Signed by General Stuart and every other Officer at the station.)

Dated, Camp at Futtyghur, }
June 10th, 1799. }

Extract of a letter from Camp at Seringapatam, dated 7th June.

On the morning of the anniversary of the King's birth-day, there was a meeting of the field officers who personally served under Major General Baird at the storming of Seringapatam, when it was unanimously resolved by them to present the General with a sword, as a mark of the high sense they entertained of the admirable conduct so eminently displayed by him on the very arduous and dangerous service he was employed upon the 4th of the preceding month; and Colonel Sherbrooke, of the 88th regiment, who was the senior officer present, was desired by the others to write the following letter to General Baird on the occasion :

SIR,

"I am requested by the field officers who had the honour of personally serving under you at the storming of Seringapatam, the 4th ultimo, to inform you, that they have ordered Messrs. Jefferys and Jones to make a dress sword, value 200 guineas, bearing the following inscription: "Seringapatam taken by storm 4th May 1799," on the one side; and on the other, "Presented by the Field Officers who personally served under Major General Baird on that occasion;" which they beg you will do them the honour of accepting as a mark of their esteem, and of their admiration of your personal exertions on that day. Jefferys and Jones have been directed to send the sword out by the earliest conveyance, and we

we hope you will receive it before the anniversary of the capture.

I have the honour to be, with respect,

Sir, your obedient servant,

J. C. SHERBROOKE; *Colonel.*

Camp, 4th June, 1799.

To Major General Baird.

To which General Baird was pleased to return the following answer:

SIR,

I have been favoured with your obliging letter in forming me of the honourable testimony of their approbation, intended to be presented to me by the field officers who served on the successful and glorious assault of Seringapatam; and I beg you to assure them, that this distinguished mark of the favourable opinion and esteem of those excellent officers, whose gallant exertions secured the memorable victory of that day, will ever be regarded by me as a recompence of the highest value.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

With the utmost regard,

D. BAIRD.

To Colonel Sherbrooke.

The following is a list of the field officers concerned, viz. Colonel Sherbrooke; Lieut. Colonels Dunlop; St. John; Dalrymple, Mignan, Wallace, Gardiner and Monypenny; Majors Shee, Piton, Forbes, Craigie, and Bell.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Extract of a letter from Macao, dated 16th March.

The whole of the mighty empire of China is in mourning, the Emperor having died on the 3d instant, at the advanced age of ninety years. He has been succeeded on the throne by his eldest son, who is at an advanced period of life, although I cannot exactly ascertain his age. From every thing I see transacting with respect to commerce, and from all that I can learn from the Mandarines, the new Emperor is particularly partial to the English—a circumstance which they readily allow to have originated with the embassy of Lord Macartney: indeed, the favourable impressions

left by that great statesman on the minds of the Chinese, are every day more apparent.

China goods are at least 20 per cent. cheaper than I ever knew them to be before, and money is in great abundance.

AUGUST.

CALCUTTA, August 1, 1799.

The public dispatches to or from Lord Cornwallis, and such other public or private letters as were intercepted by Tippoo during last war, have been lately found at Seringapatam. They were carefully packed up; and, what is more remarkable, not more than three or four of the letters have been opened: the seals of all the others were entire.

In two of the last matches to Seringapatam, where the Bengal volunteers went with General Floyd to bring up the Bombay army, the only dry wood they could find to dress their victuals was sandal, of the finest perfume, both red and white; there were thousands of logs, which were devoted, without mercy, to the culinary fire, and spread a cloud of fragrance over the camp.

At the time of the fall of the capital, and the death of the Sultan, an immense convoy, consisting of the six regiments of cavalry, Montgomery's corps, all the Nizam's horse to the amount of near 10,000, a detachment of the Nizam's infantry, and about 12,000 European and native infantry, with 48 guns, having near 100,000 brinjaries under their escort, were on their way to the grand camp, and about sixty miles distant.—Cummer-ud-deen was dodging them with the greatest part of Tippoo's horse, and a body of infantry, with

20 guns; but retreated instantly on hearing of his master's death, which, it is remarkable, he was informed of on the night ensuing, viz. that of the 5th of May.

Tippoo's only brother, Kertim Sahib, when the place fell, was in a dungeon, with heavy irons on hands and feet: he had languished in that horrid condition many years, from an unfounded fit of jealousy that Tippoo had conceived against him.

The *Antelope* cruizer arrived at Bombay on the 6th June, from the Straits of Babelmandel. She brings accounts of Commodore Blanket's squadron being in the Red Sea, all well; and that the detachment which had embarked from Bombay, under Lieutenant Colonel Murray, had landed and occupied the island of Babelmandel.

It appears that a detachment of French troops had seized two or three Arab Dows, in which they attempted a descent on Shadwan, and endeavoured to possess themselves of that island. They effected a landing, but were soon beat off with considerable loss, and the greater number of them made prisoners, all of whom the Arabs immediately honoured with the rights of Mahomedanism, contrary to the violent expostulations of the Republicans. After these ceremonies, they were consigned to hard labour.

Letters from Rangoon, received by the *London*, which arrived from thence on the 11th instant, mention that the Government, both at that place and at Ava, were perfectly ignorant of the transactions which have lately taken place on the borders of the Chittagong district; and we understand that a formal disavowal of any knowledge of it has been sent to the Government here. The Government of Ava had settled their differences with the Sia-

mese, and the country was restored to peace and quiet: at Rangoon trade was very dull, the market overstocked with goods, and no timber of any kind procurable.

The *Coverdale*, Capt. Gowland, brought round a detachment of his Majesty's 76th regiment, which had served on board the Hon. Company's armed ship *Earl Howe*.

By the Arab ship *Suffenut al Nebee*, arrived at Bombay on the 6th ult. in eleven days from Muscat, we learn, that, when she left that port, some Dows had arrived there from a port or ports of Tippoo's coast, with three elephants and a casket of jewels, intended to be offered by that Prince to the present Regent or King of Persia; and, through the same channel of intelligence, we learn that Tippoo's agents had spread a report, at Muscat, of his having given a very serious defeat to our army, so as, in his hyperbolical language, to have made it fly for many coss. These circumstances afford, were it necessary, additional proofs of the vigilance of our late enemy, and of his inveterate animosity to the British name.

A letter from on board the *Lord Thurlow* relates, that about a week before the arrival of that ship at Madras, a conspiracy was discovered among the crew, the object whereof was to murder all the officers of every description, with the passengers, and to carry the ship to Mauritius. The very night before this horrid scheme was to have been carried into execution, it was detected by one of the quarter-masters, who, lying in his hammock, overheard a conversation between two of the mutineers. From that time, the passengers, as well as officers, were formed into two watches at night: three of the ringleaders were put in irons, one of whom was

to have been captain, had their plan succeeded.

Letters have been received from Madras, mentioning the following circumstances having taken place on board the ship *Susannah*, Captain Drysdale, during her passage from hence to Madras, with a cargo of gunpowder :—A Frenchman, a prisoner on his parole, who had obtained permission to proceed to Madras as a passenger, concerted a plan with a Spaniard and four of the seacunnies, for murdering the officers and seizing the ship, with the intent of carrying her to the Isle of France : they commenced this diabolical scheme by attacking the chief officer, who had the watch upon deck in the night, whom they immediately threw overboard ; the third officer, who was also upon deck, was afterwards dispatched ; and they then proceeded to the cabin : but Captain Drysdale, having fortunately been awaked by the noise his officers made in resisting the villains, and seeing them coming towards him, escaped at one door of the cabin, while they entered at another, and got forward to the fore-castle, where he was joined by the second officer and crew. The mutineers were very soon subdued, and, upon the arrival of the ship at Madras, were sent on shore in irons to be tried.

A letter from Seringapatam contains the following paragraph : " A very copious and curious library has been found ; the books are kept in chests, each having its particular wrapper, and they are generally in good preservation. I was present when a small part of them were looked into by our Persian scholars, and saw some very richly adorned and illumined, in the style of the old Roman Catholic Missals found in monasteries. There must be thousands of volumes ; and

this library promises, on the whole, the greatest acquisition ever gained to Europe of Oriental History and Literature."

A letter from an officer at Chittledroog, dated July 27, gives the following particulars :—" We arrived here on the 24th instant, since which I have been almost entirely occupied in viewing this famous and much talked of fortification ; like Seringapatam, it is in an unfinished state, though not so much so but it would have cost us a deal of trouble and some bloodshed to have got possession of it, had Tippoo escaped, or the killedar thought proper to resist. The works are so very numerous and extensive, that I have not been able to see above one third part yet ; however, that is enough to raise my astonishment, and convince me that it would have been an arduous undertaking to a besieging army, let them be of any country, or possessed of the greatest courage, perseverance and knowledge. The rock itself is a wonderful piece of natural curiosity, improved by art ; it contains several fine tanks in various parts, and the great number of magazines of provisions and military stores are sufficient proofs of the intentions of its late master, had he lived. A large palace, remarkable for its antiquity, stands about the centre of the rock, and was formerly inhabited by the then masters of the country, the Hindû Rajahs : Tippoo had ordered it to be put in repair for himself and family, in which state it now remains. I am told this place cost Hyder a seven years siege, and did only then fall into his hands by treachery."

A letter from Rangoon, dated the 8th July, says, " On leaving Rangoon, for Ava, we were informed that the river was infested by thieves and deserters, and of course we armed our boats, but

passed unmolested the whole way, excepting the trouble we experienced from the Chokies, which are twenty-one in number. We obtained an order similar to that granted to our former Ambassador, Captain * Symes, to pass the British free of all charge; but no attention being paid to it, we had an interview with the Prince. He received us very graciously, and, after asking us the news of the war, we informed him of the treatment we had received from the Chokies, contrary to the order in favour of the British. He expressed his dissatisfaction at their conduct, and ordered the money and goods to be returned, and I saw them put in the blocks till they had paid a fine of 250 ticcals, flowered silver, for every 80 ticcals they had taken from us. The Prince is a man of a fine appearance, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark complexion, well proportioned, and expresses himself with a great deal of dignity and freedom. He is very much beloved by the Burmahs, and is partial to Europeans: he issued an order that no one should molest us while at Ava; we were allowed to follow our own customs in living, such as to kill fowls, &c. to keep our lights in at night, which is contrary to their laws; and, in fact, we were treated with an uncommon degree of civility and attention by the whole of those in Government."

Nautical remark.—"The masts of the China wreck, which lay on the edge of the Western sand for these ten years past, and have served as a leading mark into this river, are now driven away by the bad weather experienced lately, and no appearance of them remaining; they used to bear from the Elephant N. W. a little northerly—the sand between China Buckier and the Ele-

phant is dry at low water. When the Elephant bears N. by E. and China Buckier W. by S. you are nearly on it; to avoid it, do not bring China Buckier to the southward of west till the Elephant bears to the westward of north."

SEPTEMBER.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1, 1799.

On Sunday, the 8th instant, accounts were received of the loss of the ship *Apollo*, Captain Honeyman, coming into the river, from Rangoon; she struck on the tail of the Gasper sand, which happened on the 5th. The crew were fortunately all saved; but the ship, and cargo of timber, entirely lost.

Accounts from Rangoon, received by this opportunity, we are sorry to find, are not of so pleasant a complexion as our last advices. It appears that, from the misrepresentation of some natives who had arrived there from Ramoo, the Government had been persuaded that the English were making preparations for war against the Burmahs; which had caused much alarm, and induced them to detain all the commanders of the English ships at Rangoon, until an explanation should take place: the ships were, however, permitted to depart, under charge of their chief officers.

We have been favoured with the following particulars of the engagement between the *Dewaynes* and the French privateer off the coast of Pedier:—It appears that Capt. Pope had received various contradictory reports concerning some French privateers being in the straits. On the 29th of August, in the morning, the *Dewaynes* was off Pedier, when they perceived a grab vessel

Now Lieutenant Colonel:

vessel at anchor, which they took for the Forth, Captain Taylor. A little after noon she got under weigh, and worked towards the *Devaynes* under English colours. At 2 p. m. the wind coming off the land, enabled her to stand direct before the wind, and when within gun-shot fired at her, which convinced Captain Pope that she was an enemy: the wind having by that time reached the *Devaynes*, she bore up large and crowded all the sail she could, the enemy following, keeping up a smart fire from her bow chasers of round and grape, which was returned by the *Devaynes* whenever they could get a gun to bear, which was effected now and then by giving the ship a broad yaw; the privateer still continued keeping up as smart a fire as possible, keeping the English flag up during the whole time, doing them very considerable damage. At 4 p. m. a shot carried away the *Devaynes*' colours, on which the enemy gave three cheers, and immediately struck up a march with their fifes; the colours were however again displayed on the mizen shrouds, at the same time giving her two guns. It appears that the privateer was afraid of coming alongside of the *Devaynes*, as she sailed much better, and could consequently take any position she thought proper; she however continued keeping in her wake within musket shot, and sometimes nearer, during the whole time of the engagement. At night the privateer left off firing, as did also the *Devaynes*, who endeavoured to get clear of her by getting before the wind, as she went best large, and fortunately at day light she was about four miles distant bearing W. by S. and another sail in sight to the N. N. W. The grab now gave up the chase, and bore down towards the strange sail with a sig-

nal flying at her fore-top gallant-mast head, but could not perceive whether it was answered by the other vessel or not; but from her making the signal they concluded the other to be her consort. Both those vessels had short fore-top-gallant-masts, the grab pierced for 14 guns, and from the size of her shot they must have been five pounders. She seemed full of men, many of them Coffries, and some supposed to be Lascars. After this gallant little action, Captain Pope returned to Penang to rest, having during the conflict received the following damage. The leech ropes of the fore-sail, main-sail, fore-top-sail, and mizen-top-sail, two fore chain plates, two backstay chain plates, two fore shrouds, two fore-topmast backstays, top-gallant backstays, braces fore and aft, fore-top-sail tye-block, clue-lines, main-top bowlines, not a shroud or backstay standing on the mizen mast, and the mast wounded. The fore lifts, cross-jack, and the main-top-sail lifts, the sails as full of holes as they could be, top-mast stays, one main shroud shot through, and two wounded. The mizen mast, main yard, fore-top-mast, cross-jack yard wounded with grape shot, and many round and grape shot between wind and water. We have to add, and with much pleasure and great astonishment, that during all this conflict, and the damage the ship has received, not a single man on board was either killed or wounded.

BOMBAY, Sept. 1, 1799.

On the 1st ult. Robert Henshaw, Esq. Chairman of the Committee for conducting the voluntary contributions in aid of Government, submitted the following statement of that fund;

That the sums subscribed have amounted to rupees 312,390.

† C 4

That

That they have assisted his Majesty's Squadron in India, and advanced to the naval officer, to this day, the sum of rupees 284,271 : 3 : 83.

That they have received that officer's bills for the same, and remitted them to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, to be by him presented to the Lords of his Majesty's treasury, in the name of the British inhabitants of this presidency; their amount, pounds sterling 35,885 : 9 : 7½.

That they received, and remitted, through the same channel, the individual subscription of Pestonjee Bomanjee, in a bill on the firm of Law, Bruce and Co. for pounds sterling 500.

That the individual subscription of Mr. Manesty, of pounds 500, forming part of the general contributions above recited, was remitted by that gentleman in a private bill to England.

That the expences incurred, to this day, reach only to the sum of rupees 2,156;—that, of this sum, rupees 1,573 was for printing charges at the Courier and Gazette presses; rupees 250 for pay to a purvoo for twelve and a half months; rupees 238 : 2. for postage of letters overland, &c.; and rupees 94. 1. for stationary.

That the committee have a cash balance with the Chairman, of rupees 972 : 3 : 83.

Letter from the Right Honourable HENRY DUNDAS, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to ROBERT HENSHAW, Esq.

Whitehall, March 16, 1799.

SIR,

I have been duly honoured with your letters of the 6th and 12th July 1798; the former inclosing a printed copy of the resolutions of

the inhabitants of Bombay, relative to the raising of voluntary contributions in support of the government of their native country; and the latter giving cover to a bill of 4000l. on the Commissioners of his Majesty's navy, as a part of the same. The bill has been paid to the Lords of the Treasury, as a voluntary subscription from the British inhabitants of Bombay.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to have an opportunity of submitting to his Majesty this proof of the affectionate loyalty of his subject, at your settlement; and permit me to add, that you are in a particular manner entitled to my best thanks for your zeal on the present occasion.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

HENRY DUNDAS.

We learn that Major-General Smith and suite set out from this grand army on the 10th on their way to Madras. The following address, expressive of the respect and esteem of the officers under his immediate command, was presented to the General, on the occasion of his departure:—

To Major-General SMITH, Commanding the 2d Battalion of Artillery.

Permit us, on the eve of quitting the army, and the immediate command of the 2d Battalion of artillery, to express to you our unfeigned sorrow at an event by which, considered in a public or private light, we sustain so great a loss.

The unremitting zeal you have ever manifested to promote the honour, interest and credit of the corps, claims the tribute of our warmest acknowledgments.

We regret that the short notice we have of your departure, and the absence of so many officers of the battalion at the present conjuncture, preclude the possibility of offering you a more general and apposite expression of the sentiments of the corps on this occasion.

Our sincerest wishes for your health and happiness accompanying you in your retirement, for the present, from the active

tive duties of the service, we have the honour to be, Sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servants,

U. Burke, Captain. Jas. Limond, Lt.
J. Croftall, Capt. R. Taylor, Lt.
Lieut. A. Gibson, Lt. F.
G. Anderson, Surg. W. C. Griffiths,
R. F. Fowler, Lt. Lt. F.
and Adj.

*Camp Hurry Hall, Bank of Tumbudra,
August 15.*

To Captain BURKE, &c. &c.

GENTLEMEN,

I have had the honour of receiving your very kind and affectionate address to me of the 15th instant, on the occasion of my departure from the army, and the immediate command of the 2d battalion, a corps in which I have spent so great and happy a part of my life.

The gratification I feel in being accompanied with so flattering a testimony of your good wishes, united with the event itself, have excited sensations in my bosom, which I want language sufficiently strong to express.

Let me, however, assure you, that no distance of time or place will ever alter the regard I have for the corps; and shall ever feel a warm interest in promoting, as far as lies in my power, its honour, welfare and happiness.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

With the greatest esteem and respect,

Your most obedient humble servant,

D. SMITH, *Major General.*

Camp at Velloot, August 15, 1799.

On the 28th, at midnight, the Brahmans took one of their tutelary deities from a pagoda, where he had been immured for thirty years past, and paraded him through the town with drums, trumpets, fireworks, &c. &c. to the no small but temporary alarm of the garrison; for the priests having, through ignorance, omitted to apprize the Town Major of their intention, the cause of the seeming tumult was at first unknown, and the whole run a risk of being sent to the main guard. On the necessary explanation, however, the procession advanced, and paraded without interruption.

BOMBAY CASTLE, *August 12.*

Notice is hereby given, that from and after the date hereof, no European person, of whatever rank,

description, or country, will be permitted to travel through the Company's dominions subject to this presidency in the province of Malabar, unless he shall be regularly furnished with passports for that purpose.

The only exception which the Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to make to the foregoing resolution, is in favour of officers commanding parties of his Majesty's or the Hon. Company's troops.

All persons about to travel are accordingly required to take out a passport from the head civil servant of the district in which they may reside, i. e. from the President of the Commission at Calicut, the Superintendants of the Northern or Southern divisions of the province of Malabar, or the nearest of their assistants acting in the capacity of local magistrates or collectors; the Commissioner at Cochin, and the Resident at Anjengo, or in places where there may be no civil servant or commanding officer of the nearest garrison: which certificate or passport shall be produced to the next civil servant or commanding officer, who is authorised to cancel it, and, if necessary, to issue a fresh passport.

And European persons of all descriptions are hereby warned, that whoever shall be found travelling without a passport, will be taken up and confined, until a report of his case can be made to the Commissioners at Calicut.

Notice is hereby given, that a reward of rupees 25 will be paid to any person who shall take up and bring into the nearest civil station or garrison, any European deserter, or vagrant of any description; which reward the local competent authority is hereby required to pay. By order of the Governor in Council,

ROB. RICHARDS, *Sec. to Gov.*

MADRAS, *August 27.*

Yesterday were executed, pursuant to their sentence, the three persons convicted of the wilful murder of the officers of the ship *Susannah*. One of them, a Frenchman, was carpenter of the ship; two others, a native Portuguese, and a Mallilla man, were sea cunnies. Their bodies were afterwards hung in chains on the sea beach, to the northward of the Black Town.

We are happy to announce the capture of the strong post of Gooty, by Lieut. Col. Bowser's detachment, after an obstinate resistance on the part of the garrison: but it is with concern we announce the death of Captain Hudder Roberts, who received a mortal wound from a musket ball a few hours before the place surrendered; he was an able meritorious officer, and died most sincerely regretted by a numerous acquaintance.

Fort St. George, *Aug. 20.*

GARRISON ORDERS.

The troops in garrison to be under arms to-morrow morning at half past five o'clock, to receive his Excellency, Meer Allum Bahadar, ambassador from his Highness the Subahdar of the Deccan.

His Excellency will enter at the St. George's gate, and be received with presented arms by his Majesty's 51st regiment, which will form a street leading from the gate to the general parade.

The 2d division 1st European regiment will fall in on the left of the 51st, and the Madras militia under Major Taswell, will form a continuation of the street to the front of the Admiralty House.

The Madras battalion will march in at the Wallajah gate, and form a street round by the front of the arsenal to the Admiralty House,

A salute of seventeen guns to be fired on his Excellency's entering the fort, and the troops to continue under arms until he passes out, when he will again be saluted with the same number of guns.

The troops having been drawn out in conformity to the above orders; and William Petrie, Esq. and E. Fallowfield, Esq. Members of the Council, having proceeded with an escort of the body guard to conduct his Excellency Meer Allum from his house to the fort, his Excellency, together with his son Meer Dowran, and with a numerous train of attendants, entered at St. George's gate about seven o'clock, and was immediately saluted with seventeen guns, and on his arrival at the Admiralty House was met in the varendah by the Governor-General Lord Clive, Vice-Admiral Rainier, Lieutenant General Stuart, and Major-General Brathwaite; the whole of the naval and military officers, and gentlemen of the civil service at the Presidency, having previously taken their seats in the great hall. His Excellency and Meer Dowran having received the usual compliments on their introduction, were conducted by the Governor-General, Lord Clive, and Vice-Admiral Rainier, to the upper end of the hall, and placed in chairs under a pavilion erected for the occasion, and, in compliment to the Nizam, covered with yellow velvet, being the appropriated colour at the Court of Hyderabad to his Highness the Nizam.

His Excellency remained in conversation with the Governor General for more than half an hour, when his Lordship presented him and Meer Dowran, otr of roses and beetle nut; upon which his Excellency took his leave with the same ceremonies

ceremonies and compliments as at his entrance.

Previously to the visit of his Excellency the Ambassador from the Subalidar of the Deccan, the Governor General held a levee, at which all the gentlemen of the settlement attended.

OCTOBER.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3, 1799.

Letters from Mangalore, dated the 3d and 4th ultimo, mention, that an unfortunate artillery lascar, belonging to the ill-fated army of General Matthews, had effected his escape from the fort of Jemaulahad, and joined his friends at Mangalore. He reports, that he had been kept to hard labour, with a sentry over him, from the time of the capitulation, now sixteen years since; and that he left three or four more of his miserable companions in the fort when he quitted it.

To JOSIAH WEBBE, *Secretary to the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.*

I am ordered, by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to transmit you, for the information and guidance of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, the accompanying Copy of the Resolutions of the Hon. House of Commons, prohibiting the Company from exporting copper to India for a limited time.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
W. RAMSAY, *Sec.*

East India House, }
London, March 26. }

P. S. The Company had previously contracted for 1050 tons, 100 whereof is for Fort St. George.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the East India Company ought to be prohibited, for a limited time, from contracting for any copper ore, or copper, for the purpose of exportation, and from exporting or permitting to be exported, any copper ore or copper, except such as has been already contracted for:

RESOLVED, That it is expedient that copper ore or copper should be permitted to be imported for his Majesty's service without payment of duty:

(True Copies)

A. FALCONER, *Sub: Secy*

Fort William, Public Department,
Sept. 28.

The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council having taken into consideration the letter addressed to his Lordship on the 28th instant, by the Committee appointed by the British inhabitants of Calcutta, at the meeting held at the Theatre on the 17th of July 1798, and the possible inconvenience to which some of the subscribers of last year might be subject in consequence of the unexpected change of circumstances which has since taken place, has thought proper, with a view of providing for the receipt and remittance of all voluntary contributions in the current year for the support of his Majesty's Government in Europe, and of affording an easy means of relief from the operation of the late tax on income to all persons who may think proper to avail themselves of it, to publish, for general information, a copy of his Lordship's late correspondence with the Committee, together with the following resolutions of his Lordship in Council, similar to those which were passed on the same occasion last year.

To the Right Hon. RICHARD EARL of MORNINGTON, *K. P. Governor General of Fort William.*

MY LORD,

We, the Committee appointed by the British inhabitants of Calcutta,

cutta, at the public meeting held at the Theatre on the 17th of July 1798, adverting to the resolutions then entered into for the purpose of promoting voluntary contributions in this country for the support of his Majesty's Government in Europe, and to the consideration that several gentlemen have subscribed certain sums for that purpose to be paid annually during the war, beg leave to request, that your Lordship will give such directions as may appear most proper, to provide for the receipt and remittance of those subscriptions, as well as of such other voluntary contributions as may be entered into for the same purpose in the current year.

We have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient

And faithful servants,

Thos. Graham,	C. Ful. Martyn,
C. W. Blunt,	Thos. Myers,
W. N. Cameron,	Cha. Cockerell,
J. P. Gardiner,	G. Hatch.
W. Burroughs,	

To the Committee appointed by the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, at the Public Meeting held at the Theatre on the 17th July 1798.

GENTLEMEN,

The Right Hon. the Governor General having communicated to the Board your letter addressed to his Lordship, under date the 28th instant; I am directed by his Lordship in Council to signify to you, that he highly approves of the measure which you have suggested, and that he will accordingly give the necessary orders to the proper officers under this presidency.

2. I am further directed by his Lordship in Council to inform you, that, adverting to the consideration, that some of the subscribers who entered into annual contributions last year, may have been regulated, in

regard to the extent of their subscriptions, by a view of the whole of their respective means, while the late statute imposing a tax of ten per cent. on such part of their income as may be derived from funds in England, could not have been at that time within their contemplation; and being desirous to do every thing in his power to guard against the possibility of a proceeding so honourable to the loyalty, public spirit, and wisdom of the British Inhabitants of this settlement, being attended with unexpected pressure or inconvenience to any subscriber; his Lordship proposes to advise the Right Hon. the Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer of the circumstances under which the subscriptions were made, and to request that orders may be given to the proper officers in England to consider the voluntary contributions of the subscribers at this presidency as applicable in the first instance to cover the tax upon income to which they may be respectively liable in England; provided that each respective subscriber who may think proper to avail himself of this mode of being indemnified from the operation of that tax, shall signify a desire to that effect in writing at the time of payment of his subscription, in case it shall be paid in cash in Bengal; or in case of its being discharged by bills on England, by a clause in the body, or note on the back of such bills.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, humble
Servant,

G. H. BARLOW,

Sec. to Govr.

RESOLUTIONS.

1st That the Sub-Treasurer at the Presidency, the Resident at Lucknow, the Collectors of Revenues in the several zillahs, and the Military Paymasters and their

their deputies at the several stations of the army, be authorized to open books for the purpose of receiving the subscriptions of such persons as shall be desirous of entering into voluntary contributions for the support of his Majesty's Government in Europe, and to receive into their respective Treasuries the amount of all contributions that may be tendered to them.

2dly. That the several public officers above-mentioned be directed to transmit to the Accountant-General a weekly register of the sums that shall have been subscribed in the respective books, and also a weekly register of all sums that may have been received on account of such subscriptions; and to enter in their respective cash accounts the whole of the monies that they may have so received, under the general head of 'FORT WILLIAM PRESIDENCY,' with the subordinate head of 'VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1799.'

3dly. That the Accountant-General be directed to make up an account, at the end of each month, of all contributions that may have been paid into the several Treasuries under this Presidency in the course of that month, and to prepare bills for the amount, to be drawn by the Governor-General in Council on the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East India Company, at the exchange of 2s. 6d. per sicca Rupee, payable twelve months after date.

4thly. That the bills to be drawn upon the Honourable the Court of Directors, as well as the bills that may be drawn by individuals upon their correspondents in England, in payment of their contributions, be made payable as follows:—To the Secretaries for the time being, to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, or their order, an account of the (or my) voluntary contributions (or contribution) entered into in Bengal, to be applied to the public service, in such a manner as the wisdom of Parliament may direct, whether Great Britain shall continue in a state of war, or whether peace shall have been re-established.

5thly. That the Accountant-General be further directed to take charge of all such bills as may be tendered to him by individuals in payment of their contributions, and to forward such bills, and also the bills to be drawn upon the Honourable the Court of Directors, together with a regular register thereof, by the public pickets, addressed to the Secretaries for the time being to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

Published by order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council.

G. H. BARLOW, Sec.

A meeting of the British inhabitants at Bombay having been called on the 2d of August, for the purpose of taking into consideration the terms of an address to the Right Hon. the Governor-General, on the subject of the late glorious events in Mysore; the following was adopted, and transmitted to his Lordship accordingly:

To the Right Hon. the EARL of MORNINGTON, K. P. Governor General of India, &c.

MY LORD,

We, the undersigned British subjects civil and military, now residing in Bombay, beg leave to offer to your Lordship our sincere congratulations on the termination of the war with Tippoo Sultaun: a war founded in necessity and justice, prosecuted with extraordinary vigor, and crowned with unexampled success. In the accomplishment of this great object, whether we consider your Lordship's penetration in fathoming the perfidious designs of the Sultaun, in alliance with the French nation, in violation of a solemn treaty, and without a pretence of provocation to attack the British possessions in India; the subsequent solicitude evinced by your Lordship to conciliate the Sultaun's friendship, and by recalling him to a sense of his obligations, to avert the calamities of war; the policy, when every overture of conciliation had been disregarded, of obviating the menaced aggression by an immediate appeal to arms; or the vigorous adoption of all the various measures essential to a successful prosecution of the war; every thing equally excites our admiration and applause: And while the transcendent achievements of a gallant army, in execution of your Lordship's measures, and in the final conquest of the Sultaun's kingdom, have added

new

new and never fading laurels to their brow; it is matter of exultation to every British subject to observe your Lordship, in the moment of triumph, and in the plenitude of power and conquest, exhibiting to the descendant of a deposed Prince, to our allies, and to the world, a fresh instance of British honour, British faith, generosity and justice.

In the result of this conquest, as unprecedented in the rapidity of its completion, as it is unequalled in its importance, we beheld the entire extinction of a cruel and relentless foe, a valuable acquisition of territory and power, the strength of our alliances in India increased, a destructive confederacy dissolved and defeated; which whilst it affords us the fairest prospect of a permanent internal tranquillity and security, relieves us also from the apprehension of external violence and invasion, by giving us a well-grounded confidence, that it must effectually frustrate the machinations and intrigues of the Directory of France, the inveterate and implacable foe of England, and the common enemy of established order, liberty, and government, in every part of the world.

In addition to these important benefits, arising from the glorious termination of the Mysore war, we entertain the pleasing hope, that the brilliant achievements in India, so opportunely aiding the splendid success of his Majesty's arms in other quarters of the globe, will, from the extent of their influence, have a forcible operation in restoring to us the blessings of a general, permanent, and honourable peace.

Impressed with a deep sense of the honour and advantage derived to the British empire under your Lordship's government; feeling in common with his Majesty's subjects in every other part of India, the

immediate effects of your Lordship's recent measures, which peculiarly call for our warmest acknowledgments of respect and gratitude; and fully confiding in your Lordship's wisdom, integrity, and justice, that the powers of government will ever be directed to the true interests of the people, we cannot omit this occasion of assuring your Lordship; that we shall not, without regret, behold the arrival of the moment that must put a period to your Lordship's administration of the government of India.

We have the honour to be,
My Lord, with great respect;
Your Lordship's most obedient
Humble servants,

(Signed by 134.)

Bombay, August 3, 1798.

To which his Lordship was pleased to return the following answer:—

To the Gentlemen who assembled at the Public Meeting of the British Subjects, civil and military, residing in Bombay, on the 3d of August 1799.

GENTLEMEN,

It is peculiarly satisfactory to me to receive the honourable testimonies of personal esteem, and to observe the cordial expressions of zeal for the public service contained in your able and animated address.

The vigorous prosecution and prosperous issue of the late war with Tippoo Sultan are to be ascribed, under Providence, to that unanimous spirit of prompt obedience and cheerful co-operation which I found in every part of the British possessions, and in every branch of the public service in India. This happy disposition proceeded not more from a sense of duty and a regard for the principles of subordination, than from a general conviction of the justice of our cause, and of the indis-

possible

penfible neceffity of frustrating; by a feafonable effort, the fyftematic treachery of our faithlefs, implacable, and infatuated enemy.

The diftinguifhed part which the fettlement of Bombay has borne during the late crifis in the labours and honours of the common caufe, has repeatedly claimed my warm approbation, and will ever be remembered by me with gratitude and refpect. In your liberal and voluntary contribution towards the exigencies of your native country, and towards the defence of the Prefidency under whose government you refide, and in the alacrity with which you have given your perfonal fervices for the military protection of Bombay, I have contemplated with pleasure the fame character of public fpirit, refolution and activity which has marked the fplendid fuccefs of the gallant army of Bombay, from the commencement to the clofe of the late glorious campaign.

The extenfive power which the refult of the war has placed in the hands of the allies, has enabled them to conclude the pacification on fuch principles of moderation and equity as afford a reasonable profpect of permanent fecurity and repofe.

Your unfolicited affurances of confidence and efteem confirm my defire and hope of deriving from the recent fettlement of Myfore the ineflimable advantages which it promifes to the interefts and honour of Great Britain, and to the peace, happinefs, and profperity of the native inhabitants of India.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your faithful fervant,

MORNINGTON.

Fort William, Sept. 17, 1799.

On Saturday the 28th of September, the Right Hon. the Governor General held a levee for the recep-

tion of the foreign Vakeels and principal native inhabitants of Calcutta; on which occafion, three addreffes in the Perfian and Bengal languages, figned by various claffes of the native inhabitants, were prefented to His Lordfhip, by the perfons nominated for that purpofe.

The following are tranflations of the addreffes :

Translation of an Adreff from certain of the Native Inhabitants of Calcutta, to the Right Hon. the Governor General.

(After an invocation to the Deity,)

We humbly beg leave to represent to your Lordfhip, that, at this happy and propitious time, when the Almighty has thrown open the gates of joy and gladnefs to the world, and univerfally planted the auspicious ftandard of happinefs and delight in the hearts of mankind, we have been gratified by the pleasing accounts of the fall of Seringapatam, the deftruction of Tippoo Sultaun, and the annihilation of his power, the poffeffion of his forts and territories, and the capture of his fons and principal officers by the Britifh troops, favoured by the aid and affiftance of Almighty Providence, and the propitious fortune of the Hon. Company, and through the wifdom of your Lordfhip's meafures, and the unexampled energy, perfeverance, and fortitude which characterized the profecution of them.

The firft intimation of this God-given victory afforded a fource of fincere and inexpressible gratification to the friends and well-wifhers of the Britifh nation; fuch has been the excefs of our joy, that our tongues have never ceafed to utter the expreffions of our congratulations on this fignal fuccefs.

Your Lordfhip's fpeedy return to this country, crowned with victory and fuccefs, constantly formed the

the sum of our wishes, and the object of our prayers to the Almighty, that we might have the happiness of approaching your Lordship, and offering our tribute of gratitude and thanks.

We now beg leave therefore to offer our sincere congratulations to your Lordship on the successful issue of the war, with our earnest hopes that Providence may prosper this happy event to your Lordship, and the friends and adherents ~~far~~ and near of the Company and the King of Great Britain, and, by the aid of similar and increasing successes, ever preserve your Lordship in power, dignity, and splendor, presiding over this country, dispensing justice, benefits, and favours to its inhabitants.

(Signed and sealed by 50.)

For the Right Hon. RICHARD Earl of MORNINGTON, K. P. Governor General, &c.

The humble Address of certain of the Native Inhabitants of Calcutta.

Since your Lordship, through your all-discerning wisdom, contemplated the final overthrow of the unjust and malevolent Tippoo Sultaun, our prayers for the speedy accomplishment of your Lordship's wishes have been uniformly offered up to the Divine Power.

Victory, the mark of Divine favour, being ever attendant on your Lordship's glorious career, the Sultaun's dominions ever easily penetrated, his impregnable forts stormed, and the mighty foe himself annihilated, and his numerous army overcome;—these brilliant feats have filled our minds with admiration and astonishment.

Your Lordship's granting life and protection to the vanquished Sultaun's sons, and restoring the descendent of Ram Rajah to his long usurped kingdom, are acts which have caused your fame to be spread over the whole universe.

These tidings were grateful to us, and convinced us that your Lordship is sent by Providence to be the asylum of those destitute of support, and the exalter of the humbled.

Your Lordship's exalted mind, adorned with every virtue, being constantly occupied in protecting our lives and property, and annihilating those inimical to them, further evinces your Lordship being sent among us as a blessing, for our preservation and happiness.

Having obtained the fulfilment of our most ardent wishes by your Lordship's auspicious return to this Presidency, we have only to invoke the Divine Power to continue propitious towards us, and grant that we may long have the happiness of living under your Lordship's government, securely protected by your profound wisdom and consummate abilities.

Conscious of our inability to set forth the praise due to your Lordship's superior talents, to enumerate the benefits resulting to mankind from your late glorious achievements, we can only attempt, with the utmost humility, to offer to your Lordship the sincere and cordial congratulations of a community whose minds are deeply impressed with sentiments of respectful attachment and gratitude towards your Lordship, to whom they will ever look up as their asylum and protector.

(Signed by 200.)

Translation of an Address from certain of the Native Inhabitants of Calcutta, to the Right Hon. the Governor General.

How happy is the time, and prosperous the season, which diffuses prosperity and glory to this country, and joy and gladness to the hearts of high and low, by the auspicious return of your Lordship! May your shadow

shadow and influence be perpetually attended by victory and triumph, dignity and power, from the war with Tippoo Sultaun, which has caused congratulations and exultations to rebound from every quarter, and diffused the bloom of freshness over the earth and the age, and honoured and exalted its inhabitants!

The destruction of Tippoo Sultaun, and the annihilation of his power by the valour of the British troops, and the possession of his strong fortresses and extensive dominions, together with the re-establishment of the ancient and lineal family on the throne, a measure characterized by justice and right, and evincing the benevolence and feeling of your Lordship's mind, has inspired us with perfect confidence and satisfaction, and secured to us the blessings of present and permanent tranquillity.

Your Lordship's successful prosecution of this war is productive of ease and security to the inhabitants of Hindustan, whose minds constantly laboured under the apprehension of danger from the violence and bigotry of the late Sultaun: and the Almighty God has granted the object of our prayers, by your Lordship's speedy and triumphant return to give honour and distinction to the seat of Government.

Language cannot adequately express the grateful sense we entertain of these essential benefits and signal successes; yet, at the same time, our prayers are offered up to the Almighty Giver of all victory, that the auspicious shadow of your Lordship and the British Government may, through his divine blessing, be extended over the inhabitants of this country.

(Signed by 55.)

To the foregoing Addresses, his Lordship was pleased to return the following answer;

VOL. 2.

To the Native Inhabitants of Calcutta.

The addresses of the several classes of the native inhabitants of Calcutta are particularly acceptable to me, as affording an honourable testimony of their attachment to the interests of the British Government, and of their individual regard for me.

The hostile designs of the late Tippoo Sultaun have been manifested to all India. As soon as I discovered his treacherous negotiations with the enemies of the British Government, it became my duty, according to the acknowledged principles of self-defence, to assemble the British troops, and to warn the Allies of the common danger.

The unprovoked aggression of the Sultaun would have justified an immediate appeal to arms. But my anxiety to avert the calamity of war induced me to employ every effort of conciliation for the amicable adjustment of all differences on just and honourable terms. Tippoo Sultaun obstinately rejected these friendly advances, and evaded every attempt towards a pacific negotiation, until the advanced period of the season favoured his hopes of deceiving the allies by artificial delays, and of frustrating the formidable military preparations which his treachery had provoked. War now became indispensably necessary for the common security of the Hon. Company and of the Allies.

It has pleased the Divine Providence to favour the justice of our cause, and to crown our arms with the most signal success. The evil designs of an implacable enemy have become the instrument of his own punishment, and the source of security to the powers, whose destruction had been for many years the favourite object of his inordinate ambition, and of his desperate spirit of revenge.

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The interest and inclination of the British Government, is to maintain peace and friendship with all the states of India; but the rapid fall of Tippoo Sultaun affords a striking example of the fate of those who violate the obligations of public faith, and abandon solemn treaties, in the vain hope of subverting, by falsehood and fraud, the established power of the Hon. Company.

The destruction of our false and insidious enemy has opened a fair prospect of permanent tranquillity; and I am peculiarly happy to have been enabled to combine the security and interests of the Allies with the principles of moderation and humanity, by providing a munificent establishment for the families and principal officers of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun, and by placing a lineal descendent of the family of Mysore in a state of affluence and dignity.

I am equally gratified to find, that the inhabitants of this city justly appreciate the benefits resulting to them from the late brilliant successes of the allied arms in Mysore, and from the happy settlement of that country.

I return you my thanks for the sense which you have expressed of my endeavours to promote the internal prosperity of the Company's possessions, and the welfare and happiness of the Company's subjects. It will ever be the object of my most anxious solicitude to protect your interests, to secure your tranquillity, and to maintain the honour of the British name in India, by the same system of government which has induced you to offer to me this satisfactory pledge of your confidence and esteem.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

On Wednesday the 4th ult. the brother of Rajah Petumber quitted

this mortal coil, and, shocking to relate, with the corpse, which was burnt on Thursday morning, between eleven and twelve, at *Cossinaut Bauboo's Ghaut*, two fine young women, wives of the deceased, were also committed to the flames.

We have been favoured with an extract of a letter from Dinapore, dated the 5th ult. giving the particulars of an inundation which had prevailed, during twelve days preceding, in that cantonment and the surrounding country. The water was a foot deep on the highest spots of the squares and parades, and the communication from house to house was maintained in boats. The water had been subsiding for two days; and the exhalations from the parts lately overflowed were intolerably offensive.

Another letter says, the water of the Soane began to rise at Koilwar on Saturday the 31st ult. at 4 p. m. and by 8 it had spread to such a degree, that nothing could be seen but huts, trees, and a few rising spots. Several mud walls fell, but fortunately no person was hurt. From midnight till morning the water had fallen four inches, and about 6 inches more by eleven o'clock. But at Moneah, which is within an hour's run of Koilwar, the water increased till eight or nine o'clock on Sunday evening, or twenty hours after it began to subside at Koilwar. Our correspondent is at a loss to account for this circumstance; it might, he observes, be ascribed to the Ganges being very high, and so obstructing the free exit of water from the Soane. But such a cause, he conceives, would have occasioned a considerable diminution of current, whereas that continued the whole of Sunday with uniform rapidity. The inundation was much greater than last year. Many gentlemen were obliged to leave

leave their bungalows, and pitch tents on the highest spots.

A letter from Futtyghur, dated the 16th ult. states the rain to have been of late heavier and more constant than any within the memory of the oldest person in cantonments. Not five yards of a mud wall remained about any of the bungalows, which has greatly improved the prospect to all uninterested spectators, as the gardens are all exposed to view.

AMBOYNA, June 24.

All commanders of trading ships, or of any other ship whatsoever, importing goods for sale, on whatever account it may be, whether prizes or private property, on their arrival in this port, are to present the manifest and invoices of the cargo to the farmer of the customs, without concealing any part thereof, under pain of forfeiting one hundred ducatoons.

All goods whatsoever, that are not disembarked at the Wharf Head, are to be disembarked at the Sabandha, or Custom-house, and no where else, and there to be opened;—the goods that may be taken out of ships lying at the Wharf Head, are to be opened there before they are carried any further, in the presence of the farmer of the customs, or his deputies; any person deviating from this, will be fined 25 rix-dollars, and forfeit such goods as they may attempt to smuggle or dispose of in any other manner.

All goods whatsoever brought here from whatever part, belonging to any person soever, sold at this place, as well the Hon. Company as individuals, must pay the duties mentioned hereunder; no person being exempted therefrom, except such goods as are sent and come originally on account of the Hon. Company, but not those which are sold to, or bought by the Hon. Company here.

The port-master has proper instructions, at the Wharf Head, to prevent molestation being done to the farmer on landing and opening the goods.

The sentinel at the Wharf Head has strict instructions not to let pass any goods whatsoever, without the license or permission of the port-master, to whom the farmer must give timely notice, when the goods have been seen.

The farmer has permission, for the better exercising his duty, and to prevent loss by smuggling, &c. &c. to erect a small shed for his people near to the Wharf Head.

No person, on pain of paying 25 rix-dollars, shall ill use, or otherwise abuse the farmer of the customs, or his deputies, in the execution of their duty.

RATES OF DUTY.

All kinds of western cloths, Bengal, Coromandel, Ceylon, &c. to pay 6 per cent.

Java Cherriban, Baly Bantam, Macassar, or other kind of eastern texture, to pay 15 per cent.

All kinds of China merchandise imported to pay 10 per cent.

All kinds of goods moved from one ship to another must be first landed, and pay a duty of 5 per cent.

For every last, or 3000 H. Dutch weight of rice imported, to pay 2 rix-dollars, and for every last of padoy 1 rix-dollar.

All sorts of provisions, &c. bird's nests, tripangs, massay, agamgar, tortoise-shell, shall pay 5 per cent.

On live cattle no duty to be paid.

On arrack to be paid 5 rix-dollars per leaguer, 1 ducatoon for a third part of a leaguer, 24 stivers for a case, 30 stivers for 30 bottles.

All European liquors are exempted from duty.

Nutmegs, mace, and cloves, are prohibited
+ D 2

prohibited to be sold, except by the Company.

All goods not particularly specified in the above, to pay 5 per cent. to the farmer of the duty; upon the sale of the goods.

No commander of any merchant ship arrived at this port, to receive or entertain any person whatever, not being part of the crew brought into port, unless such person has permission from under the hands of the Governor, and, in his absence, of the Commanding Officer of the garrison, on pain of being fined the sum of 500 rix-dollars for each person discovered on board the ship, not part of the crew above mentioned; and commanders of ships, on entering any men here to serve as part of the crew of his ship, are to take all such people individually before the Fiscal, that he may take cognizance of their persons, and give a certificate under his hand, that there are no objections or impediment within his knowledge against such persons being received as part of the crew.

R. T. FARQUHAR, *Resident*.

A letter from Prince of Wales's Island, dated the 1st of September, contains the melancholy intelligence that the Union grab was seized by the Malays; Captain Welland, her commander, the second officer, and many other persons, barbarously murdered, on the coast of Pedier. To this act of treachery they are said to have been excited, in consequence of Captain Welland's having endeavoured to compel payment of a sum for which he had given credit to the Malays; the time agreed on having elapsed without any disposition being evinced on their parts to make good their engagement. And the opportunity of effecting their purpose was obtained under the pretence of paying a part of the amount in pepper and beetle-nut. The mur-

der was committed by twelve stout and resolute fellows, selected for the purpose. That was no sooner accomplished, than they were joined by nearly 1000 men from the shore, who seized the grab, and by her means took possession of a small Danish vessel, belonging to Messrs. Harrop and Stephenson of Tranquebar. They also gave chase to another vessel, which escaped by superior sailing.

Address from the Inhabitants of Calcutta to the Governor General.

The Committee appointed to present the Address of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta to the Right Honourable the Governor General, assembled on the 21st ultimo at the theatre, pursuant to an advertisement, for the purpose of proceeding with the Address to the Government House.

The Chairmen reported to the Committee, that, in conformity to their instructions, he had the honour to wait upon the Right Honourable the Governor General on his arrival at the Presidency, and to submit to his Lordship the proceedings of the inhabitants; that he had the highest satisfaction in informing the Committee, that his Lordship expressed, in the most flattering terms, how very much he was gratified by the kindness of the inhabitants in the Address which they had voted him, and at their whole proceedings upon the occasion, and that he should have the greatest pleasure in complying with their request of sitting for his picture.

The Chairman further reported, that the Right Hon. the Governor General had appointed that morning at ten o'clock to receive the Address; he had in consequence published an advertisement, requesting the favour of the Committee, and such other gentlemen as might
 please

please to attend, previously to assemble at the theatre; and he now proposed to proceed with the Address, which was agreed to accordingly.

The Committee, attended by a numerous body of the gentlemen of the settlement, having arrived at the Government House, they were introduced to the Right Hon. the Governor General, who was accompanied by the Chief Justice, the Commander in Chief, and by the officers composing the suite of the Governor General, when the Chairman read and presented the following Address:

To the Right Hon. RICHARD Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General, &c.

MY LORD,

We the British inhabitants of Calcutta, impressed with a deep sense of the great benefits which the public interests have derived from the wisdom and energy of your Lordship's councils, and the glorious termination of the late war with Tippoo Sultaun, beg leave to present our sincere congratulations on the splendid events which have crowned your Lordship's measures with such rapid and complete success.

The fall of Tippoo Sultaun and his capital, the capture of his sons, the submission of his chiefs, the annihilation of his power, must secure to the Company's possessions the blessing of internal tranquillity; increase beyond calculation the resources, strength, and stability of the British empire in the East; and, while they reflect the highest honour on the General and the Army, by whose brilliant victories your Lordship's objects have been accomplished, must transmit your Lordship's name with distinguished lustre to posterity.

The restoration of the injured race of princes, whose dominions their rebellious subject Hyder Ally had usurped, and whose immediate descendant your Lordship has raised from a prison to a throne, the liberal provision your Lordship has bestowed on the family and chiefs of our implacable and cruel enemy the late Sultaun of Mysore, and the partition of the conquered countries, demand our warmest applause, and cannot but increase the confidence of the native powers in the justice and clemency of the British nation.

To your Lordship's vigilance, energy, and wisdom, Great Britain is indebted for all these great events; which, combined with the invaluable result of your Lordship's previous negotiations at the Court of Hydrabad, have not only relieved the British possessions, and those of their allies, from the constant apprehension of invasion, by a restless and ambitious prince, whom no moderation could appease, but must also extinguish every hope our inveterate enemies of France so anxiously cherished, of involving these happy countries in the calamities and horrors which they have spread over so many other regions of the globe; and will, we trust, under Divine Providence, essentially contribute to the final deliverance of Europe from the chains which they have imposed, and to the ultimate object of every just and necessary war; a lasting, safe, and honourable peace.

We beg leave to offer our most respectful congratulations to your Lordship on your safe return to the chief seat of government, where we earnestly hope you will long continue to preside, and add to those great and numerous claims on the public gratitude, which, by such important and distinguished services,

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vices,

vices, your Lordship already has acquired.

We have the honour to be,
With the highest respect,
My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,
and humble servants.

(Signed by upwards of 600).

Calcutta, 21st August 1799.

To which the Right Hon. the Governor General was pleased to return the following Answer:

GENTLEMEN,

I receive this distinguished mark of your regard with sentiments of satisfaction and gratitude proportioned to my experience of your approved loyalty and public spirit, and of your just sense of the interests and honour of the British Empire in India.

The prosperous termination of the late campaign in Mysore is a proper subject of public congratulation. The British arms have seldom achieved a conquest of greater lustre or value, and never were employed in a cause of more urgent necessity, or of more manifest justice. The progress of our success has revealed additional justifications of our original appeal to the sword; and the final triumph of our arms has been enhanced by the satisfactory reflection that the war, which terminated in the destruction of our enemy, originated in his implacable hatred, flagrant treachery, and unprovoked aggression.

Under the blessings of Providence favouring the justice of our cause, the rapid and uninterrupted course of our victories is to be ascribed to the admirable valour, skill, and discipline of the gallant officers and troops employed in Mysore, to the predominant influence of the British character in India, and to the intrinsic vigour of our extensive resources and established power.

It was my duty to make a seasonable use of these eminent advantages; and in the unanimity of our counsels, in the zeal, talents, and happy subordination of every branch of the civil and military service throughout the British possessions, I found the principles of that spirit of alacrity and ardour which accelerated the equipment of the army, and secured the early success of the war.

My thanks have already been offered to the governments and inhabitants of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, for the distinguished part which they have borne respectively in the late arduous crisis of affairs.

I am happy to avail myself of this public occasion to declare, that from this Presidency I received the most effectual and timely aid, to an extent which fully justified my confident expectations of cordial co-operation from the respectable hands which, during my absence, administered the government of Bengal.

In reviewing the more immediate causes of our success, I cannot repress a tribute of gratitude to him, who laid the foundations of that strength, which it has been my lot to call into action. The name of the Marquis Cornwallis is inseparably connected with the fame and power of Great Britain in this quarter of the globe, and will continue to be an object of affection and reverence, as long as wisdom, fortitude and integrity shall be respected, or any sense retained of justice, clemency, benevolence, public faith, or military glory. The final conquest of Mysore recalls the memory of that glorious war, in which the first shock was given to the hostile power of Tippoo Sultan. It must never be forgotten, that, under the auspices of the Marquis Cornwallis in that war, the supply
and

and movement of our armies in Mysore were first reduced to a system of regularity and order, and our officers acquired that experience and skill so conspicuous in the able and masterly operations of the late campaign. Under the same auspices, the whole system of our defensive alliances in the Peninsula of India was founded; and the national faith was maintained in a degree of purity and lustre which inspired a general confidence in the British Government, and disposed the native powers to strengthen and cement their connection with the Company on the solid basis of reciprocal interest and mutual security. This favourable disposition was confirmed by the prudence, integrity, and honour of my immediate predecessor; and in the important negotiations which it has been my duty to conduct, I have derived considerable assistance from the advantageous impressions of the British character, which I found deeply fixed in the minds of our allies.

Possessed of such powerful means, I have been enabled not only to prosecute the war with success, but to conclude the partition of our conquests on principles of moderation and equity, conformable to the laws, the honour and policy of the British nation, and affording the most rational promise of permanent security to the possessions of the Company, and of general tranquillity to India.

To whatever situation the course of future events may call me, the assurances of your personal confidence and esteem must always be highly honourable to my character, and grateful to my recollection.

While the administration of this arduous government shall be entrusted to my hands, my earnest endeavours shall be constantly employed to secure and improve our

recent acquisitions of territory, wealth and power, and to guard the prosperity and happiness of these opulent and flourishing dominions by such effectual precautions as shall avert the arts and arms of France, and discourage her spirit of enterprise, or frustrate its ruinous effects.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

MADRAS, Sept. 14, 1799.

On Monday evening the Right Hon. the Governor gave a splendid *fete*, at his garden house, to the ladies and gentlemen of the settlement, on the return of General Harris from the conquest of Mysore; which, in design, conduct, and effect, was the happiest entertainment ever witnessed at this Presidency.

General Harris and his family entered the pavilion at nine o'clock, when the bands of music hailed him with the well-known and appropriate air of "*See the conquering hero comes.*"

His Excellency Meer Alum, ambassador from the Subahdar of the Deccan, and his son Meer Dowran, were present, with an immense concourse of the first ladies and gentlemen of the settlement.

We are sorry to learn, from the following extract of a letter from Penang, the melancholy consequences of the capture, by *L'Uni*, of the *Prince of Wales* cruiser, to the unfortunate persons who composed her passengers and crew.

"Penang, Sept. 1.—The French captain landed them at Soosoo, on the west coast of Sumatra, at which place they embarked on board a Paria vessel, (purchased by Captain Fitzherbert, whose ship had also been captured in Soosoo Roads,) and on their way to this port were shipwrecked at a place called Aralaboo, about two degrees to the southward

of Acheen, where they all got so sickly, that, out of fifteen Europeans, including the officers, passengers, and crew, which left this place in the cruizer, twelve died there. The other three, together with Captain Fitzherbert and his officers, were brought here two days ago by *L'Imperiense*, Captain Rowley, who had gone to Soosoo to look for them, at which place he received intelligence where they were. The survivors would have held out but a few days longer, as they were in so weak a state as to be scarcely able to crawl. The chief officer, Macqueen, and two seamen, were the three who returned alive of those belonging to the cruizer. Mr. Ross the captain, Mr. Robert Sadlier the second officer, Mr. Hutchings, and another passenger, Lieut. Foot of the Madras Establishment, and belonging to the garrison of Malacca, all died, together with the gunner and seven of the European seamen. The lascars were all taken away by the privateer."

The following are the particulars of the death of Captain Wilson, of the brig *Limbee*, and Mr. Davies, his chief officer, as given by Captain Ridsen of the ship *Duke of Clarence*.

"At one *a. m.* discovered two sail in sight to windward, and at four found them to be a ship and a brig: the former fired a gun, and hoisted English colours. Supposing them to be in distress, hove too: at seven, spoke them; they proved to be the *Union*, Captain Sparrom, with the brig *Limbee* in tow, belonging to Amboyna, and formerly commanded by Capt. Wilson, who, together with his officer Mr. Davies, had been cut off by two Malacca Malay lascars on the 27th of July, on board the brig. The gunner and two Dutch seacunnies seeing the fate of their captain and officer, got

up on the tops, where they remained for the night, while the Malays had taken possession of the cabin, and were drinking liquor. The next morning the Malays came on deck, armed, and threatened to take their lives if they did not immediately descend, and promised to convey the brig to Macassa; in which case only they should be spared: the gunner conceiving it possible to recover the vessel, came down and took charge of her. The next morning, when one of the Malays being forward, a seacunny, who was splitting wood near where he stood, watched the opportunity of knocking him down with his axe, and, on repeating the blow, killed him; while the other abast shared the same fate from the hands of the gunner. Captain Sparrom falling in with the brig on the 30th, took her under his protection, and sent an officer on board, being himself bound to Amboyna."

BOMBAY, Oct. 1, 1799.

A melancholy accident occurred at the house of Mr. Lechmere, on the 27th of October. A slave boy, about 7 years old, while playing on the floor, was bit by a snake; he cried out, but so subtle was the poison, that he became almost immediately senseless. The Eau de Luce, together with every possible assistance, was plentifully applied; it afforded however only a temporary relief, for the boy languished until the next morning, when he expired in convulsions. The snake was killed, when it was discovered to be of the description called "the Carpet Snake," whose bite we understand is particularly baneful.

A letter from Amboyna gives the following account of an enormous snake which made its appearance at a place called Golontala, on the island Celebes. A Malay prow
making

making for that port, and finding she could not enter it before dark, came to anchor close in shore for the night. One of the crew went on shore in quest of beetle nut in the woods, and, on his return, lay down, as is supposed, to sleep on the beach, a common custom with people of that description. In the course of the night, his comrades in the boat heard his cries, and went immediately to his assistance, but too late to save his life, an immense snake having crushed him to death. These people, knowing that this kind of snake never diverts

from the prey which it has once seized until it is devoured, went boldly up to the monster and cut its head off, carrying it and the body of the deceased on board their boat.

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for this account, saw both the next morning; and found, on examining the latter, that the snake had seized the unhappy man by the right wrist, where the marks of the animal's fangs were very distinct; and the mangled corpse bore evident signs of having been crushed, by the snake twisting itself round the head, neck, breast, and thigh. Our correspondent extended the jaws of the snake, stiff as they were, wide enough to admit a body, the size of a man's head; and the whole length of the animal was described to be from about 28 to 30 feet, and equal in circumference to a moderate sized man. By the account of survivors, this kind of snake swallows men and bullocks, after having crushed them, as in this instance; which our friend, judging from the capacity of the jaws in the state in which he saw them, found no difficulty in believing.

On Monday morning, the 28th of October last, an express arrived at the General Post Office, Bombay, from Masulipatam, conveying ac-

counts of the capture of the under-mentioned ships, by a French privateer, a little to the northward of Madras Roads.

The Nabob of Arcot's ship, *Surprize galley*.

The *Princess Royal*, formerly a Company's ship.

The *Thames*, do. an extra ship.

The *Joyce*, belonging to Masulipatam.

The *Lord Hobart*, do. Madras.

The crews of the *Surprize galley*, and *Lord Hobart*, were landed at Point Divy, and had arrived at Masulipatam.

We understand one of the above ships had on board a very valuable cargo of bale goods, which she had collected at the different factories on the coast, and with which she was proceeding to Madras.

The privateer by which these ships was captured, is supposed to be the *Malartic*, mounting 12 guns, and commanded by the same person who took the Danish ship *Hagbot*, on the coast, some months ago.

NOVEMBER.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1, 1799.

Extract of a letter from the Island of Java.

At least one hundred neutral ships have arrived here annually for these five years past, each of which, on an average, must have left full 70,000 dollars in specie, making the enormous sum of 35 millions of dollars, all of which is still on the island, besides immense magazines of produce.

It is the finest island in the East, and, with the exception of Batavia, is not unhealthy.

It would fall an easy conquest to a few thousand men.

Many traces of the ill-fated victims

tims to the late Tippoo Sultaun's cruelty, such as tables, baskets, camel trunks, and a variety of other camp furniture, belonging to the unfortunate captives of General Matthews's army, were found in Cuddapoor.

We are happy to learn, that in consequence of the wise measure adopted by the Government, the apprehensions of a scarcity of grain at Madras had entirely vanished; and that rice, by the latest advices, which had been up to 105 pagodas per garce, was selling at from 75 to 80 pagodas.

Anavantry, Oct. 6.—"We have just heard of the death of Purseram Bhow, in an action with the Calipore Rajah, against whom he had been meditating hostilities for the last three years. The action, in which he is stated to have been killed, was fought at Cheaking. The camp of the Bhow was afterwards plundered; and it is added, that his two sons were wounded severely in the action, and his army totally dispersed."

Poonah, Sept. 26.—"Yesterday accounts were received that Chutter Sing, who is of the family of the Rajah Sahoo, and the Rajah of Purnalah, having united their forces, attacked Purseram Bhow, who fell in the engagement. The Peshwa, on receiving this intelligence, expressed great concern; and ordered the beating of the nobut to be stopped. Orders were given for reinforcements to be sent to the sons of Purseram Bhow."

Amratjir, Oct. 4.—"A pair of Cafeds from Moultan brought accounts that a great engagement had taken place between the army of Zemaun Shāh and the King of Persia, wherein the latter was defeated. Hostilities have also taken place between the Rajah of Jummoo and a detachment of the Shah's army."

Ghanur, Oct. 30.—"Major-Ge-

neral Erskine was this day buried with the honours due to his rank.

BOMBAY, Oct. 16; 1799.

MAJOR-GENERAL HARTLEY.

On the death of General Hartley, the Bombay government has thus expressed itself:—"It is with the most sincere concern that Government have received intelligence of the death, on the 4th inst. of Major General James Hartley; an officer whose successful experience, and established professional ability, will be long remembered by the army of this Establishment, which he has so often either accompanied or led to victory."

The death of Major-General Hartley took place on the evening of the 4th instant at Cananore; an event that must naturally have been expected from the melancholy accounts that preceded it. It is much to be regretted that a character so eminently conspicuous for military talents, and who possessed so many other valuable qualities, should be snatched from his country at this interesting crisis, when his services and judgment would have so materially contributed to her assistance:—but it requires not from us the flowing language of panegyric to adorn a name which was so universally known throughout the settlement, where his professional abilities, social virtues, and urbanity of manners, had procured him a degree of estimation and respectability that will perpetuate his memory as a valuable officer, a sincere friend, and an honourable man.

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope mention, (without any prelude to hostilities, although there was no doubt something introductory,) that the Caffries having refused to give up some Dutch prisoners

soners in their possession, General Vandeleur, on the 5th of May last, directed Lieut. Chomney of the 81st regiment, with sixteen men of the flank companies, to take satisfaction for their contumacy by cutting off their cattle in the first instance; which punishment was probably intended to be followed by something more decisive. While Lieut. Chomney was engaged in the execution of his orders, he fell in with a body of from four to five hundred of the enemy, who made a determined attack on that unfortunate gentleman's handful of men. Lieut. Chomney defended himself until all his party were killed, and then rode back, with three spears in his body, to a baggage waggon, which was a short distance in the rear, attended by four men, whom he enjoined to save themselves in the best way they could, adding, that he was a dead man. Many Caffries were then in pursuit of Lieut. Chomney, and were so intent on singling him out as the remaining victim of their vengeance, that they left the four men unhurt, and they escaped.

On the 8th of May a very large body of Caffries attacked Captain Bingham of the grenadiers of the same regiment, who was fortunately better provided, having with him two field pieces: they persevered in their attack, however, with great resolution for an hour and a half, and even had the temerity to advance within fifteen paces of the guns, but were driven back with the loss of 300 of their number left dead. Captain Bingham lost seven men on this occasion, and has probably given that species of enemy such an earnest of the effect of fire arms in the hands of disciplined troops, as will render them more tractable in their intercourse with the officers of Government in future.

We have at last the pleasure of announcing the fall of Jemaulabad, the last strong-hold of the dominions of the late Sultaun of Mysore. Jemaulabad is about twenty miles to the N. E. of Mangalore. On the evening of the 4th of October 1799, a two gun battery and two mortars opened against the fort, and continued to fire during that and the following day without intermission, and attended with great effect on the lower works, which were very much damaged, but no breach made. It was however determined to assault them on the following morning; for which purpose Major Spry, with two grenadier companies of Europeans, and one company of the native grenadier battalion, was appointed to attack on the left or eastern side, and Major Patterson, with one company of European grenadiers and two companies of his own corps, was directed to make an attack on the right or western side: the covering party, consisting of one company of European grenadiers, and one of the native grenadier battalion, was put under the command of Major Malcolm Grant, the whole under the directions of Lieut. Col. Montresor. The detachments intended for the different attacks marched off about four o'clock in the morning of the 6th, and by day-break were close under the lower works, which they scaled at the same time without opposition, except from the fire of the upper fort. The second gateway was carried with equal ease and success; but a small party of the 75th making an attempt on the third or upper gateway, were forced back, with two killed and 25 wounded, by stones, which were hurled with irresistible violence from the upper works; Captain Dunsmore was much bruised on this occasion. Col. Montresor had many narrow escapes

escapes on this day, but fortunately came off unhurt. The troops continued all that day under cover of the rock; the garrison shortly after called out for cowie, and having soon afterwards surrendered at discretion, marched down to the number of 2 killedars, 1 sippadar, (commander of 200 men,) 2 tipdars, (commanders of 100 men,) 6 hisdars, 18 dufiadars, 2 orderleys, 1 colour-bearer, 1 fakier, 252 sepoyes; and 30 servants and inhabitants. The only property found in the fort consisted of rice and paddy, of which there were large quantities, and some copper and piglead; many guns, and a large quantity of ammunition were found in the place. The head killedar poisoned himself, four days after the surrender: when our accounts came away, the whole garrison were in confinement, and it was thought that examples would be made of some of the officers for their wanton obstinacy.

Capt. John Shaw of his Majesty's 77th regiment had a narrow escape from an assassin, a day or two previous to the attack on the lower fort. A Mopillah stole into camp for the avowed purpose, as he is said to have declared, of putting to death an English officer; and Capt. Shaw, who was then standing in the door of his tent, was the first who occurred. The villain immediately assaulted him with a sword, which he had concealed under his cloak; but Capt. Shaw instantly closing with him, fortunately succeeded in disarming him, receiving in the scuffle several wounds, none of which, we are happy to add, were dangerous. Capt. Moncrieff, it seems, was near the spot, and run the Mopillah through the body: he survived, however, to suffer the punishment due to his crime, and was hanged on the next day.

DECEMBER.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1, 1799.

On Wednesday the 4th instant the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer commenced before the Hon. Sir John Anstruther, Bart. Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Justice Royds, and the Hon. Sir Henry Ruffel, Kt. — The charge to the Grand Jury was delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Royds.

The Kalendar exhibited the following crimes: one perjury, three murders, two frauds, one felony, one burglary, two assaults.

NAUTICAL INFORMATION.

The public is hereby informed, that the flag staff of Chittagong was, on the 1st December 1799, removed from the hill on which it has hitherto stood, to one (the Bunder Hill) nearer the sea, and bearing from the entrance of the river two miles without the Bar; N. E. by N.

N. B. The best anchorage of the river 6½ fathoms at low water, with the flag staff bearing as above, N. E. by N.

Published by order of the Marine Board. J. SHORR, Sec.
Fort William, Oct. 29, 1799.

The members of the Phoenix Insurance Company have presented Captain Joze Severiano de Morica with an elegant sword, value one thousand rupees, to mark the high sense they entertain of his gallant conduct in attacking and beating off the French privateer.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. A. Davidson, prize master of the corvette La Surprise, to the Hon. Jonathan Duncan, dated Bombay, November 12, 1799.

I have, agreeably to my instructions

tions from Capt. Alexander of his Majesty's ship *Braave*, to inform you of my arrival here, in charge of the French Republican corvette *La Surprise*, prize to the *Braave*.

This corvette was proceeding from the Isle of France towards Europe, with General De Brie, and two Mahomedan ambassadors, from the late Tippoo Sultaun to the French Republic, who sailed from Tranquebar some months ago, as you no doubt are well informed of.

There is great reason to believe that there was, and perhaps still may be, presents to a considerable amount, in charge of these ambassadors, for the French Directors.

Extract of a letter from an Officer stationed at Chittledroog.

"To give any description of this wonderful place, in which we are secluded from the rest of mankind, is next to impossible.

"Chittledroog is what may be called a fortified mountain; just such a stupendous fort as a great monarch would retire to. It divides into five tops or hills, all of which are eminently strong, both by nature and art. The chief strength of the place consists in the admirable disposition of the works, which are so formed as not only to be formidable in the extreme to assailants from below, but entirely to command each other; so that an enemy, by gaining one work, is as much as ever exposed to danger.

"There is not a rock or station, capable of defence and offence, but what is occupied with means for both; and beside the works, one cannot move two yards without meeting with some curious choultry, swamey house, or pagoda, worthy of notice. There are five or six noble and never-failing tanks of water, and of excellent quality; and

all the water we drink below has its source in a spring from above.

"There is a palace between two of the hills, where the mountain divides into the five above mentioned, where there are some of the strongest apartments imaginable—some very long and narrow, some spacious, and others not two yards square; beside these there are two secluded rooms, where the walls are covered with mirrors and pictures, which put decency to defiance."

The following is an account of the spirited action fought by the *Eliza Anne*, and the American ship *Atlantic*, with the French privateer, off the coast of Arracan.

On the 11th instan., in lat. 20°. 15' north, long. 90°. 44' east, the American ship *Atlantic*, in company with the *Eliza Anne*, made a signal at 10 a. m. for a sail in the N. E. quarter; Captain Barker tacked ship, and stood to the westward. At four p. m. the strange sail hoisted English colours; upon which Captain Barker shewed his. About half an hour after, the sail, being within gun shot to the windward, hauled down the English ensign, and hoisted the French national flag, firing at the same time a broadside on the *Eliza Anne*, which was immediately returned from as many guns as could be manned.

Both ships now kept up a brisk fire, which continued for an hour and ten minutes; the *Atlantic* also firing upon the enemy with her six pounders; but not being near enough to reach the enemy with her cannonades, wore ship in order to get into closer action. The French ship perceiving this, sheered off for the night.

The *Eliza Anne* and the enemy continued near each other during the night, under top-sails, top-gallant sails, and stay sails, and at half.

half-past five *a. m.* on the 12th the enemy stood towards her. The *Eliza Anne* hove to, to receive her. At six *a. m.* the enemy hauled her wind; a few minutes after, hove round on the other tack, and bore down. The *Eliza Anne* were also; before the time near, and at fifty minutes past seven, the *Atlantic*, being to windward, commenced the action, by raking her within pistol shot. At the moment the enemy brought her guns to bear, she fired on the *Eliza Anne*, and a very sharp action continued for about 20 minutes on all sides; when the French ship hauled her tacks on board, and bore away, having all her pumps going. They gave chase, but could not come up with her.

Were it not for the gentlemen cadets, and other passengers on board, it would have been impossible for Captain Barker to have fought the enemy, having lost 36 of his crew by the scurvy during the voyage.

There were only the captain and three officers, with 13 lascars, able to do duty; but with the assistance of the passengers, they beat off the enemy: nor must we omit to mention the assistance afforded by the two lady passengers, who entering into the spirit of the contest, kept handing up cartridges during the engagement, and in preparing a further supply during the night of the 11th instant.

Three of the gentlemen on board the *Eliza Anne* were slightly wounded; but fortunately none killed.

Captain Barker speaks in high terms of commendation of the gallant conduct of Captain Waters of the *Atlantic*, during the time the enemy was in fight; and conceives that he must have occasioned great slaughter on board the enemy, from their appearing to have been so well manned.

MADRAS, Dec. 25.

Richard Chafe, Esq. was on Friday last sworn in mayor of Madraspatnam, and its dependencies, for the ensuing year. William Fraser was at the same time appointed sheriff.

BOMBAY, Nov. 27, 1799.

On the 4th of January last, Capt. J. Malcolm departed from Bombay on his embassy to the Court of Persia, with his suite, on board the Hon. Company's frigate the *Bombay*, Captain Selby, under a salute from the garrison, and the same compliment on their going on board; and on Sunday last Capt. Malcolm and his suite arrived at this Presidency, under a salute of thirteen guns from the saluting battery.

JANUARY.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1, 1800.

The following are some particulars relating to the manner in which Vizier Ally was delivered up to Col. Collins:

On the night of the 1st December, Deneram, accompanied by another person, went to the place where Vizier Ally was, and told him that they were sent by the Rajah to inform him that Colonel Collins had marched away, declaring, on his leaving the place, that he would return with a very large force, and invade the territories of the Rajah, who being unacquainted with the mode in which the English make war, and as he, Vizier Ally, must, in the different conflicts which he had with them, be no stranger to it, he requested he would immediately come to him that he might consult with him how to act, as also to settle the amount of the jewels: he also noticed, that in the army

may which the Rajah meant to fit out to oppose the English, he intended that Vizier Ally should have the principal command. Izod Ally observed, that it was a late hour for his master to go out on business, but that he would attend the Rajah the next day. Deneram in reply said, that he thought the Rajah acted very ridiculously in espousing the cause of such a person as Vizier Ally, whereby he might draw upon himself and country the vengeance of the English nation; and that after all his master had done for him, it was likely that he would experience an ungrateful return. Indeed he thought the present instance showed it, in his having refused to comply with so reasonable a request as that now made by the Rajah. This remark seemed to make much impression on Vizier Ally, who immediately proposed to set out for the palace. On their way there, Vizier Ally noticed that they had not taken the direct road, but had gone a great way about. This he was told proceeded from the conference being to be held in a particular and private place. When they arrived there, it was proposed that every one should deliver up their arms at going in; Vizier Ally agreed, after some persuasion, to give up his sword, but insisted upon keeping his dagger, which he would part with but with his life. Answer was made, "What is the use of any arms now the enemy is gone?" meaning Colonel Collins. On their entrance into an apartment of the Howah Maht, the foster brother of the Rajah came in, in a kind of hurry, and told them that the Rajah would attend them immediately. Vizier Ally sat down between the two: they continued to keep him in conversation, until one of them took an opportunity of suddenly seizing hold of Vizier Ally's dag-

ger, and wresting it from him. He demanded the reason of such conduct, when he was told that it was agreed to deliver him up to Colonel Collins; that every thing was settled, therefore all resistance would be in vain, but that his life would be granted him without his being subjected to irons. He was then conducted to a covered hut, and a remarkable strong Rajepoot, selected for the purpose, got in with him. They set out, accompanied by the Hickem, and two companies of the Rajah's troops, to Colonel Collins's camp, where he was delivered up at one o'clock in the morning. When he came before Colonel Collins, he held up his hands, and declared that he was forced to the part he had acted at Benares, being entirely under the guidance and influence of Wami Ally at that time, and for a long period before.

Minutes of Council in the Military Department of 31st Dec. 1799.

The Governor General in Council having received dispatches from Lieut. Colonel Collins, resident with Dowlet Row Scindeah, announcing his arrival at Futtyghur in charge of the person of Vizier Ally on the 23d instant, and representing, that Captain Brown and all the officers and privates composing the detachment under his command, as well as the officers and privates composing the resident's escort, had conducted themselves with an unremitting zeal and vigilance in the discharge of the important duty of securing the person of Vizier Ally, during a long march through a foreign territory: His Lordship in Council is pleased to signify his approbation of the meritorious conduct of the said officers and privates, and to direct that this minute be published in general orders to the army.

CHINA.

CHINA.

The young Emperor of China, Ca Hing, has put to death his prime minister, the great enemy of the English nation, who, it is said, had amassed a fortune of seventy millions of taels, exclusive of jewels to an immense amount, all of which the Emperor has seized upon.

Fort William, Jan. 14, 1800.

The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct, that the following resolutions passed by the Honourable Court of Directors, at a court holden on the 24th Sept. 1799, be published.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to the Earl of Mornington, Governor General, for the able and successful measures which he adopted, whereby the complete annihilation of French influence at the Court of Hydrabad was happily accomplished; for the ability, firmness, and decision, manifested by his Lordship in his conduct towards the late Tippoo Sultaun; and for the previous measures which he pursued for enabling the army to take the field, whereby it was put in a situation to act with vigour against the enemy, and to effect the speedy conquest of the capital of the Mysore dominions, the happy presage of a lasting peace in India, and the consequent increase of prosperity to the East India Company.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Clive, Governor of Madras, for his zealous co-operation with the Earl of Mornington, in the measures proposed by his Lordship; and particularly in the exertions which he made for equipping the Madras army, for those operations which

have redounded so much to its honour, and to the interests of this Company.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to Jonathan Duncan, Esq. Governor of Bombay, for the zeal and promptitude of his conduct in preparing the army of that Presidency for the field, whereby it was enabled to take a conspicuous share in the glorious achievements of the late campaign against the Mysore dominions.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to Lieut. General George Harris, Commander in Chief of the King's and Company's forces employed at the siege of Seringapatam, for the very able and judicious manner in which the attack of that fortress was planned.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to the Officers of the King's and Company's forces employed in the assault of Seringapatam on the 4th May 1799, for the rapidity, animation, and skill, which they manifested in the execution of this important service; and to the non-commissioned officers and privates, for the courage and intrepidity of their conduct upon that brilliant occasion.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to Lieut. General Stewart, for his able conduct in the command of the Bombay army previous to its junction, and to the Officers and men of that army who were engaged in the action of the 6th March with a chosen body of the troops of Tippoo Sultaun, for their able and spirited conduct upon that occasion.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to Lieut. General Harris, and the Officers and men of the King's and Company's forces under his command,

mand, for the great and important services rendered to the East India Company throughout the whole of the late glorious campaign, which has terminated to the advantage of the Company and the Nation, by affording a well-grounded hope that the peace of India will be secured on a solid and lasting foundation.

A TRUE COPY,

(Signed) W. RAMSAY, Sec.

Published by order of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council.

G. H. BARLOW, *Chief Sec.*

Fort William, Jan. 15, 1860.

By the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council,

A Proclamation for a General Thanksgiving for the late signal and important successes obtained by the naval and military forces of his Majesty and of his Allies, and for the ultimate and happy establishment of the tranquillity and security of the British possessions in India.

We the Governor General in Council, entertaining a deep and devout sense of the happy deliverance of his Majesty's dominions in Europe, as well as of the British possessions in India, from the destructive designs of the enemy; and taking into our most serious consideration the indispensable duty which we owe to Almighty God for the signal interposition of his good providence, manifested by the blessing recently bestowed on the energy and valour of the naval and military forces of his Majesty and of his Allies in various parts of the globe, as well as by the prosperous issue of the late just and necessary war in Mysore, by the conclusion and settlement of peace in the peninsula of India, and by the ultimate establishment of the tranquillity and security of the British possessions subject to our superintendence, di-

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rection, and control; have thought fit to issue this our proclamation, hereby appointing and ordering, that a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for these his mercies, be observed on the sixth day of February next, throughout all such of the British possessions in India as these our orders shall have reached previous to the said day; and in such of the British possessions as these our orders may not have reached previous to the sixth day of February next, on such day as shall be appointed for the due observance of the said Thanksgiving, by the Governor in Council, or by the principal magistrate, or civil officer, or at military stations by the commanding officer respectively exercising chief authority therein: And we do hereby order and direct the several and respective Governments and Presidencies in India, and all the officers and servants civil and military in the service of his Majesty and of the East India Company, and all British subjects residing or being within the territories and dominions subject to our general powers of superintendence, direction and control, to observe the said Thanksgiving, in the most public, solemn, and religious manner.

Published by order of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council.

G. H. BARLOW, *Chief Sec.*

About the middle of August last very blowing weather was experienced in the China seas, in which a Portuguese ship from Goa, bound to Macao, with Senhor Jove Joaquim de Souza, governor of Timor, his wife and family on board, on his way to his government, in endeavouring to run for Lark's Bay for shelter, was unfortunately wrecked: the ship went entirely to pieces;

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the whole of the cargo was totally lost ; and of the crew and passengers, amounting in all to near 150 persons, about 45 perished, among whom was the governor's lady. The governor himself was with much difficulty saved ; he is expected to leave Macao after the season is settled, and will proceed to Timor by the route of Amboyna.

Jan. 25.—By letters from the northward we have the unpleasing information of the total loss of the ship *Eastambole*, Captain Hodges, at or near Ganjam. The *Eastambole* sailed from this port on the 9th ult. with a cargo of rice for Madras, and, soon after leaving the pilot, experienced a dreadful gale of wind, during which she was driven on shore.

Muttra, Dec. 30.—A person named Sultaun Shah, one of the wandering fakeers, gave himself out to be Golaum Kaadur ; and, to verify his assertion, circulated a report, that when Golaum Kaadur was ordered to be executed, some of his partizans put another person in the wooden cage in which he was confined : that this person suffered death, and that he (the real Golaum Kaadur) made his escape : that he remained many years at Mecca, in religious worship ; and that he is now returned, by the orders of the great prophet, in order to recover Hindustân from the Mahrattas, and establish the Mussulman religion. This story, like all other absurdities, easily gained implicit credit with the common people : a multitude of them flocked to him ; he placed himself at their head, and invaded Sarungpour, a pergunnah above Delhi : the son of Madha Row Palkea, a Mahratta chief named Ramchunder Palkea, opposed his progress ; but the impostor easily gained a victory over the timid Mahrattas, and subjugated the whole

province, in which there are several forts, but they made no resistance ; he found some pieces of artillery in them, which he added to his forces. On the intelligence of this event, General Perron detached three battalions under the command of Capt. L. F. Smith ; they were joined on the road by some troops of the Begum of Sombre. The impostor Sultaun Shah, instead of being intimidated on hearing of the approach of the troops destined against him, marched forward himself to meet them, and told his army that they would only have half an hour's work in cutting up the battalions ; that he would then march on, and place the Aumils and Killers which he had with him, and which he had already nominated for Delhi, Agra, &c. On the 22d of December 1799, the troops which were detached against him came near Daylap, a village in the pergunnah of Sarumpoor, near the small river called the Caullee Nudlee : the three battalions of General Perron crossed over, but the Begum with her forces remained on the other side for more security. In the evening, the impostor Sultaun Shah's army appeared, and encamped on the same side of the river, and within long cannon shot of General Perron's battalions. The impostor's force, by the most moderate account, was above twenty thousand foot, composed of Rohillas and Seiks, and four hundred horse, chiefly Seiks, and some small pieces of cannon.—Early on the morning of the 29d of December, Capt. L. F. Smith began the attack with the three battalions, and advanced on near enough to make use of the grape ; the Rohillas after a short resistance fled with precipitation, and left about four or five hundred killed and wounded on the field of battle. The battalions of General

Perron chased them for five coss. The Begum of Sombre remained during the action across the river, which she kept as a kind of a wet ditch between her and the enemy: the only assistance she gave, was by moving a little lower down, and cannonading from above a mile distance. It is not known where the impostor has fled to, but it is imagined he has taken refuge in the country of the Seiks.

[The following correspondence, with copies of which we have been favoured from India, sets the disinterested and dignified conduct of the noble Governor General in a striking point of view, while it serves to shew the very exalted esteem in which he is held by the army there.]

To the Right Hon. Earl of MORNINGTON, K. P. &c.

Madras, Nov. 12, 1799.

MY LORD,

The army which, by your Lordship's directions, proceeded to the capital of the late Tippoo Sultaun, and achieved the conquest of Mysore, RESOLVED, upon the plains of Seringapatam, to request your Lordship's acceptance of a star and badge of the Order of St. Patrick, made from the jewels of the Sultaun, as a mark of their high respect.

In the name, and by the desire of that army, I have now the honour to present your Lordship with the star and badge.

In performing this pleasing duty, I am proud to feel and to acknowledge that the splendid success of the late campaign must, under Divine Providence, be in justice referred to the instructive wisdom and characteristic energy of your Lordship's Councils. Those Councils have formed a memorable æra in the History of India. From their effects, the Company has gained a

new source of increasing prosperity; and, in their operation, the widespread interests of the British Empire in the East being consolidated, and raised on a firm and durable basis, have attained an eminence of elevation and security hitherto unknown.

The glory of having been made by your Lordship instrumental to the acquirement of some of these inestimable advantages, excites in my mind feelings of satisfaction and gratitude, which no language can adequately convey.

A copy of the letter to me from Major-General Floyd, President of the Prize Committee, I have the honour to enclose.

I remain, with the highest
respect, &c.

(Signed) GEO. HARRIS.

To Lieut. Gen. HARRIS, Commander in Chief.

SIR,

The army that, under your command, achieved the conquest of the empire of the late Tippoo Sultaun, in the spring of this year, being anxious to offer the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General, whose wisdom prepared and directed that event, some marks of its high esteem, has caused a star and badge of the Order of St. Patrick to be prepared, in which as many of the jewels as could be found suitable, were taken from the treasury of Tippoo.

I have now the pleasure of sending you the same in a gold box and wooden case.

I have the honour to request you will be pleased to present the star and badge to the Earl of Mornington, in the name of the army, as a mark of its respect.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. FLOYD.

Choultry Plain, Nov. 9, 1799.

To his Excellency Lieut.-General
HARRIS.

Fort William, Jan. 7, 1800.

SIR,

Any mark of the respect of that gallant army which achieved the conquest of Myfore, must ever be esteemed by me as a distinguished honour.

The resolution now communicated to me by your Excellency, having been adopted by the army in the hour of victory, and on the field of conquest, affords a most satisfactory testimony of their intention to associate my name with the memory of their unexampled triumph.

Under this impression, the sentiments of public zeal, and the just sense of honourable ambition, concur to render me sincerely desirous of accepting the gift of the army, and of wearing it as an emblem of their glory, and of their good will towards me.

I am satisfied that it never was in the contemplation of the Legislature of Great Britain to prohibit the acceptance of such honorary marks of distinction; but an attentive examination of the laws relating to the government of the British possessions in India, will convince your Excellency, that I could not accept the gift which you present to me in the name of the army, without violating the letter of existing statutes, and without creating a precedent which might hereafter become the source of injury to the public service.

I must therefore request your Excellency, in assuring the army of my high estimation of the honour which they design to confer upon me, to signify that my acceptance of it is precluded by the positive letter of the law.

I return your Excellency my thanks for the obliging expressions of your letter: it is the unfeigned

wish of my heart that your Excellency may long enjoy the grateful recollection of your eminent public services; and that you, and the unrivalled army employed in the late glorious war, may receive from your King and Country every public demonstration of the same sentiments of admiration, gratitude, and affectionate respect, which your conduct has excited throughout the British Empire in India.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

MADRAS, Jan. 29, 1800.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters of the Army,
Choultry Plain, Jan. 26.

Lieut. Gen. Harris cannot quit his command without renewing that public testimony of approbation to the officers and soldiers of the army, at the head of which he has so long been placed, which their valour, discipline, and exact subordination, have so often called forth during the period of his command; and it affords him particular pleasure, that, in quitting India, he delivers over his military trust to an officer whose long services, and intimate acquaintance with the army of this establishment, enables him to estimate correctly the services and merits of individuals, and to point out to Government their claims to reward.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW,
Adj. Gen. of the Army.

GEN. ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, Jan. 27.

In consequence of the departure of the Commander in Chief, Lieut. Gen. Harris, the chief command of the army under the Presidency devolves on Maj. Gen. Brathwaite, in all the branches of the military service; and from the entire satisfaction

saction which he has afforded during the several periods of his holding the chief command of this army, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has perfect reliance on that officer's zeal for the same able discharge of the high and important duties now entrusted to him, by which his conduct has universally been distinguished.—By order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

(Signed) J. WEBBE.

(True copies) P. A. AGNEW.

The Commander in Chief embarked early on Sunday morning, under the honours and salutes due to his rank. His Majesty's 51st regiment, the Hon. Company's European regiment, and the Madras militia, formed a street, through which his Excellency passed to the place of embarkation.

BOMBAY, *Jan. 1, 1800.*

On Col. Dow's obtaining leave to return to Europe, Government published the following

“Resolved, that Col. Dow's application to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health, be complied with.—The Board very readily subscribe to the merited commendation bestowed by the Commander in Chief on this officer's long, faithful, and zealous services, which have frequently called forth the approbation of Government, and will not fail to be suitably noticed by the Court of Directors.”

Jan. 14.—On Saturday last, a great concourse of gentlemen, and some ladies, assembled at the riding-school, to enjoy an amusement of rather a novel nature in this settlement, the baiting a buffalo, horses, wild bears, and a leopard, which were provided for the purpose. The spectators were separated from the

performers on this occasion by a bamboo railing of considerable height; and the gallery, and every place from which the proposed exhibition could be seen, was crowded. The first thing to which the leopard was introduced, was an artificial human figure, which the animal attacked and tore with great ferocity, thereby giving his spectators a very tolerable idea of what they were to expect, were but the barriers that protected them either removed or overcome. A wild hog was next ushered in; but the leopard, with a true Mussulmanic aversion for swine's flesh, rather avoided this animal, which also upon its part shewed no disposition to hostilities. Every possible expedient was then used by the gentlemen in the exterior of the railing to provoke the leopard to battle. He was teased with squibs and crackers, and pelted with every kind of annoyance, until, at length, irritated to the highest pitch of exasperation against his tormenters, he made a spring, with which, to the terror and astonishment of all present, he reached the top of the lofty railing, which divided the house, and would, in another second, have been down among the thickest of the crowd, had not the master of the school, who fortunately had a loaded gun by him, at the critical instant fired and shot the animal, who received the ball between the breast and shoulder, and immediately fell over into his enclosures. The consternation which prevailed among the ladies and gentlemen present on this alarming occasion, can be better imagined than described, each person being willing to waive all ceremony in order to establish his own right of precedence. The gallery stairs being rather narrower than suited the desires of the company, many betook themselves to the windows, through which

which they made a very rapid passage.

FEBRUARY.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1, 1800.

On Sunday morning last, two lascars were brought to town from the ship *Admiral Rainier*, charged with having attempted to set that ship on fire in Sugar Roads. We understand that one of them was caught in the very act of putting a firebrand into a tub of combustibles prepared for the purpose, and, upon being immediately tied up and punished, he acknowledged that he had been instigated to it by the head tindal of the ship, who had first given him liquor to intoxicate him, and afterwards provided him with the fire, &c.

MADRAS VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION.

The committee for receiving and remitting the sums subscribed to the voluntary contribution for the support of the war, have the pleasure of communicating to the subscribers the following copy of a letter forwarded by Major-General Nixon, from the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, in consequence of the receipt of the first remittance on the above account from the sister presidency.

Treasury Chambers, May 10, 1799.

SIR,

"I have it in command from the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to acknowledge the receipt of the bills from Madras which you left here, to the amount of sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty-two pounds thirteen shillings and eleven pence, with the resolutions of the inhabitants, subscribers to the voluntary contribution at Madras for the support of

the war. My Lords direct me at the same time to return you their thanks for your attention to the business, and to request you will convey, through the committee at Madras for the conducting the subscription, the strong sense their Lordships have of the zeal, liberality, and public spirit of the gentlemen who, at so great a distance from their country, have thus stood forward in support of it."

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

(Signed) GEORGE ROSE.

Major-General Nixon, &c.

Feb. 3.—We understand that the Bombay Turf Club, having taken into consideration the very high prices demanded for horses imported from the Persian Gulph, have come to the laudable and public-spirited resolution of encouraging, by all the means in their power, the breeding of horses in Bombay and its dependencies; and, as a preliminary essay towards the attainment of their object, propose to give one hundred gold mohurs, to be added to a sweepstakes, to be run for by two, three, and four-year-old colts and fillies, in December 1805.

The colts and fillies entitled to run must be foaled in Bombay or its dependencies, by mares which shall have been in possession of gentlemen at least twelve months.

Public Department, Jan. 7.

The period originally fixed for the charge of one rupee postage on all letters and packages imported from Europe, having expired on the 1st of the current month: Notice is hereby given, that letters and packages imported from Europe will in future pay postage agreeably to the following rates:

Letters

Letters not exceeding the weight of				
2 rupees to pay - 2 annas.				
From	2	to	4	- 4
	4	to	6	- 6
	6	to	8	- 8
	8	to	10	- 10
	10	to	12	- 12
	12	to	14	- 14
	14	to	16	- 1 0

and so on progressively.

Loss of his Majesty's ship Sceptre.

We are sorry to be under the necessity of confirming, on unquestionable authority, the melancholy intelligence of the loss of his Majesty's ship *Sceptre*, in a storm at the Cape, on the 5th of November. The officer who carried up the packet of the Danish ship *Louisa Augusta*, saw the *Sceptre* dashed to pieces on a reef of rocks in the harbour; and the current report was, that only from sixty to seventy men, including an officer, had been saved. A Danish ship of the line, the *Oldenburg*, was also lost; but she fortunately grounded on a sand-bank in such a manner that all the officers and men were enabled to reach the shore in safety. Several other vessels met with a similar fate; among them, the Hamburgh ship *Christiana*, from this port; but we have the satisfaction to hear that there was not any Indiaman of the number.

Fort William, Feb. 13.

On Thursday last, the 5th of February, being the day appointed by the proclamation of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, to be observed as a day of General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the late signal and important successes obtained by the naval and military forces of his Majesty and of his Allies, and for the ultimate and happy establishment of the tranquillity and security of the British possessions in India; the Right Hon.

the Governor General, accompanied by the Chief Justice, the Commander in Chief, the members of Council, and the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and by the public officers civil and military, proceeded to the New Church, to return thanks to God for these great mercies and blessings.

His Lordship proceeded on foot from the Government House to the church, at about half an hour past six o'clock in the morning, through Council-house-street, which was lined by the body guard, the native troops in garrison at Fort William, and the Calcutta native militia; and the avenues into the streets through which his Lordship passed were guarded by parties detached from the above-mentioned corps.

The Right Hon. the Governor General was preceded by all the public officers civil and military, and at the entrance of the church was met by the chaplains attached to the Presidency.

The prayers, which were selected for the occasion, were read by the Rev. David Brown the senior chaplain, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Claudius Buchanan. The Te Deum, and appropriate anthems, were sung.

Divine service being ended, the Right Hon. the Governor General, the Chief Justice, the Commander in Chief, the members of the Council, and the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, returned in their carriages.

Three royal salutes were fired from the ramparts of Fort William. The first, on the Governor General's setting out from the Government House; the second, during the celebration of the Te Deum; and the third, on his Lordship's return. The guns from the ramparts to Fort William were answered by several ships in the port.

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A great concourse of the native inhabitants of Calcutta were assembled in the streets, during the progress of the Right Hon. the Governor General from the Government House, and on his return.

At three o'clock in the evening, divine service was performed in Fort William for the European troops in garrison.

The European and native troops in garrison fired three volleys from the ramparts of Fort William at sunset.

At the same hour, the Calcutta European militia, cavalry and infantry, paraded on their usual ground of exercise, and the last-mentioned corps fired three volleys.

On this solemn occasion, all the persons (amounting to upwards of sixty in number) confined for debt in the prison of the Court of Requests, were liberated in the name of the Hon. Company, the respective sums for which they were imprisoned having been discharged by order of the Governor General in Council: Orders were also issued by his Lordship in Council, for the discharge of the debts of several persons confined in the Calcutta goal.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL, Feb. 11.

Ordered, That the thanks of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, be given to the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, for the excellent sermon by him preached before his Lordship, at the New Church of Calcutta, on the 6th day of February, the day of General Thanksgiving appointed by the Governor General in Council, and that Mr. Buchanan be desired to print the said sermon.

Ordered, That the Chief Secretary do communicate the said order to Mr. Buchanan.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council.

G. H. BARLOW, *Chief Sec.*

A dreadful fire happened on Wednesday evening last, at Colootollah, which consumed an immense number of huts, caused great confusion, and destroyed much property.

On the 22d inst. a baker's shop in the Bazar at Barrackpore took fire, and the wind being strong, the flames spread with great rapidity, so that the greatest part of the Bazar was reduced to ashes, before a stop could be put to the conflagration. We are concerned to add, that some lives were lost, of whom we have not been able to ascertain the precise number or description.

Coel, Jan. 17. — We have no intelligence here at present worth writing: the only event of any consequence is the releasement of the family of the late Ismael Beg from confinement: they were doomed by Asiatic policy to fight their lives away, like their father, in a prison; but General Perron, by unremitting intercession, has at last obtained the Prince's leave, not only to give them their liberty, but a decent allowance to maintain them for their lives. This is an act of exulting humanity, which redounds very much to the uniform goodness of General Perron's character.

Allahabad, Feb. 7. — The Public Thanksgiving of yesterday was observed here with the most marked attention. The King's regiment attended divine service and a sermon, on its own parade, early in the morning; and their chaplain officiated afterwards to the garrison at Col. Kyd's quarters. The grand object of the festival was duly published, in the words of the proclamation, both in garrison and regimental orders.

MADRAS,

MADRAS, *Feb. 1, 1800.*

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, Jan. 27.

In consequence of the departure of the Commander in Chief, Lieutenant General Harris, the chief command of the army under this Presidency devolves on Major-General Brathwaite, to whom the usual returns are accordingly to be made.

From the long experience of Major General Brathwaite in all the branches of the military service, and from the entire satisfaction which he has afforded during the several periods of his holding the chief command of this army, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has perfect reliance on that officer's zeal for the same able discharge of the high and important duties now entrusted to him, by which his conduct has invariably been distinguished.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

(Signed) J. WEBBE, *Sec.*

Trincomallé, Jan. 11.—His Majesty's ship *Braave*, Capt. Alexander, arrived here on the 5th inst. from the Red Sea, having on board General Du Buc, ambassador from the late Tippoo Sultraun to the Directory of France, and his suite; and this day the *Braave* proceeded for Columbo with Mr. Du Buc, and the Frenchmen who were taken with him. Captain Adam, late of the *Albatross* sloop of war, was a passenger in the *Braave*, and sails to-morrow in a brig commanded by Captain Tapson, in order to join his Majesty's ship *La Sybille*, to which he has been appointed by Admiral Rainier.

Extract of a letter, dated his Majesty's ship Orpheus, at sea, 7th October 1799.

We are on the point of witnessing the commencement of the Hougou; a word which I must explain, by informing you, that it means an annual visit to the different ports of the Moluccas, where the British flag is now flying, and in like manner as heretofore practised by the Dutch. The visit is made by the Commercial Resident, attended by a party of troops, oranibees, cool-cooras, and prows, to the number of about seventy vessels, armed with two, three, and four-pounder guns. In this visitation causes are heard, orders are issued, and justice is administered.

BOMBAY, *Feb. 1, 1800.*

Extract from the Minutes of Council, 3d January 1800.

Resolved, that Major-General Brownrigg's request to proceed to Europe on furlough be complied with, and that he be recommended for his long services to the favourable notice of the Court of Directors.

Quarter Sessions, Jan. 11.—On the 7th instant, the Quarterly Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and gaol delivery, commenced at the Town Hall before Sir William Syer, Knight, and his associates, James Loughnan, Esq. Mayor, Charles Colin Elphinstone and Simon Halliday, Esqrs. sitting Aldermen. One of the cases for presentment, related to a late unhappy duel, wherein a gentleman lost his life. On the trial which ensued, we understand that the case, as it was made out in evidence, gave occasion to a most pathetic peroration, manifestly proceeding from the heart of the learned

ed and worthy judge, wherein his love of justice and his sensibility were exhibited in a style of animation which electrified a crowd of hearers, who quitted the court deeply impressed with the manner and subject of his address to the gentlemen, in particular, who officiated as second to the deceased on the melancholy occasion. A wanton contempt of life is certainly in no degree allied to any military virtue; and although its value may be overrated, in the estimation of society, by an excessive solicitude for its preservation, under such circumstances as gave rise to the trial in question, yet a temperate demeanour, when it is hazarded, is so far from being incompatible with the character of a good soldier, that it is with great justice reckoned one of the fairest attributes of the experienced veteran, and the surest foundation of military fame, whereon the candidates in that laborious career can rest their future pretensions. The jury on the above occasion returned a verdict of *manslaughter* against the gentleman who fired the fatal shot in his own defence, in a situation of danger to both parties, which appeared, without any intention on his part, to have been needlessly aggravated.

It is with much pleasure that we announce the recapture of the ship *Thomas*, (formerly taken by the *Malartic*;) by his Majesty's ship *Sybilie*. This will prove a most valuable prize to the captors, as the cargo alone of the *Thomas* was estimated at seven lacks of rupees.

We have also to add the recapture of the ship *Penang*, by his Majesty's ship *La Virginie*. This vessel had been taken by the *Confiance* privateer, of 24 guns. In consequence of the information received

from the prisoners, *La Virginie* pursued and came up with her near Pulo Bouton; but, it falling calm, she effected her escape by the help of her sweeps.

Major Jacob Thompson having obtained permission to proceed to Europe by the ships under dispatch, Government were pleased to express their approbation of the meritorious services of that deserving officer in the following order:

BY GOVERNMENT.

Extract from the Minutes of Council, 16th January 1800.

The application from Major Thompson of the corps of artillery, for permission to proceed to Europe with leave, and with the choice of eventually retiring from the service, on the pay of his rank, being supported by the prescribed medical and pay certificates, is acquiesced in by the Governor in Council.

The Governor in Council on this occasion very willingly subscribes to the Commander in Chief's testimony on the professional merits of this officer, whose skill and judgment have been in various circumstances conspicuously and advantageously displayed during the long period he had been employed in the Company's service; and the Board will not fail to notice him to the Court of Directors, as a person deservedly entitled to the public commendations of his superiors.

EMBASSY TO POONAH.

On Wednesday evening last, Jonathan Henry Lovett, Esq., and Capt. Edward Moor, accompanied by Col. and Capt. Lord George Beresford, returned from their late mission to Poonah. On their way from hence towards that capital, they

they halted at Panwell all the night of the 24th ultimo and the following day. On the 26th they proceeded through a beautiful country of hill and dale to Chock, where they beheld six miserable victims to the law hanging on a tree. They had belonged to a gang of twenty, one of the numerous bands which have, it seems, for some time past, infested the low country, whose suspicious appearance attracted the notice of the inhabitants of a village through which they had occasion to pass, and the answers they gave to certain interrogatories being evasive and contradictory, they were carried before the Aumildar, to whom they confessed that their object was to way-lay some treasure which was expected from Panwell to Poonah; and on this confession their heads were cut off, and the bodies tied up by the heels.

On the 27th the Commissioners proceeded to Campolly, a village at the foot of the gauts, where they examined by the side of a stone tank, of curious structure, and a work of great labour, as well as expence; it, with a pagoda in the neighbourhood, is said to have cost Nana Furnavese upwards of a lack of rupees.

On the 28th they ascended a gaut, in the prosecution of their journey, of about 4 miles acclivity, and so steep that they were obliged to walk; they halted for the night within about half a mile of the summit, and next day proceeded to Karlee, from whence they were induced to deviate a few miles to visit the caves in that neighbourhood, of which the description we have been favoured with on the present occasion states, generally, that the principal chamber is in good preservation, arched, and supported by two rows of octagonal pillars, bearing on a very rich capital two elephants,

each surmounted by two well-cut male and female figures, which are said to outvie those of the elephants, in style, grandeur, and execution, beyond all comparison.

On the 30th they advanced to Tilligaum, where they halted for the night, and next day pursued their journey to Poonah. They set out at four in the morning, and at seven met Col. Palmer, at a village called Oondh, about four coss from Poonah, which place they reached about 9 in the same morning. After some days preparation for the ceremonial, (the particulars of which we are not informed of,) the letter from his Majesty to the Peshwa was delivered.

On the 10th January the travellers went to visit an extraordinary personage at Chichura, to whom divine homage is paid, on the ground of a tradition, that the god Gunputtee was incarnated in the person of one of his ancestors of the sixth generation back from the present living object of the idolatry of a credulous people, who is now said to be about the age of fifty. He has one son, who is to be the last of the godhead. He is the oracle of all that part of the country, and is so far a blessing to the village in which he resides, that it enjoys peace and plenty, from the veneration in which he is held, while every other part has been at times desolated by the ravages of contending armies. He deals out peace or war among nations at pleasure; and we sincerely wish that his prophetic spirit may acquire additional celebrity by the fulfilment of his prediction, that the present war in Europe will be terminated in six months. He prepares a feast for the Brahmans on a certain day of the year; and the manner in which it is ordered is deemed a prognostic favourable or otherwise to the production

duction of the harvest. It seems if he has prepared rice for a few Brahmans, not exceeding one thousand in number, and three or four thousand additional guests should intrude, the quantity will nevertheless be sufficient, and a surplus left; this is deemed an infallible sign of a plentiful year. If, on the other hand, only 500 should come, and a provision has been made for 4000, it will not be sufficient, and this is reckoned a certain sign of future as well as present scarcity. If the god eats his own dinner on this occasion at his ease, and contentedly, a continuation of peace is the consequence; but, if he intends to punish mankind with the horrors of war, he brandishes a spear, to the terror and imminent danger of his guests, who remove at such times out of his reach. He enjoys a revenue of about forty thousand rupees annually; of which about five or six thousand rupees is made up by occasional offerings at his shrine. A large income descended to him from his ancestors, which was granted to one of them in commemoration of a miracle which he performed at a former period, when the Nizam's army marched to Poonah. We are told that on this occasion a large detachment went to Chichura, in the hope of plunder to a great amount, which it was thought the accumulated mass of wealth there would afford. They attempted an entrance, however, by stratagem, and affected to carry offerings to the god in the usual style of his adorers; but, to their astonishment, the contents of the trays, which consisted of butcher's meat (the grossest insult they could offer), when they set out, on being uncovered in the presence of the deity, were found converted into a beautiful assemblage of the finest flowers; on which they were so petrified that they desisted from their sacrilegious

purpose. In addition to the jaghure allowed to the family on the above occasion, the present Peshwa, it is said, has allowed that pagoda a revenue of 12,000 rupees annually.

The foregoing, we are aware, is a very imperfect account of a very curious part of the Hindû mythology, of which the public may no doubt expect a more full and accurate description, from the pen of a very close inquirer, who was of the late party at Chichura.

MARCH.

Address of the British Inhabitants of Ceylon,

To the Rt. Hon. the Earl of MORNINGTON, K. B. Governor-General, &c.

MY LORD,

We, the British Inhabitants of Ceylon, beg leave to congratulate your Lordship on your return to the ordinary seat of your Government, and on the happy termination of that series of rapid and brilliant success, which, directed by the wise and vigorous counsels of your Lordship, has consolidated and confirmed the British power in India.

Particularly dependent, as this island is, on the general strength and stability of the empire, we could not but feel a peculiar interest in the great cause of our country; nor could we view, without singular satisfaction, the result of that masterly conduct, which secured to us the effective alliance of the Nizam, and brought into the field, with unparalleled celerity, an army, whose heroic achievements have surpassed our most sanguine expectations.

We are happy in reflecting, that the unexampled prosperity, with which Divine Providence has blessed the

the exertions of that army, has been no less the reward of justice, moderation, and forbearance, than of wisdom, promptitude, and valour; and that those resources which your Lordship called forth, with so much energy, were employed in the just punishment of unequivocal though insidious aggression.

We sincerely trust, that your Lordship will enjoy, during the remainder of your government, a continuance of that prosperous and splendid career which has hitherto distinguished it; that you will receive, in the veneration and attachment of those who have the honour to return for their services,

to all those who have been entrusted with the administration of the affairs of India, an efficient and vigilant, and able

We have the honour to be,

With most profound respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's humble and obedient Servant

(Signed) ●

By the BRITISH INHABITANTS
Columbo, 4th Nov. 1799.

To the British Inhabitants of Columbo.

GENTLEMEN,

Your congratulations on my return to this Presidency, and your public declarations of personal good will towards me, demand my most cordial acknowledgments.

Your zealous participation in the glorious triumph of the allied arms in Mysore, confirms my confidence in your loyalty and public spirit, and affords the most satisfactory assurance of your active assistance in any service which may require your co-operation in the common cause of the British empire, and of the civilized world.

The progress of our victories in

various parts of the globe, combined with the moderation and equity of our views, have opened the happy prospect of general and permanent security against the destructive projects of the enemy.

Whatever may be the issue of the present crisis, I am satisfied that his Majesty may rely with safety on the ability, firmness, and integrity of those hands in which he has placed the immediate government of the valuable island of Ceylon.

It will be a constant object of my care to co-operate in every measure which can tend to secure your tranquillity, and to promote your

I have the honour to be

Gentlemen,

Your faithful Servant,

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

Fort William, January 17th, 1800.

We have received intelligence, that a very extraordinary and unexpected emigration has taken place of the people of Arracan into the Chittagong district. We are assured by private letters, that no less than 50,000 persons have fled from the ancient government of Burmah, and sought protection in Chittagong. The cause of this alarming emigration is attributed solely to the views of Burmah, which is making the most vigorous preparations for carrying on a war against the Siamese. The heavy levies and exorbitant contributions which the government of Burmah imposed on the inhabitants, led to the above remarkable movement. Penalties and severe corporeal punishment drove the miserable multitude from their abodes, and they have supplicated our Resident at Chittagong to interfere with Government in their behalf. The Siamese are also making every endeavour

deavour to meet the army of Burmah; their troops, though not more numerous than those of Burmah, have little inclination to engage in a contest which is likely to injure the commerce of Siam. Various conjectures have arisen on the very extraordinary conduct of the government of Burmah. The emigrants are in an indescribable state of distress; but as negotiations are on foot to reconcile the exiles, it is expected matters will be so regulated as to induce them to return to their own country.

A small privateer named the *Harriet*, carrying six guns and thirty men, was some time since fitted out by Capt. Hogan, at the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of intercepting a Spanish ship which was stated to be bound to Mozambique with 50,000 dollars for the purchase of slaves. The *Harriet* missed the object of her search, but fell in with a Danish ship, the *Holger Danske*, from Batavia for Norway, with coffee, sugar, indigo, arrack, and spice, belonging to the Dutch East-India Company, to the value of 120,000l. besides 150 pieces of large cannon from the arsenal of Batavia, said to be for Amsterdam. The ship, being Danish property, has been liberated, but the cargo will doubtless be condemned.

The Mandarin's palace at Macao, in China, has been lately very finely ornamented with painting, gilding, and silken streamers, for the purpose of receiving a grand visit from the Viceroy of Mee-you-mee-awng. A late letter from China says, "Several regiments of Chinese soldiers are constantly drawn up on the beach, with a train of artillery, expecting the Viceroy's arrival."

The policy of the Chinese government, which circumscribes, and jealously restricts as much as possible,

all communication with the interior, limits our expectations of novelty from that quarter within very narrow bounds; but, confined as our present communications are, the following anecdotes may be acceptable to a curious reader.

The new Emperor Ca Hing has commenced his reign with many acts of popularity. He has taken a more than usual active share in the different departments of government, and manifested a regard for justice, which by all accounts has given universal satisfaction. In this respect he has deviated from the established custom, which enjoins to the new emperor and his family a mourning, and a total abstinence from the exercise of his public functions for two years, and has only complied with the usage in this respect so far as to confine himself to Peking and its environs, and to forbid the exhibition of any plays or public entertainments excepting for religious purposes. He did not, it seems, succeed to his new dignity without some apprehensions from the intrigues of his predecessor's prime minister, whose intentions to usurp the throne he appears to have strongly suspected.

He had the address, however, to fill all the principal offices and posts, both at the capital and in the provinces, before he had manifested his sentiments. He then degraded and imprisoned the object of his jealousy, and seized his wealth, which in bullion, and other property in land, and securities of different descriptions, is said to have amounted at the lowest computation, to eighty millions of taels, near twenty-seven millions of pounds sterling, besides four peculs (upwards of five hundred and thirty pounds weight) of pearls, among which there were said to be upwards of fifty of the largest in the world.

A sub-

A subject of his rank, possessed of such enormous resources, was certainly no mean rival to the heir apparent, in so venal a government as that of China is represented. Charges of mal-administration were exhibited against him; but they are said to have been comparatively trivial, and that the emperor deeming it incompatible with his dignity to avow his jealousy, resorted to these charges as a pretext for taking off a man whom he had predetermined to destroy. A silken cord was accordingly sent to the discarded minister as a polite intimation of an alternative whereby he had his choice of suicide or a public execution; he preferred the former, and hanged himself. A rebellion which has existed in some of the provinces for many years past was not entirely crushed, but was partly subdued, and on the whole much less alarming to government than it had been for some years before.

• SHIPPING.

The *Cleopatra* Portuguese Indiaman, (lately arrived at Lisbon from Calcutta,) on her outward-bound voyage, on the 6th of December last, near the Riffes, fell in with a French privateer of 19 guns, by which she was most furiously attacked, and an engagement ensued, which lasted two hours and an half within musket-shot. The privateer twice attempted to board, but was prevented by the firmness of the Portuguese commander, whose well-directed fire had such a good effect that at last the Frenchman sheered off with all the sail he could crowd, and was soon out of sight of the *Cleopatra*. The damages sustained by this vessel, in her rigging, sails, yards, &c. several shots in her side, two shots in the main-mast, two men killed and six wounded, are evident proofs of the brave resistance made.

The damage done to the privateer could not be ascertained; but when she sheered off, it was plainly seen she was in a shattered state, and that the men were incessantly working at both pumps. This brilliant action has been much applauded in India; a very valuable ship being preserved by it, the specie alone which she carried being valued at upwards of 100,000*l.* besides the value of the ship and merchandize. The merchants of Calcutta, on her arrival, made a present of one thousand guineas to the commander and ship's company; and the underwriters of Lloyd's, with their usual liberality, subscribed for the same purpose.

Letters from Bombay, of the 20th of January, give the following particulars of the cruises of the *Sybil* and *Fox*, in the Indian Seas:— After having convoyed a squadron of China Ships, the frigates stood for Manilla. On the 12th of October they captured a large brig from that place, from which they received information, that the Spanish vessels there were in no condition to put to sea. Proceeding thither, they practised a device to induce the Spaniards to come on board. Having hoisted French colours, they equipped as many of the crews as could speak French, in the garb of that country, with the national cockade, &c. The trick succeeded, and numbers of Spaniards boarded them without suspicion, and communicated every information on the supposition that they belonged to Admiral Serey's squadron. Great was the surprise of the Dons, however, when the pretended Frenchmen discovered themselves. The Spaniards, after being regaled with wine, were permitted to return ashore. The frigates, finding nothing to be done at Manilla, bore away.

Till the 22d they experienced boisterous

boisterous weather, and one of the boats of the *Sybille*, in which were twelve men, parted, but there was reason to hope that she would make some land. On the 22d they arrived off Samboangan, one of the Philippines, which, hoisting Spanish colours, they expected to take by surprise. The *Sybille* unfortunately got ashore about a mile from the fort, which began a brisk fire, which did no damage, and a breeze springing up, the *Sybille* got off. An attempt was made to land to the westward of the fort, where two batteries had opened on the frigates and their boats; but the shore being full of shoals, the boats returned to the ships. In this attempt the *Por* had 4 men killed and 12 wounded, the *Sybille* 2 killed and 6 wounded, besides some damage in their rigging, &c.

Loss of the Trincomallée.

Having reasons to think that the proceedings of the Hon. Company's cruiser *Comet*, under my command, on the occasion of the encounters between his Majesty's sloop *Trincomallée* and the French privateer *Iphigène*, on the 10th and 12th October last, have not been fully explained in the different details which have been submitted to the public, you will oblige me by inserting the following recital of the circumstances compiled from my log-book.

On the 9th October I fell in with the *Trincomallée*, off Cape Mucksa, near the entrance of the gulph, and was informed by Captain Rowe, that he had come from Muscat, and was in quest of a French privateer which was cruising between the Quoins and the Island of Kishme. I accordingly put myself under the orders of that officer, and pursued my course in company with the *Trincomallée*.

On the 10th, at night, we discovered two strange ships, one on each bow, which we soon observed were standing towards us. We were then near the Quoins, and about eleven the *Trincomallée* hoisted her colours and fired a shot at the headmost stranger, which she immediately returned. The *Trincomallée*, after discharging several broadsides into her, tacked, and I by Captain Rowe's directions tacked also.— Captain Rowe soon after informed me, that it was his intention to keep the wind until day-light enabled him to form some judgment of the strength of the enemy, both ships having then joined.

At day-break, being still on a wind, we saw the two ships to leeward, also keeping their wind, one of which I knew to be the *Pearl*, and the other a ship of force, mounting as I judged twenty-four or twenty-six guns; boats were at this time frequently passing between the two ships, as both Captain Rowe and I supposed re-inforcing the *Pearl* with men, to enable her to render more effectual assistance to the other. The superiority of the enemy was evidently great, and the *Trincomallée* being very thinly manned with Europeans, both her and the *Comet*, after a trial of the enemy's force, stood through the Lareek Channel, the *Trincomallée* leading, and the enemy standing the same way. The four ships thus nearly preserved their relative distance, firing occasionally as opportunity offered, until the afternoon of the 12th, when the enemy having gained considerably by the assistance of their sweeps and boats, Captain Rowe came to the resolution of making an exertion in concert with the *Comet* to clear the gulph of those ships, before they could have any accession to their force, by the capture of any of the Company's cruisers which they might

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might fall in with, in the event of our parting with them.

Having received a supply of shot from Captain Rowe, I took my station astern of the *Trincomallée*, and about four *p. m.* the *Iphigene* being the head-moist of the enemy, the action with her commenced; about five, the *Pearl* came up to the support of her consort. The action was then maintained with spirit on both sides, till thirty minutes after six, when the firing ceased, as if by mutual consent. I took this opportunity to send my boatswain on board the *Trincomallée*, for medical assistance, being severely hurt at the helm by a gun over-heated by repeated firing being thrown out of its carriage.

About half past eight, the firing recommenced. At ten, our main balliards being cut, the sail came down upon deck, which deprived us for a time of the use of our four after guns: in the mean time the mar. at the helm being prevented from seeing our consort, the *Comet* fell on board her, by which accident we lost our jib boom. We were thus entangled three or four minutes, and much annoyed by a raking fire from the enemy, who were then close ahead. A short time after our clearing the *Trincomallée* and re-engaging the *Pearl*, I observed the *Iphigene* close on board the *Trincomallée*, firing smartly from her tops, and it afterwards appeared that she boarded the *Trincomallée* at that time.

About 11 *p. m.* both ships blew up: I immediately ceased firing, and hoisted out the boat to save as many of the people as I could; and succeeded in picking up four sepoys belonging to the *Trincomallée*, and a lascar belonging to the *Comet*, who had fallen overboard while we were entangled with the *Trincomallée*. I remained by the wrecks all the rest of the night, and part of

next morning, but had not the good fortune to save any more of the crews.*

The *Pearl* made off in the night; but, since my arrival in Bombay, I find she had, after the firing between her and the *Comet* ceased, also picked up several of the sufferers.

Having dispatches on board for Bassorah, and viewing our crippled state in masts and rigging, besides the loss of our jib-boom, I entertained no idea of attempting a fruitless chase after the *Pearl*.

The boatswain was wounded, as before mentioned, and perished on board the *Trincomallée*. One sepoy and a lascar were also wounded, the former of whom died before morning; several others were slightly wounded.

Of the damage which the *Comet* sustained, the principal were, a dangerous wound with a bar shot in the fore-mast; main-boom, main-yard, and fore-top mast slightly wounded; all the star-board fore-shrouds, runner and pendant cut; star-board foremost main shroud and main runner cut; the running rigging also suffered considerably, and the sails, those which were bent as well as those in the nettings.

J. FORTESCUE.

Bombay, 18th February 1800.

I had on board five Europeans including myself and an officer, fourteen sepoy, fifteen lascars; the *Comet* was armed with eight 12 pound carronades, and two 3 pounders.

[The above is the official account of this melancholy accident; but as the following letter was written by a prisoner on board the enemy's prize *Pearl*, who, from having observed the action in a different point of view, gives a more circumstantial detail, we think it may be satisfactory to our nautical readers to insert it.]

The following letter from Mr. John Cramlington, the first officer of the ship *Pearl*, in the country trade of the Hon. East-India Company, & F who

who was a prisoner on board the privateer at the time of the engagement, to his brother in Newcastle :

Muskat, 29th October 1799.

Shortly after my last, Capt. Spencer, of the *Pearl*, proceeded to India to purchase a vessel or two more for the Gulph trade ; Mr. Joseph Cambridge Fowler, the chief officer, was appointed to the command of the *Pearl*, and I to succeed him in his former station. On the 1st of October we got clear of Bussorah-triver, bound for Bombay, and were proceeding very pleasantly on our voyage until the 7th, when, having got about two-thirds down the Gulph, at nine o'clock at night, we were suddenly surprised by the appearance of a ship close to us ; she had been lying under an island called the Great Tomb, and had seen us before sun-set, though we had not perceived her. We hailed each other, and, to our sorrow, we found her to be French. An action commenced ; but her fire was so much superior to ours, that she soon drove the lascars from their quarters, and the whole of them ran below. The privateer was at this time about pistol-shot from us, and preparing to board, and not an armed soul to receive them except myself and five or six Arabs, who had never flinched.

Under such circumstances I was under the disagreeable necessity of striking to her, after throwing three packets of Government dispatches overboard. We had previously endeavoured to run, but unluckily our maintop-sail tye was shot away. Captain Fowler was shot through the body with an 8 pound shot the second broadside ; we had likewise three lascars wounded, one of whom died shortly after. I had a grape shot through my trousers, which grazed the back part of my thigh, and a slight wound on my left by a

splinter from the same shot which killed the captain. We did not engage above a quarter of an hour. I was taken on board the privateer ; she had nobody killed on board, and only some shot through her sails. She was named *La Iphigene*, Captain Maltoix, from the Ile of France, mounting 13 guns, two of them 48 pound carronades, six long French 8-pounders, 10 ditto ditto 6-pounders, and 170 or 180 men. We had only 10 guns, and all of them small and of different sizes, none of them good except two 9-pounders, and 50 men, all natives but the captain and myself. They got in us a very valuable prize, as we had on board 110 packages of treasure, value upwards of three lacks of rupees, 40 horses, 8000 slabs of copper, besides several bales, chests, &c.

The treasure was shifted on board the privateer the next day, and they were so elated with their success that they determined to return from their cruise immediately ; but on the 10th, at night, we fell in with his Majesty's ship *Trincomallée*, Capt. Rowe, mounting eighteen 24 pound carronades, but badly manned ; she had been fitted out at Bombay, and had been cruising in the Gulph nine or ten months ; her crew very sickly, had lost a number of them by death, and had no fresh supply. I have been told she had only 70 active men on board : a partial action took place the next day as they passed each other, and on the 12th, at three p. m. they came within gun-shot again, and kept firing at each other till after sun-set, but at too great a distance for much damage to be done : owing to calms and light airs they could not get near each other. A schooner, named the *Comet*, was in company with the *Trincomallée*, mounting eight small guns. The captain of the privateer wanted
very

very much to cut her off, but through the bravery and good conduct of her captain all his schemes failed, and she served to engage the *Pearl*, for whom she was more than a match.

At half-past six o'clock the same evening, a fine breeze springing up, the privateer bore down towards her prize; the *Trincomallée* followed, and at ten *p. m.* (being moonlight) brought her to action, which continued with great fury for two hours within musket-shot, when, with one ship losing up, and the other edging down, they fell alongside each other, and grappled muzzle and muzzle. In this situation they remained about half an hour, the slaughter very great on both sides. The French, being more numerous, were preparing to board, when, by some fatal accident, the *Trincomallée* blew up, and every soul on board perished, except one English seaman, named Thomas Dawson, and a lascar. The explosion was so great, and the ships so close, that the privateer's broadside was stove in.

I leave you to judge the dreadful situation I was in at this crisis, being below two decks in the square of the main hatchway, in the place appropriated for the wounded, which was full of poor souls of that description, in circumstances too shocking to be described. All at once the hatchway was filled up with wood, the lights were driven out, the water rushing in, and no visible passage to the deck. The ship appeared to be shaken to pieces, as the hold-beams had shrunk so considerably, that where there was room before to stand nearly upright, you could now only crawl on hands and knees, which I did towards the hole in the side where the water was coming in. Close to this, by the light of the moon, I found a

hole through both decks, which had been newly made, I suppose, by the falling of some of the *Trincomallée's* guns, or other wreck. Through this I got with difficulty upon deck, when I found the ship just disappearing forward, and hastened aft as fast as I could over the bodies of the killed, with which the deck was covered, to the taffarel, and jumped overboard.

I swam a little way from her, dreading the suction, and looked round for her, but she had totally disappeared. I afterwards caught hold of a piece of wood, to which I clung for about an hour and a half, at which time the boats of the *Pearl* came to pick us up, there being nearly thirty Frenchmen in the same predicament. They, however, were all taken up first; and when I solicited to be taken in, I had a blow made at my head with an oar, which luckily missed me. This treatment I met with from two different boats, and I began to think they were going to leave me to my fate; but the French officer in command of the *Pearl*, hearing there were some Englishmen upon the wreck, ordered the boats immediately to return, and take us up, viz. myself and Thomas Dawson, then the only survivor of the *Trincomallée*.

There were killed and drowned on board *La Iphigene* 115 or 120 men: among whom were the captain, seven officers, surgeon, two young men volunteers from the Isle of France, the first boatswain, gunner, and carpenter. All the treasure went down in the privateer. Captain Rowe of the *Trincomallée* was killed before the ship blew up, as was also the first lieutenant, whose name was Williams. The *Comet*, immediately on the accident happening, made sail from the *Pearl*. I suppose she was afraid there might

be too many Frenchmen for her to manage. On the 15th we arrived here for water, &c. and the French officer was so good as to give me my liberty. They let me come on shore on the 24th, the day the *Pearl* failed. They disposed of their horses here, and I have bought them again for Mr. Manetty, the Company's Resident at Bussorah. I hope in two or three days to have them all on board a vessel for Bombay, in which I also take *expatiation*.

Extract of a letter from Coel, dated Dec. 5, 1799.

I am sorry to acquaint you with the melancholy death of Colonel J. H. Bellasis, who was killed a fortnight ago in storming a fort near Lahor, a place well known to the officers who served under Major (now Major-General) Popham. This has this amiable character finished his career. To write his eulogium, ought to be the task of a more able pen, for the subject is truly worthy of it.

Bellasis combined in his character and person many excellent qualities. His integrity was irreproachable; his generosity unbounded; and his courage, though it sometimes bordered on temerity, was, in his general habit, guided by reason. He was a fine Greek and Latin scholar. He understood both music and painting. He was an excellent engineer, and uncommonly skilled in military tactics. In his manners he was affable, open, and conciliating.

Such was the person, who, for these five years, has been the sport of fortune. In a rash moment he resigned the Company's service, which hasty step has been followed by a train of reverses; and he sacrificed his life in the ungrateful service of a man who is a disgrace

to his species; this is Umbojee, the Mahratta chief.

DEATH OF NANA FURNAVESE.

Our last advices from Poona, contain the intelligence of the death of that great and distinguished Mahratta minister and statesman, Ballajee Junardein, but more generally known by the name of Nana Furnavese. He died on the night of the 15th instant, after a short illness; a fever and dysentery appear to have been the immediate cause of his death, but he had been long complaining; and from the protracted period of his life (for we believe he had attained the age of threescore and ten), it must have been an event not altogether unexpected.

Few characters that have ever appeared on the political theatre of India, or perhaps in the world, are more deserving of extended record than Nana Furnavese. A biographical account of that great man's life would embrace the history of India for the eventful period of the last thirty years. The latter part of it he found marked with vicissitudes of no ordinary kind; he was at one period the high source of authority and honours throughout a vast and extended empire, aggrandized by the force of his genius and abilities, and apparently only held together by his efforts. We have beheld him dragged from this proud eminence, and imprisoned by a subject of that same empire.

His wealth, notwithstanding the large sums he must of late years have disbursed, is still said to be immense. On that wealth, and on his own superior talents, he seems ever to have placed his confidence; for, unlike most other Indian ministers, he never attended much to, nor expected stability from, the devotion of the soldiery. It is to be hoped, that,

that, amongst the many Europeans who have had the means of knowing the character of this great and exalted minister, some one may be found to give the world a biographical sketch of his life.

On the whole we may justly say of Nana, that he possessed talents so splendid as hardly ever to have been equalled, and never surpassed in India. We understand he has no sons living.

Majulipatam, March 29.—Yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, a French brig privateer stood into these roads, hoisted out a boat, boarded, and took possession of a large Arab ship, richly laden, lately arrived from Bengal, and bound to Bufforah. The privateer's boats then boarded a Pegue ship in the roads, the commander of which, a native, had with singular promptitude and dexterity, on first observing the privateer's approach, unshipped his rudder, and which he sunk, with a buoy upon it, near his vessel: he had otherwise deranged his ship, so as to give her an appearance of distress, and on the Frenchmen coming on board, informed them that he was just arrived from sea, where, in a heavy gale of wind, he had lost his rudder, sprung his masts, and at that time the ship was making a considerable quantity of water in consequence. From this politic representation, the French officer not deeming the vessel fit for sea, and time and circumstances not permitting him to make a closer investigation into the real situation of the ship, he abandoned her to the commander, whose almost unexampled presence of mind had so justly deserved the acquisition.

SINGULAR TITLE OF THE VICEROY
OF PEGUE.

The great, the magnificent and

powerful, eminent, and of authority, who is above the reach of praise, the magnanimous Maha Rajah, who in excellence and virtue exceeds all the Rajahs in the world; whose ancestors sprang from the sun, and who is celebrated throughout the earth; lord of the gold and silver mines, of the mines of rubies, sapphires, and all precious stones, and who, without labour or trouble, can extract whatever is desirable or useful; who is the master of all things, the mighty monarch of many towns; lord of all the sea-ports; by whom all creation, whether great or small, near or distant, is equally esteemed and dear as the flesh and blood of his golden breast; who listens to the petitions of all, and supports the dignity and respect of every class of men; who is the most excellent lord, before whom the rulers of other countries continually come to pay their due and respectful homage; whose elevated head and towering pride, like virgin gold, resemble the abode of angels; Ummerapoora, the great government seat of the mighty sovereign, in magnificence and splendour, such as the blessed spirits in celestial regions enjoy, luminous as the sun, and emitting fire like the gleams of lightning; the golden throne, whose minarets resemble those of angels; the seat and foundation of majesty, whose powerful influence gives protection to the weak; the sovereign of the red and white elephants; lord of earth, air, and justice: this monarch has raised the golden foot of confidence; and his orders, rapid as the rays of lightning, are obeyed!

CARRACHEE IN SIND.

We have been favoured with the following short account of the present state of Carrachee in Sind. The country for a considerable dis-

tance round is low, sandy, and barren; and, owing to a failure of rain last season, pasture for cows and other domestic animals is so scanty that many of them die daily for want. The fort is about a mile round, constructed of mud, with a garrison of twenty men, distinguished from the inhabitants by no peculiarity of dress, and only conspicuous by their extreme poverty and insolence. The streets are very narrow and dirty, abounding with filth of all kinds, which makes the place more unhealthy than might be expected even in that unhealthy climate. The houses are of the simplest structure, and merely calculated to shelter their tenants from the sun. The walls are of mud and straw mixed up into a paste, and the roofs, which are flat, are covered with the same materials.

Of timber the country is entirely destitute: what is required for building houses and boats, is brought from Malabar and Bombay. Little or no regard is paid to the culture of vegetables; and, excepting a few gardens in the neighbourhood of the town, which produce a small quantity of carrots, radishes, and a few other roots, there is nothing of the kind for forty miles round. The necessaries of life are, however, plentiful and cheap, and the country abounds with wild-geese, ducks, teal, partridges, snipes, hares, and deer; sheep, goats, and poultry, are also in great plenty.

The population of Carrachee is estimated at about ten thousand souls: the men chiefly merchants and mechanics, who carry on a considerable trade to Muscat, Surat, Bombay, and the Malabar province; there is also a very considerable inland trade by camels to Candahar and Cabul. The principal branch of the revenue arises from the customs at Carrachee, which are said

to amount yearly, *communibus annis*, to a lack and twenty-five thousand rupees. This, however, must be understood to relate to the period, which is only of late years, since the channel of Laribund river has been obstructed, by which Carrachee has attained its present commercial importance. It was annexed by the present prince to his dominions about seven years ago, being wrested from its hereditary and independent chief after an obstinate resistance.

The men are rather above the middle stature, with strong and well-proportioned limbs, and instances of deformity are very rare. They all go armed; even the shepherd attending his flock is accoutred with his gun, scymitar, shield, and dirk. This strong feature of a martial character is highly contrasted by their childish amusements; for it is nothing uncommon to see a number of old men, with long grey beards, passing their time and highly delighted with flying paper-kites.--- Happily for the inhabitants, the open face of the country does not afford shelter to the lion or the tiger.

A letter from Madras, of the 4th of December, states, that the Cotiote country is now perfectly tranquil. The cause of the disaffection, which awakened the spirit of revolt, has been traced to its proper source by the commissioners appointed for that purpose. Among the Nairs, with whom the singular custom prevails of one woman having a plurality of husbands, the right of inheritance, instead of following in the direct male line, devolves to the children of sisters; hence the sovereignty of Cotiote became a subject of dispute between two sons of separate sisters, commonly known as the Coorimnad

and Pyche Rajahs : this competition existed when Tippoo's usurpation took place, an event that occasioned most of the Rajahs to seek protection to the southward, leaving their districts a prey to his tyranny. — Among the fugitives was the Rajah of Coorimnad, who sought a refuge in Travancore; while the Pyche Rajah, who remained to share the fortune of his country, acquired a degree of popularity, which enabled him the better hereafter to contend with the senior and preferable right of the Coorimnad. By the interference, however, of Government, the Coorimnad has been established; it appearing, beyond a doubt, that his claim to Cojore superseded that of the Pyche Rajah.

The British Government in India have, with liberal policy, determined to restore to their country, without conditions, the ambassadors whom the late Tippoe Sultan had sent by the *Perfia* and by *La Sur-prize* to the French Directory; and these ministers, who had been some time in our possession at Bombay, were preparing to proceed for Mangalore, where, on the 18th January, the Company's cruiser, the *Antelope*, received orders to convey them.

GEN. ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, 26th March 1800.

The Governor in Council is pleased to permit Mr. William Raine to proceed to Europe on furlough.

His Lordship will have the pleasure in reporting to the Hon. Court of Directors the long period of Mr. Raine's service, and particularly his humane and benevolent attention, by which he relieved the sufferings of his fellow-prisoners during their captivity.

APRIL.

Fort St. George, 2d April.

Colonel George Roberts is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

The ability, judgment, and zeal, displayed by Col. Roberts in situations of great delicacy and importance, have already obtained the warmest expression of the public approbation and gratitude of the governments in India, and the Governor in Council will feel the greatest pleasure in recommending the conspicuous and meritorious services of that officer to the most favourable notice of the Honourable Court of Directors.

1 List of SHIPS in the East India Company's Service, which have been lost, burnt, or captured, from the Season 1757 to the Season 1800, both inclusive.

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Where Lost, &c.</i>
1757 Sretham	- Wrecked in Benga River.
1758 Denham	- Burnt in Bencecolan Road.
Ajax	- Captured by the French.
Griffin	- Wrecked at the Head of Zelo.
1759 Earl Temple	- Ditto to the southward of the Parrafells.
1761 Walpole	- Captured by the French, onwards.
Winchelsea	- Wrecked in Bengai River.
Elizabeth	- Burnt at China.
1763 Earl of Holderness	- Wrecked, onwards, near the Downs.
1764 Falmouth	- Stranded on Saugar Bank.
Albion	- Wrecked, onwards, near the Downs.
1766 Lord Clive	- Wrecked nine miles to the southward of Bologne.

	<i>Ships Names.</i>		<i>Where Lost, &c.</i>
1766	Earl Chatham	-	Supposed to have foundered.
1768	Lord Holland	-	Wrecked coming out of Bengal River.
1769	Verclit	-	Ditto near the Maumius.
1771	Duke of Albany	-	Wrecked in Bengal River.
1772	Lord Mansfield	-	Ditto.
	Hunt	-	Ditto off Johanna.
	Royal Captain	-	Ditto on the shoals of Pelawar.
1775	Marquis of Rockingham	-	Wrecked on the coast of Coromandel.
1776	Valentine	-	Wrecked near St. Ilie de Merchands.
1777	Oberly	-	Taken by the French, homeward bound.
	Colebrooke	-	Wrecked going to Palie Bay.
	Stafford	-	Ditto coming out of Bengal River.
1778	General Barker	-	Wrecked on the coast of Holland.
	London	-	Run down by the Ruffel man of war.
	Royal George	-	"
	Hilborough	-	"
	Mount Stuart	-	Taken by the fleets of France and Spain.
	Gatton	-	"
	Godfrey	-	"
1788	Earl of Dartmouth	-	Wrecked on the Carnicobar.
	Grosvener	-	Ditto to the eastward of the Cape.
1780	Blundford	-	Taken by the French off Ganjam.
	Fortitude	-	Ditto by the French frigate.
	Earl of Hertford	-	Wrecked in Madras Roads.
	Hinchinbrook	-	Ditto in Bengal River.
	Major	-	Burnt at Calpee.
	Duke of Ahol	-	Ditto in Madras Roads.
	Fairford	-	Ditto in Bombay harbour.
1782	Duke of Kingston	-	Ditto off Ceylon.
1784	Thurwell	-	Wrecked near Peverell Point.
1785	Mars	-	Ditto in Margate Roads.
1786	Hanwell	-	Ditto off Bonavilla.
1788	Vanstone	-	Wrecked in the Straits of Gasper.
1789	Fonth	-	Not heard of since she sailed from Madras for Bencoolen, March 8, 1791, (supposed burnt.)
1791	Widdowson	-	Wrecked off Madagascar.
1792	Princess Royal	-	Taken by the French in the Straits of Sunda.
	Pegou	-	Ditto by ditto at Bencoolen.
1794	Talbot	-	Taken by a French privateer in Bengal Bay.
1798	Queen	-	Lost to the eastward.
	Raymond	-	Taken by the French on the Malabar coast.
	Woodcock	-	Ditto, ditto.
	Princess Amelia	-	Burnt off Guanore.
1799	Henry Addington	-	Lost on Bembridge Ledge.
	Ganges	-	Burnt off Laccam's Channel.
	Earl Fitzwilliam	-	Burnt at Singen.
1800	Queen	-	Burnt at St. Salvador, Brazils.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

BENGAL.

- LIEUT. COL. W. Scott**, to be Resident at the Court of his Excellency the Nabob Vizier.
- Mr. T. Palmer**, removed from the office of Registrar to the Provincial Court of Appeal, and to the Court of Circuit for the division of Benares, and appointed Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut, and Magistrate of the Zillah of Ramgur.
- Mr. T. Brooke**, removed from the office of Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut, and Magistrate of the Zillah of Beeshoom, and appointed Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut and Magistrate of the Zillah of Hoogly, vice Mr. Bruce.
- Mr. D. Campbell**, removed from the office of Sub-Secretary to the Government in the Public Department, and appointed Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut, and Magistrate of the Zillah of Beeshoom, vice Mr. T. Brooke.
- Mr. J. Graham**, appointed to act as Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut, and Magistrate of the Zillah of Mirzapore, during the absence of Mr. H. F. Colebrooke.
- Mr. J. H. Martin**, removed from the office of Registrar to the Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah of Meerut, and appointed Registrar to the Provincial Court of Appeal, and to the Court of Circuit for the division of Benares, vice Mr. Palmer.
- Mr. R. H. Dick**, appointed Registrar to the Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah of Behar, vice Mr. Cunmyngham.
- Mr. A. M. Willock**, removed from the office of Assistant to the Collector of the Zillah of Sylhet, and appointed Registrar to the Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah of Moymensing, vice Mr. Martin.
- Mr. W. J. Sands**, appointed Assistant to the Registrar of the Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah of Junpore.
- Mr. Y. Burges**, removed from the office of Commercial Resident at Calcutta, and appointed Collector of the Zillahs of Backwan and Hoogly, vice Mr. Trevelyan, deceased.
- Mr. R. Cunmyngham**, removed from the office of Registrar to the Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah of Behar, and appointed Collector of the Zillah of Ramgur.
- Mr. H. V. Duell**, removed from the office of Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Mirbha, and appointed Sub-Secretary to the Government in the Public Department, vice Mr. Campbell.
- Mr. J. H. Harrington** to be a Member of the Board of Revenue.
- Mr. J. Lambden**, Registrar to the Sudder Dewanny, and Nazam Adawlut, in the room of Mr. Harrington.
- Mr. W. A. Edmondstone**, Collector of the Government Customs at Calcutta, in the room of Mr. Foley.
- Mr. George Udney**, a Member of the Board of Trade.
- Mr. L. Abraham**, Commercial Resident at Luckypore, in the room of Mr. Grommelin.
- Mr. J. Money**, removed from the office of Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Sooramoocker, and appointed Commercial Resident at Gollagore.
- Mr. C. M. Rickets**, removed from the office of Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Dacca, and appointed Sub-Export Warehouse-keeper.
- Mr. R. Parry**, Sub-Treasurer, in the room of Mr. Bencher, resigned.
- Mr. W. Egenon**, Deputy Accountant General and Civil Auditor, in the room of Messrs. Cox and Dillwood.
- Mr. H. J. Darell**, Accountant to the Board of Trade.
- Mr. J. Rider**, Collector of Customs at Benares, in the room of Mr. Shaker.
- Mr. G. Udney** appointed Export Warehouse-keeper, in the room of Mr. Bebb, resigned.
- Mr. W. A. Edmondstone**, removed from the office of Collector of Government Customs

Customs at Calcutta, and appointed a Member of the Board of Trade.

Mr. T. Daffwood, removed from the Office of Civil Auditor, and appointed Collector of Government Customs at Calcutta.

Mr. R. W. Cox, appointed Accountant General, in the room of Mr. Myers, deceased.

Mr. Francis Muir, appointed Mint Master.

Sir G. Leith, Bart. appointed Lieut. Governor at Prince of Wales's Island.

Mr. R. Gregory, appointed Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Momepsing, in the room of Mr. M. Guine, resigned.

Mr. H. Strachey, appointed Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Midnapore, vice Mr. Gregory.

Mr. E. Strachey, appointed Deputy Registrar of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut.

The Right Hon. the Gov. General in Council having taken into consideration the present Establishment of the office of the Secretary to the Government, and four Sub-Secretaries; the Establishment shall in future consist of a Chief Secretary to the Government, and of four Secretaries, viz. one Secretary for the Secret, Political, and Foreign Departments; one Secretary for the Public Department; one

for the Judicial and Revenue Departments, and one for the Military Department.

Letters and applications of the description of those heretofore addressed to the Secretary to the Government, or to the Sub-Secretaries of the respective departments, are in future to be addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Government, or to the Secretary to the Department to which the business may belong. Answers will be returned by the Chief Secretary to the Government, or by the respective Secretaries, to which the letters, &c. may be addressed.

The Right Hon. the Gov. General in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. G. H. Barlow, Chief Secretary to the Government.

Lieut. Col. W. Kirkpatrick, Secretary to the Government, in the Secret, Political, and Foreign Departments.

Mr. C. R. Commelin, Secretary to the Government in the Public Department.

Mr. H. St. George Tucker, Secretary to the Government in the Judicial and Revenue Departments.

Lieut. L. Hook, Secretary to the Government in the Military Department. Oct. 9, 1799.

MADRAS.

Mr. C. Woodcock, Deputy Post-Master General.

Mr. R. Clerk, Second Member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. A. Falconar jun. Member of ditto.

Mr. J. Mirford, Second Member of the Board of Trade.

Mr. W. Gordon, Collector of Guntoor.

Mr. S. Skinner, Collector at Magalore, Masulipatam District.

Mr. E. P. Blacke, Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Cuddalore.

Mr. W. Tatwell, Assistant to the Sea Customs.

Mr. G. F. Travers, Assistant to the Accountant General.

Mr. J. Taylor, Deputy Superintendant of the Investment.

Mr. W. Tatwell, Deputy Sea Customs.

Mr. W. Garrow, Assistant to ditto.

Mr. A. Barclay, Assistant to the Import Warehouse-keeper.

Mr. T. Ashley, Head Assistant to the Collector at Salem.

Mr. J. Balfour, Deputy Commercial Resident at the Presidency.

Mr. C. Woodcock, Deputy Accountant to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. E. Terry, Assistant to ditto.

Mr. G. Garrow, Deputy Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. J. S. Smith, Deputy Commercial Resident at Cuddalore.

Mr. W. Thackaray, Assistant to the Collector at Peddapore.

Mr. M. Forbes, Assistant to the Revenue Accountant.

Mr. C. Harris, Collector of Mannargoody.

Mr. G. Balmain, Collector in the 1st Division of Masulipatam District.

Mr. J. Read, Collector in the 4th Division of the Masulipatam District.

Mr. T. Fraser, Accountant and Civil Auditor, Colombo.

Mr. T. Cochrane, Mr. J. H. Peile, Mr. W. Dodwell, Assistants under the Resident at Mysore.

Mr. F. Gahagan, Assistant under his Excellency the Governor of Ceylon.

Mr. E. Cox, Assistant to the Commercial Resident at the Presidency.

Mr.

- Mr. T. Robinson, Assistant to the Dep. Commercial Resident at Gujam.
 Mr. C. Smith, Secretary and Accountant to the Commissioners for managing the Sinking Fund.
 Mr. R. Alexander, Sub-Secretary to the Public Departments of Government.
 Mr. W. R. Irwin, Assistant to the Collector at Mayaveram.
 Mr. J. Wallace jun. Head Assistant to the Collector at Mannargoody.
 Mr. F. R. Hargrave, do. to the Collector at Mayaveram.
 Mr. W. Balfour, Collector of Government Customs.
 Mr. W. Jones, Sub-Treasurer and Mint Master.
 Mr. G. Coleman, Deputy Commercial Resident at Masulipatam.
 Mr. G. Read, Deputy Accountant in the Commercial and Revenue Department.
 Mr. C. Smith, Civil Auditor and Deputy Accountant.
 Mr. R. Dillon, Commercial Resident at Maddepollam.
 Mr. J. Fullerton, Deputy to ditto.
 Mr. W. Thackeray, Gentoo Translator to Government.
 Capt. H. Hall, Boat Paymaster, and Deputy Master Attendant.
 Mr. H. S. Creme, Head Assistant to the Collector of Rannad.
 Mr. P. Kinloch, Second Assistant to do.
 Mr. R. Randall, Second Assistant to the Collector of Dindigul.
 Mr. G. Stratton, Head Assistant to the Collector of Salem.
 Mr. D. Cockburn, Second Assistant to ditto.
 Mr. W. Marriott, Head Assistant to the Collector of Kistnagherry.
 Mr. J. S. Savory, Second Assistant to do.
 Mr. A. Rea, Head Assistant to the Collector of Canara.
 Mr. J. A. Rice, Second Assistant to do.
 Mr. M. Dick, a Member of the Board of Trade.
 Mr. T. B. Hurdie, Collector of Dindigul, and the dependent Districts lately subjected to the Company.
 Capt. G. Graham, Collector at Kistnagherry.
 Capt. W. Macleod, Collector at Salem.
 Capt. T. Munro, Collector of the Territory on the Western coast of the Peninsula, lately subjected to the Company.
 Mr. T. Chibley, Assistant under the Collector at Vizianagrum.
 Mr. J. Riddell, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
 Mr. T. A. Grant, Resident at Nagore.
 Mr. P. Gazdar, Assistant to the Collector at Masulipatam.
 Mr. G. Thompson, Resident at Negapatam.
 Major Macanley of this Estab. to be Resident at the Court of the Rajah of Travancore.

BOMBAY.

- L. Corkran, Esq. to be Judge and Magistrate of the Islands of Salfette, Caranja, Hog, and Elephanta, with Revenue Jurisdiction over the Island of Bombay and its ancient dependencies of Colaba, Old Woman's, Cross and Burcher's Islands.
 Mr. H. W. Diggle, to be Registrar to the judicial Court for Salfette, Caranja, and their dependencies.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL.

In his Majesty's REGIMENTS.

CALCUTTA, 26th June 1790.
 The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:
 12th Foot.—Capt. en Second H. Frazer

to be Captain of a Company, vice Allen, deceased; 24th April 1799.

33d Reg.—H. C. Bulcock, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice G. F. Deverell; 26th May.

74th Reg.—Lieut. S. Pocock, from 80th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas W. Kerr, who exchanges; 15th May.

Lieut. K. Dalrymple to be Captain of a Company by purchase, vice M. D. Buckeridge, who retires; 15th May.

80th Reg.—Lieut. T. W. Kerr, from the 74th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice S. Pocock, who exchanges; 15th May.

3d July.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

74th Reg.—Sergeant Major Neilson to be Ensign by purchase, vice J. Gordon, promoted in 19th Foot; 15th April 1799.

75th Reg.—Ensign R. H. S. Malone to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice J. Spalding, removed to the 77th Foot; 6th May.

Wilkins, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Malone promoted; ditto.

77th Reg.—Lieut. J. Spalding, from the 75th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice W. Grant, deceased.

Scotch Brigade.—Adjutant Surgeon J. Smith, from the 7th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice C. Shreeve, deceased; 4th June.

9th July.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:

29th Light Inf.—J. G. Toller, Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Darley who retires; 11th June 1798.

3d Foot.—Capt. H. Lowe, from 8d Foot to be Captain, vice McDowell, who exchanges; 1st April.

W. Capon, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Williams, promoted in the 82d Foot; 27th Sept.

51st Foot.—W. Cook, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Stokes, promoted in 60th Regt.; 11th Nov.

73d Foot.—A. Morris, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Dull, who declines; 11th Nov.

74th Foot.—R. S. Decker, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Maxwell, promoted; 11th Nov.

75th Foot.—Lieut. J. Blissett from 5th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Walpole, who exchanges; 8th Aug.

76th Foot.—Capt. Lieut. W. Foxe to be Captain of a Company, vice Watson deceased; 31st Oct.

Lieut. B. Medland to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Boys, ditto.

Ensign J. Brown to be Lieutenant, vice Medland, ditto.

M. H. Byne, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Pown, ditto.

Ensign C. Farmer from half pay, the 10th Reg. to be Ensign, vice Forbes, who exchanges; 29th Nov.

77th Foot.—Lieut. Killha, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Lewis promoted in 84th Regt.; 2nd ditto.

81st Foot.—B. W. Tercher, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice M'Neil, promoted; 19th July.

W. Ruddenham, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Wheately, who retires; 29th Aug.

86th Foot.—Lieut. R. Mills to be Captain by purchase, vice J. Campbell, promoted in the 98th Foot; 19th July.

Captain L. J. S. Hill from the 23d Foot to be Captain, vice Orange, who exchanges; 29th Aug.

Ensign W. De Poyark to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Mills; 19th July.

Lieut. J. M. McMahon from the half pay of the 2d West India Reg. to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell, who exchanges; 19th Sept.

Scotch Brigade.—Lieut. J. Robertson, from the 19th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Delany, who exchanges; 15th Aug.

W. Baird, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Buchan, promoted; 31st Oct.

Ensign J. Brown of the 76th Regt. having been promoted by his Majesty to a Lieutenant in that Corps, bearing date 11th Oct. 1799, the nomination of him to a Lieutenancy, by the Commander in Chief, in succession to Lieut. Mulgrave Shaw, is recalled.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

74th Foot.—Ensign W. Cheyne to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice M. Shaw removed to the 12th Foot; 7th May 1799.

J. G. Watson, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice W. Cheyne, promoted, ditto.

Scotch Brigade.—J. Campbell, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Bisset, who has been superseded by his Majesty, being absent without leave.

One of the Supernumerary Lieutenants in the 78th Reg. is brought on the

the Establishment, by the promotion of Lieut. D. Macrie, without purchase, in Lieut. Col. French's Corps; 11th Sept. 1797.

The Supernumerary Ensign in the 78th Reg. is likewise brought on the Establishment by the decease of Ensign H. M'Dowall of that Corps.

The Supernumerary Ensign in the 80th Foot is brought on the Establishment by the promotion of Ensign D. Chalmers to a Lieutenancy, with a purchase, in the 81st Foot; 31st Aug. 1798.

11th July.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

19th Reg. L. Drag.—Capt. W. Monteath to be Major by purchase, vice C. Bladen, who retires; 13th June 1799.

10th Foot.—Capt. T. Woodhall to be Major by purchase, vice T. Craigie, who retires; 16th ditto.

Lieut. R. Ashton to be Captain of a Company by purchase, vice T. Woodhall promoted, ditto.

Ensign H. M'Keddy to be Lieutenant, vice S. Percival, deceased; 6th ditto.

S. Cleaveland, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice M'Keddy promoted, ditto.

19th July.

Circumstances having occurred which make it necessary for the Commander in Chief to cancel the appointment of Capt. W. Monteath to be Major by purchase in the 19th Regt. of L. Drag. as published in the General Orders of the 11th inst. he is pleased to cancel it accordingly, and to make the following Promotions and Appointments until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

19th L. Drag.—Capt. Lieut. J. Kennedy to be Captain of a troop, vice Monteath, deceased; 22d June 1799.

Lieut. R. Lille to be Captain-Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Kennedy promoted, ditto.

Cornet P. Bailey to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lille promoted, ditto.

Capt. J. Kennedy to be Major, by purchase, vice C. Bladen, who retires; 23d ditto.

3d August.

The Commander in Chief finding it necessary, from peculiar circumstances, to cancel the Promotions in the 73d Regt.

as published in General Orders of the 11th June last, they are hereby cancelled accordingly; and he is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

73d Reg.—Ensign H. Antill to be Lieutenant, vice J. Lalor deceased; 5th May 1799.

G. Prescott, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice H. Antill promoted, ditto.

Ensign A. Noble to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice M. H. M'Laine, removed to the 77th Foot; 6th ditto.

H. Hooper, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice A. Noble promoted, ditto.

Lieut. C. McGregor from the 33d Foot to be Lieutenant, vice H. M'Quarrie, who exchanges; 14th ditto.

Lieut. A. Gore to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice A. Rose, deceased; 17th ditto.

Ensign J. Guthrie to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice A. Gore promoted, ditto.

J. Mackay, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice J. Guthrie promoted, ditto.

Ensign J. M'Vean from the Scotch Brigade to be Lieutenant, vice J. Reddie, deceased; 18th May.

Ensign A. Moore from the 19th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice J. Thomas, deceased; 22d ditto.

2d August.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

10th Foot.—Ensign J. Moore to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice D. Barclay, who retires; 17th July 1799.

Scotch Brigade.—Lieut. J. Innes to be Captain of a Company by purchase, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. W. Gillespie, who retires; 10th ditto.

Ensign P. M'Arthur to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice J. Innes promoted, ditto.

Lieut. J. Allen to be Adjutant, without purchase, vice J. Donald, who resigns; 12th ditto.

2d Sept.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotion:

51st Foot.—Lieut. S. Rice to be Captain of a Company by purchase, vice Neal O'Donnel, who retires; 3d Oct. 1798.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known :

19th Foot.—Ensign W. Blackney from the 84th Regt. to be Lieutenant, vice J. Nairne, deceased ; 10th Aug. 1799.

80th Foot.—Lieut. R. Mowbray to be Captain of a Company by purchase, vice J. Rooke promoted in 16th Light Dragoons ; 2d ditto.

84th Foot.— — Scott, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice W. Blackney promoted in 19th Foot ; 10th ditto.

Scotch Brigade.—Ensign A. Frazer to be Lieutenant, vice W. Cotes, deceased ; 10th ditto.

— Vincent, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice A. Frazer promoted, ditto.

The two Supernumerary Lieutenants in the Scotch Brigade are brought on the Establishment by the death of Lieut. D. McCallum on the 5th of June, and that of Lieut. W. McBeath on the 24th of July 1799.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to appoint Acting Major of Brigade, Lieut. W. Lambton of his Majesty's 33d Regt. to be a Major of Brigade to his Majesty's Troops on the Coast of Coromandel, vice G. Cornish, who resigns ; 22d Aug.

9th Sept.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments :

19th Light Drag.—Lieut. A. Brabazon to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Maxwell promoted ; 14th Nov. 1798.

25th Light Drag.—Capt. W. Blaquiere to be Major, by purchase, vice Child, who retires ; 14th Feb.

The Promotion of Capt. T. Patterson from the 19th to be Major by purchase in the 25th Reg. of Light Drag. vice Child, not being confirmed by his Majesty, the Commander in Chief directs that Capt. Patterson do return to his former situation in the 19th Light Dragoons ; and the General, in consequence of this change, finds it necessary to cancel all the Promotions which have been made by him in that Corps subsequent to the removal of Captain Patterson from the 19th to the 25th Light Dragoons, except the following :

Cornet E. Darval to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice A. Brabazon, promoted ; 14th Nov.

W. Hunter, Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Darval, promoted ; do.

Cornet M. T. Harris, from the 27th Reg. of Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice W. Hunter, deceased ; 26th March 1799.

Assistant Surgeon J. Colgan, from the 28th Reg. Light Dragoons, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Bevil, deceased ; 10th March 1799.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotion until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known :

19th Light Drag.—Capt. T. Paterson to be Major, by purchase, vice Bladen, who retires ; 23d June 1799.

14th Sept.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions :

25th Light Drag.—Capt. J. Handasyde, from the 52d Foot, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Bunbury, who exchanges ; 17th Nov. 1799.

Lieut. C. Grant, from the 26th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Shawe, who exchanges ; 26th Oct. 1797.

Cornet D. Perring, to be Lieut. vice Mitchell, deceased ; 15th Dec. do.

E. H. Hutchinson, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Scrivener, deceased ; 3d Nov. do.

J. F. Patterson, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Perring ; 13th Dec. do.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Klugel, from the 52d Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Burrows, who exchanges ; 1st Oct. do.

G. Briggs, Gent. vice Hargrave, deceased ; 6th Dec. do.

27th Light Drag.—T. Lewis, Gent. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Brown, deceased ; 9th Aug.

12th Foot.—Capt. T. Craigie to be Major by purchase, vice Bellairs, who retires ; 30th Dec.

To be Captains.—Capt. Lieut. K. Young from the 71st Foot, vice Winslow, deceased ; 9th Nov.

Capt. W. Whitlie from the 72d Foot, vice Pruding, who exchanges ; 18th Dec.

Lieut. M. D. Buckeridge, by purchase, vice Craigie ; 5th Dec.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. C. King from the 77th Foot, vice Kirkwood, who exchanges ; 16th Dec.

Lieut. T. Hartley from the 36th Foot, vice Swyer, who exchanges ; 29th Dec.

Lieut. R. K. Sale from the 36th Foot, vice Campbell, who exchanges ; 8th Jan. 1798.

Lieut. W. Frith from the 36th Foot, vice

vice Darby, who exchanges; 20th Jan. 1799.

Ensign T. Falla, by purchase, vice Buckenridge; 15th March 1798.

33d Foot.—Ensign J. Gorges, by purchase, vice Gough, who retires; 29th July 1797.

Lieut. N. B. Tucker from the 72d Foot, vice Owens, who exchanges; 1st Nov.

Lieut. L. O'Hara from the 52d Foot, vice Fennell, who exchanges; 15th Nov.

Lieut. W. Goodlad from the 36th Foot, vice Fraser, who exchanges; 24th Nov. 1796.

Ensign D. Macdougall, by purchase, vice Gaff jun. who retires; 25th Nov. 1797.

Lieut. T. Reed from the 50d Foot, vice the Hon. E. Dormer, who exchanges; 10th Jan. 1798.

Lieut. J. Whittle from the 72d Foot, vice Pains, who exchanges; 14th Jan.

To be Ensign.—F. W. St. Aubin, by purchase, vice Gaff; 26th Nov. 1797.

To be Quarter Master.—Serjeant Major J. Hays, vice Gaff, who resigns; 1st Jan. 1798.

17th Sept.
The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

10th Foot.—Major R. Qurrell, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice J. Wemyss, deceased; 14th Sept. 1799.

Brevet Major D. Mellisfont, promoted; do.

Captain en second C. J. Milles, to be Captain of a Company, vice Mellisfont, promoted; do.

12th Foot.—Ensign M. Grace, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice C. Morgan, promoted in 8th Light Dragoons; 9th Aug. 1799.

19th Foot.—Sir G. Colquhoun, Bart. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice I. Ogden, who declines; 15th Sept. 1799.

74th Foot.—Lieut. St. M. Donnell Murray, to be Captain Lieutenant by purchase, vice H. Sutherland, who retires; 16th Aug. 1799.

76th Foot.—Ensign R. Sleeman to be Lieutenant, vice C. Morgan, deceased; 14th Sept. 1799.

Butts, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice R. Sleeman, promoted; do.

80th Foot.—Ensign L. Hook to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice J. Groffer,

promoted to the 31st Reg.; 21st Aug. 1799.

20th Sept.
The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

1st Foot.—G. Ferguson, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Sutherland, promoted in 55th Foot; 15th Sept. 1799.

W. Stuart, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice T. Dent promoted; 16th do.

19th Foot.—Ensign R. Chetham to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice J. Chyffie, who resigns; 20th do.

P. Plenderleath, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice R. Chetham promoted; do.

21st Sept.
His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions:

10th Foot.—Lieut. L. Amedie de Noc, from 81st Foot, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Riddell, promoted in 14th Foot; 22th Sept. 1798.

T. Lamphier, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Poppleton, promoted; 6th Dec. 1798.

19th Foot.—C. Cuff, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase; do.

33d Foot.—Sir J. Bulkeley to be Ensign by purchase, vice Young promoted; 12th Dec. 1798.

51st Foot.—Major J. Williams, from the 2d West India Regt. to be Major, vice Brinkley, who exchanged; 17th Jan. 1799.

To be Lieutenants.—Ensign W. Cuttle; 6th Sept. 1798.

Ensign W. Coles, by purchase, vice Sewell, promoted in the 62d Foot; 12th Dec. do.

Ensign J. Johnson, by purchase, vice Rice, promoted; 24th Jan. 1799.

To be Ensign.—J. Kyte, Gent. without purchase, vice Cuttle; 6th Sept. 1798.

73th Foot.—Capt. N. De Jersey, from the half pay of the late 95th foot, to be Captain, vice West, deceased; 21st Feb. 1799.

77th Foot.—Ensign Armstrong, from the 50d Foot, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hogan, promoted in the 88th Foot; 7th Feb. 1799.

81st Foot.—Lieut. J. Marsh, from the half pay of 101st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Cole, who exchanges; 17th Jan. do.

88th Foot.—Major J. Hayman, from the 9th Foot, to be Major, vice Wilder, who exchanges; 1st Jan. do.

Brevet

Brevet Lieut. Col. D. Houghton, from the 17th Foot, to be Major, by purchase, vice Hayman, who retires; 31st Jan. 1799.

To be Captain.—Lieut. I. De Jersey, from the 50th Foot, by purchase, vice Barclay, who retires; 9th Jan. do.

Captain G. F. Webb, from the 18th Light Dragoon, vice Allen, who exchanges; 17th Jan. do.

Brevet Lieut. Col. C. Callender, from the 60th Foot, vice Watt, who exchanges; 14th Feb. do.

Lieut. J. Stuart, from the 7th Foot, by purchase, vice Webb, who retires; 6th March do.

To be Lieutenant.—Ensign W. Horgan, from the 3rd Foot, by purchase, vice Plenderleath, who retires; 7th Feb. do.

To be Assistant Surgeon.—Assistant Surgeon W. Tomy, from the 17th Foot, vice Brown, who is placed on half pay; 7th Feb. do.

Scotch Brigade.—C. Ellis, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Smith, promoted in the 1st West India Reg.; 13th Jan. 1798.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotion until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

76th Foot.—W. Barr, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice E. B. Young, promoted; 15th May 1799.

3d Oct.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

3rd Foot.—C. Irvine, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice A. Campbell promoted; 30th May 1799.

51st Foot.—Capt. en second J. Torrie, to be Captain of a Company, vice Brevet Lieut. C. R. Stuart, appointed Major in the 7th Foot, without purchase; 11th Oct. do.

9th Oct.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

25th Light Drag.—W. Brown, Gent. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice J. H. Klugel, deceased; 30th Sept. 1799.

51st Reg.—G. Stewart, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice J. Johnson, promoted; 11th Aug. do.

48th Foot.—Capt. en second Daubigny to be Captain of a Company, vice J. Bower, deceased; 24th July do.

17th Oct.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

12th Foot.—Captain Lieut. W. Macpherson to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice J. Wallford, who retires; 28th Aug. 1799.

Lieut. N. Euface to be Captain Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Macpherson; promoted; do.

Ensign J. Riff to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice R. Astinor, promoted; 14th Aug. do.

3rd Foot.—Lieut. J. Guthrie, from 7th Reg. to be Lieutenant, vice A. Gray, who exchanges; 14th Sept. do.

51st Foot.—Ensign D. Campbell, from the 88th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Jennings, deceased; 2d Sept. do.

7th Foot.—Lieut. A. Gray, from 35d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice J. Guthrie, who exchanges; 14th Sept. do.

15th Foot.—L. Macquarrie, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Campbell, promoted; 23d Sept. do.

28th Oct.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

10th Light Drag.—Lieut. J. Cathcart to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice T. Paterson, promoted; 23d June 1799.

Captain Lieut. J. Kennedy to be Captain of a Troop, vice Montcath, deceased; do.

Lieut. R. Lisle to be Captain Lieut. without purchase, vice J. Kennedy, promoted; do.

Cornet P. Bailey to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lisle, promoted; do.

Cornet H. Mason to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice J. Cathcart, promoted; do.

A. Giel, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice H. Mason, promoted; 23th May do.

Lieut. J. C. Ridout, from the 88th Foot, to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Bailey promoted; 23d June do.

Cornet J. Crooks to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice H. Mason, who abides by his Commission in the Service of the Hon. East India Company, he receiving from Cornet J. Crooks the regulated difference between Cornet and Lieutenant, which was paid by him on his promotion; 9th Sept. do.

12th Foot.—J. Fogarty, Gent. to be Ensign,

Ensign, by purchase, vice J. Rift, promoted; 10th Aug. 1799.

86th Foot.—G. C. D'Aguilar, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice J. Frazer, promoted in the 88th Foot; 24th Sept. 1799.

88th Foot.—Ensign J. Frazer, from the 86th Reg. to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice J. C. Ridout, removed to the 19th Light Drag.; do.

15th Nov.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

19th Light Drag.—Lieut. A. Brabazon to be Captain of a Troop by purchase, vice Maxwell, promoted; this appointment in the Secretary of War's Letter of 16th March last being altered to this date; 2d July 1797.

Cornet E. Dawall to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Brabazon, do.

12th Foot.—Ensign T. W. Edwards to be Lieut. vice Cassidy, deceased, do.

E. Nevell, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Edwards, 2d July 1799.

T. T. Morgan, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Falls, promoted; 4th June.

33d Foot.—Lieut. J. Chetwood to be Captain, by purchase, vice Deverell, who retires; 23d April 1798.

Ensign J. Paul to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Davis, who retires; 22d Feb.

Ensign A. Campbell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Chetwood; 23d April.

Ensign S. Freill from the 76th Foot to be Ensign, vice Lieut. Aubin, who exchanges; 30th do.

J. Waken, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice G. Gaff, sen. promoted; 29th July.

73d Foot.—T. Gells, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase; 3d May.

74th Foot.— ———— Armstrong, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hay, appointed to the 18th Foot; 20th Jan.

75th Foot.—Capt. Lieut. C. Macrae to be Captain, vice Mackenzie, deceased; 2d Feb.

Lieut. C. Hayes to be Captain-Lieut. without purchase, vice Macrae, ditto.

Ensign S. Eagle from the 74th Foot to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Keirman, who retires; 10th May.

Ensign W. Taylor from the 19th Foot to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hayes; 11th do.

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76th Foot.—Ensign R. Frith to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Campbell, promoted in the 86th Foot; 25th May.

Ensign F. W. S. Aubin from the 33d Foot to be Ensign, vice Freill, who exchanges; 30th April.

Serjeant-Major J. Gauc to be Quarter-Master, vice Cameron, resigned; 25th July.

77th Foot.—To be Assistant Surgeons. C. Dakers, Gent. vice Grieve, promoted; 27th April.

J. Easton, Gent. vice Anderson, resigned; 12th May.

78th Foot.—Ensign A. Young to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Christie promoted in 82d Foot; 1st April.

G. R. Munro, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Young; 1st July 1797.

80th Foot.—Ensign T. Douglas to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Delany, who retires; 15th June 1798.

— Dick, Gent. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Blakfield, deceased; 15th May.

Brevet.—Officers of the Hon. East India Company, who, from their standing in their Army, and pursuant to the late Regulations, are to take Rank by Brevet in his Majesty's Army in the East Indies only, as follows:

Capt. J. Taylor to be Major; date of Commission 26th Jan. 1797.

To be Captains.—Lieut. T. Burrows, J. Geckie, B. Delmonte, and W. Sherriff; date of Commissions 7th Jan. 1796.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Mr. A. Bartollay to be Commissary of Musters to the King's Troops, serving on the Island of Ceylon, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

20th Dec.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

27th Reg. Light Drag.—Cornet J. Hayes to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice W. Brooks, who retires; 1st Nov. 1799.

Ensign W. H. Wallis, from the 74th Foot, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice J. Hayes, promoted; do.

12th Foot.—T. S. Cleaveland, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice S. Cleaveland, who declines, being appointed a Cadet in the service of the Hon. the East India Company; do.

51st Reg.—Lieut. A. Moore, from the

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the 72d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice J. Warrington, who exchanges; do.

73d Reg.—Lieut. J. Warrington, from the 51st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice A. Moore, who exchanges; do.

74th Reg.—Ensign G. Langlands, from the 34th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice T. W. Edward, deceased; 9th Nov.

78th Reg.—Ensign Stephens, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice S. H. Todd, who retires, being appointed a Cadet in the service of the Hon. the East India Company; 1st Dec.

80th Reg.—R. Alison, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice G. Langlands, promoted in 74th Foot; 24th Nov. 1799.

The Supernumerary Lieut. in the 84th Reg. is brought on the establishment by the death of Lieutenant W. Maughan; 5th Nov. 1799.

It being notified to the Commander in Chief of India, that the promotions of Capt. Lieut. W. O'Brien, from the 12th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, and of Lieut. T. Howard, from the 80th Foot, to be Captain Lieut. without purchase, in the 72d Reg., have not been confirmed by his Majesty, it is directed that those Officers do return to and resume the situations they formerly held in those corps; and Lieut. L. C. Hooke, who was removed from the 50d to the 56th Reg. in succession to Lieut. Howard, is therefore ordered to proceed to England to join his former corps.

The Commander in Chief, in order to remedy as far as he can the inconveniences that would result to the Service and to the Officers concerned, from annulling the different promotions and appointments which have taken place in the 12th, 73d, and 74th Regiments, subsequent to the removal of Captain Lieut. W. O'Brien from the 12th to the 72d Reg., is pleased to make the following arrangement.

12th Foot.—Capt. Lieut. W. O'Brien to be considered as a Supernumerary Captain, in the room of Capt. J. Allen, deceased; 9th April 1799.

The Promotion of Lieut. W. Macpherson from the 73d Reg. to be Captain Lieut. in the 12th, and that of Ensign W. Williams from the 74th, to be Lieut. in the 73d, vice Macpherson, together with the appointment of Mr. J. Moore to be an Ensign in the 74th Reg. vice W. Williams, all without purchase, is to be considered as taking effect until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

26th Dec.

The Commander in Chief has been

pleased to make the following Appointments, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

12th Reg.—E. Morgan, Gent. to be an Assistant Surgeon, without purchase, vice H. Gill, resigned; 1st Nov. 1799.

78th Reg.—J. Linkin, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice G. T. D'Aguilar, who retires, being appointed a Cadet in the service of the Hon. East India Company; 2d Dec. 1799.

3d Jan. 1800.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

74th Foot.—W. Robertson, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice J. Armstrong, promoted in 77th Foot; 26th Nov. 1799.

77th Foot.—Ensign J. Armstrong, from 4th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice A. Kirwood, deceased; 9th Nov. 1799.

Scotch Brigade.—Ensign W. Spind to be Lieutenant, vice R. Grant, deceased; 23d Oct. 1798.

Ensign W. A. Irwin, from the 3d Reg. to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice J. Allen, promoted; 14th Nov. 1799.

19th Jan.

12th Foot.—Lieut. J. Armstrong, from 7th Reg. to be Lieutenant, vice H. De la Doupe, who exchanges; 20th Jan. 1800.

29th Jan.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

10th Foot.—Lieut. J. Armstrong from the 77th Reg. to be Lieutenant, vice H. De la Doupe, who exchanges; 20th Jan. 1800.

73d Reg.—J. Mackod, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice G. Groll, promoted; 24th Dec. 1799.

W. M'Innes, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice J. Georges, promoted; 3d Jan. 1800.

S. Hathway, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice J. Paul promoted; 7th Jan.

75th Reg.—S. La Clerc, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice E. Munton promoted; 4th do.

77th Reg.—Lieut. H. De la Doupe from the 12th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice J. Armstrong, who exchanges; 20th do.

8th

80th Reg.—Ensign A. C. Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice T. Douglas, deceased; 12th Dec. 1799.

J. Jennings, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice A. C. Campbell promoted; do.

84th Reg.—Assistant Surgeon J. Wilburns from the 86th Foot to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Hay, deceased; 1st Nov.

— Hall, Gent. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice G. Sinclair, deceased; 5th do.

7th Feb.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

73d Reg.—Capt. Lieut. J. Campbell, from the Scotch Brigade, to be Captain Lieut. vice A. Gore, who exchanges; 13th Jan. 1800.

L. Owen, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice B. St. John, who resigns; 22d Dec. 1799.

77th Reg.—Ensign H. Fletcher to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Brevet Captain Lieut. P. Anstauth, who retires; 19th Dec. 1799.

Scotch Brigade.—Hon. Captain G. Cochrane, from the 77th Reg. to be Major, by purchase, vice D. Drummond, who retires; 19th Jan. 1800.

Capt. Lieut. A. Gore, from the 73d Foot, to be Captain Lieut. vice J. Campbell, who exchanges; 13th Jan. 1800.

20th Feb.

Lieut. B. Bradshaw, of 80th Reg. to be Major of Brigade to his Majesty's Troops serving under the Presidency of Bengal, vice Capt. Sir G. Leith, who resigns; 1st Feb. 1800.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

25th Light Dragg.—Lieut. J. Vernon, from the 51st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice D. Perring, who exchanges; 1st Feb. 1800.

19th Foot.—Lieut. J. Kerr to be Adjutant, without purchase, vice T. A. Kennedy, who resigns; 18th Jan. 1800.

51st Foot.—Lieut. D. Perring, from the 25th Reg. Light Dragg. to be Lieut. vice J. Vernon, who exchanges; 1st Feb. 1800.

73d Foot.—Ensign J. M. Jackson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice J. Todd, promoted; 4th Jan. 1800.

It having been represented to the Commander in Chief, that the Rev. Mr. Clarke has officiated as Chaplain to his Majesty's 33d and 73d Regiments; the General is pleased to authorize his continuing to act in that capacity with those corps, and to draw the allowance of seven shillings per day, as specified by his Majesty's warrant of the 23d Sept. 1796, during the time he shall reside in, and perform the duties of Chaplain, to any two Regiments stationed in the garrison of Seringapatam.

19th March.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

27th Light Dragg.—Quarter-Master V. Beady to be Adjutant, without purchase, vice R. Covell, who resigns; 7th March 1800.

33d Reg.—Serjeant-Major R. Turton to be Ensign by purchase, vice J. Warren promoted; 24th Feb.

73d Foot.—Ensign A. Morris to be Lieutenant, vice G. Leith, deceased; 23d Feb.

H. Glenishorne, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Morris, promoted, do.

77th Foot.—W. Moore, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice A. W. Campbell, promoted; 28th Feb.

75th Foot.—Lieut. A. McNeil from the Scotch Brigade to be Lieutenant, vice R. Wimbleton, who exchanges; 22d Feb.

88th Foot.—T. Rogers, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice — Haulon; 21st Dec. 1799.

Scotch Brigade.—Lieut. R. Wimbleton, from the 75th Regiment, to be Lieut. vice Archibald McNeil, who exchanges; 22d Feb. 1800.

BENGAL.

*The Hon. COMPANY'S ARMY.*CALCUTTA, 1st July 1799.

MAJOR J. Darby, to be appointed Adjutant-General from this date, with the official rank of Lieut. Col.

Captain W. Sandes is nominated to act as Adjutant-General, until the arrival at the Presidency of Lieut. Col. Darby, and to receive charge of office from Lieut. Col. Scott.

20th July.

Mr. A. Wallace to be Assistant Surgeon on this Estab. from 23^d inst.

Mr. F. Crulco to be ditto, ditto.

24th Sept.

The under-mentioned Casts are admitted to the service, in conformity to the resolutions of the 27th ult.—Date of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

—Manners, of Inf. certif. dated 13th Feb. 1799.

F. Dixon, of Inf. cert. dat. 13th Feb. 1799.

A. S. Meredith, ditto, 21st ditto.

W. G. Patrickson, ditto, 28th ditto.

C. B. Boiloufe, of Cav. ditto.

R. Hampton, of Inf. 15th March.

D. E. F. Blackeney, ditto, 1st ditto.

W. Sweetenham, of Cav. 2^d ditto.

J. Caulfield, ditto, 12th ditto.

L. Davidson, of Inf. 13th ditto.

D. Kyan, ditto, 15th ditto.

L. Grant, ditto, 17th ditto.

—Abushnout, ditto, 18th ditto.

J. Blackeney, ditto, 19th ditto.

S. Blanchard, ditto, 20th ditto.

1st Oct.

Capt. H. White, to be Fort Adjutant of Fort William, in the room of Capt. Davies, deceased.

4th Oct.

Lieut. A. Dunn to be Adjutant of the Artillery on the Coast, vice Drummond, resigned.

Mr. Upjohn to be Junior Assistant in the Surveyor-General's Office, vice Haywood, deceased.

6th Oct.

Capt. J. Burnett, Interpreter to Courts Martial, is appointed to the charge of the families and people belonging to the Marine Battalion.

15th Oct.

Lieut. Fireworker J. Ahmuty to be Lieut. from Sept. 6, 1799, vice R. Douglas, deceased.

Mr. H. Billington, Cadet of Infantry, to be Ensign. Date of rank to be hereafter adjusted.

Mr. P. Dunbar, Cadet of Cavalry, to be Ensign under the rules laid down in Min. of Council, 27th Aug. 1799.

24th Oct.

Lieut. M. Allister is removed from 1st Comp. 2^d Batt. to 3^d Comp. 3^d Batt. of Artillery.

Lieut. Fireworker R. Monsel, removed from 1st Comp. 2^d Batt. to 5th Comp. 5th Batt. of Artillery.

Lieut. Fireworker S. Hay, removed from 1st to 3^d Comp. 3^d Batt. of Artillery.

Lieut. Raban, removed from 4th to 5th Comp. 2^d Batt. of Artillery.

Lieut. W. Feale, removed from 3^d to 4th Comp. 2^d Batt. of Artillery.

The above removals to take place from 1st of November 1799.

Lieut. Sealy, removed from 2^d Comp. 1st Batt. to 5th Comp. 2^d Batt. of Artillery, in the room of Lieut. R. Douglas, deceased.

Lieut. J. Ahmuty, promoted 15th instant, is posted to 2^d Comp. 1st Batt. in the room of Lieut. C. Sealy.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Fireworker Brooke, comes on the effective strength in the room of Lieut. Ahmuty promoted, and is posted to the 2^d Comp. 3^d Batt. of Artillery.

25th Oct.

Ensign G. Birch, promoted 22^d instant, is ordered to do duty with the 1st Batt. 10th Native Reg.

Lieut. Col. W. Scott, removed from the 1st Batt. 10th Native Reg. to 2^d Batt. of the 13th.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Palmer, removed from the 2^d Batt. 13th Native Reg. to 1st Batt. 12th Reg. in the room of Lieut. Col. Scott.

31st Oct.

Capt. Salmond to be Military Secretary to the Right Hon. the Governor-General, in the room of Lieut. Col. Kirkpatrick, and Lieut. Col. Kirkpatrick to be

be one of his Lordship's Honorary Aids-de-camp.
Ensigns W. Patrickson and C. Poole to be Lieutenants; the dates of their rank to be adjusted hereafter.

7th Nov.

The under-mentioned Cadets having produced certificates which they held in his Majesty's service, resolved that they be allowed the usual precedence of rank, according to the date of their respective Commissions.

L. Davidson, Lieut. in the 22d (or Che-
shire) Reg. of Foot; date of Com. 6th
April 1797.

S. Reid, Ensign in the 2d Batt. 2d Reg.
Royal Edinburgh Volunteers; date
20th June 1797.

A. F. Meredith, Ensign in the Loyal
Durham Reg. of Fencible Infantry,
date 31st July 1798.

H. Bille, Lieut. in the 1st (or
South Hampshire of Gloucester) Militia;
date 25th August 1798.

N. Revell, Ensign in the Royal
Edinburgh Reg. of Volunteers; date
20th Dec. 1798.

A. Stuart, Lieut. in the 2d (or Strathern
Highlanders) Reg. of Perthshire bri-
gade; date 14th August 1799.

Mr. J. Campbell, who was admitted
into the service, and promoted to the
rank of Ensign, 2d Sept. 1799, having
made an affidavit that he held a commis-
sion in Europe—Resolved in consequence
that Mr. Campbell be allowed to rank
next to and below those Cadets of the re-
giment with himself, who have produced
or shall hereafter produce commissions,
which they held in his Majesty's service.

The under-mentioned Cadets of In-
fantry having arrived at this Presidency,
and produced certificates of their respec-
tive appointments of Cadets for Bengal,
resolved, that they be admitted accord-
ingly, and promoted to the rank of En-
signs, the date of rank to be hereafter ad-
justed.

Mr. Nesbit, cert. dated 21st March 1799.

— J. Delamaine, 6th April do.

— H. Barnes, 24th April do.

— R. C. A. Watson, 24th do. do.

— L. Patman, 31st May do.

Mr. S. G. Evans having arrived at this
Presidency, and produced a counterpart
covenant of his appointment of Assistant
Surgeon for Bengal—Resolved, that he
be admitted to the service accordingly.

19th Nov.

Lieut. Col. Kirkpatrick to be in the ca-

capacity of Private Secretary to the Right
Hon. the Governor General, during
the absence of the Hon. Mr. Wellesley
upon the Public Service, and Lieut.
Sydenham to assist Lieut. Col. Kirk-
patrick.

26th Nov.

Resolved; that the following Promo-
tions take place in the Infantry on this
Establishment, viz.

Capt. Lieut. A. Grant to be Captain
of a Company, vice Manley, deceased;
2d Feb. 1799.

Lieut. J. Harding to be Capt. Lieut.
vice Grant, promoted; do.

Capt. Lieut. T. Cape to be Captain
of a Company, vice Thomson, deceas-
ed; 7th March 1799.

Lieut. R. J. Gorman to be Captain
Lieut. vice Cape, promoted; do.

Capt. Lieut. D. Bruce to be Captain
of a Company, vice Sholl, deceased;
do.

Lieut. G. Llewellyne to be Captain
Lieut. vice Bruce, promoted; do.

Capt. Lieut. W. Williams to be Cap-
tain of a Company, vice Gilkie, deceas-
ed; 18th do.

Lieut. W. Rowney to be Captain
Lieut. vice Williams, promoted; do.

Capt. Lieut. J. Duff to be Captain
of a Company, vice Means, deceased;
22d April.

Lieut. G. Gibbons to be Captain
Lieut. vice Duff, promoted; do.

Captain H. Fridge to be Major, vice
Rouney, promoted; 28th June 1799.

Capt. Lieut. J. Douglas to be Cap-
tain of a Company, vice Fridge, pro-
moted; do.

Lieut. R. Lewis to be Captain Lieut.
vice Douglas, promoted; do.

Names of the Lieutenants promoted
from the 8th Jan. 1798, to the rank of
Captains by Brevet, by the Hon. Court
of Directors, in the 66th paragraph of
their General Letter of the 29th May.

In India.—P. Littlejohn, G. Eagle, I.
Hook, A. D. Monteah, J. Macgrath,
M. Macnamara, F. Daffon, R. Lam-
bert, J. Craig, A. Frazer, F. Corfield,
C. C. Willson, R. Berry, A. Adams,
W. E. Leedlester, R. Spottiswood,
W. Burke, J. Wallace, J. Jollie, J.
M. Stewart, F. R. Muller, W. A.
Thompson, T. W. Howard, R.
Armstrong, J. Cunningham, J. Fletcher,
J. Wright, W. Storock, J. Ander-
son, W. Pryor, L. B. Morris, J.
Patton, W. Moites, T. Macan, F.
Drummond, J. Irvin, J. Hunt, U.
+ G 3 Yule,

Yolo, G. Hickam, D. H. Dalton, A. Campbell, G. Capeland, R. Duff, A. Maxwell, R. Stephenson, R. Carruthers, J. Miller, T. Ramsay, N. Cumberland, R. Skirving, H. Jacques, A. Greene, M. McLeod, J. Grant, D. Robertson, J. M. Johnston, W. Campbell.

Artillery.—G. Rabon, C. Gale, R. Tullach, D. Maclean, T. Dowell, J. D. Sherwood, T. Hill, G. Fuller, G. Miffo, E. W. Butler, J. Taylor, W. Wade, E. Macallister, C. Brown, H. Green, W. Hopper, R. Humphreys, A. Dore, A. McLeod, J. Pennington, R. Brown, R. H. Scott, R. Bell, W. Winbolt, A. N. Mathew, F. Maynard.

Cavalry.—H. Ross, R. G. Jackson.

Engineers.—J. Mount, J. McDonald, T. Preston, J. T. Plant, T. Wood, J. Stokoe, T. Anbury.

The under-mentioned Cadets having arrived at this Presidency, and produced Certificates of their respective Appointments, ordered that they be admitted to the service accordingly, and promoted to the rank of Ensigns, the date of their ranks to be hereafter adjusted.

T. Clark, Cadet of Inf.	8th Ap. 1799.
R. Begbie, do.	10th do.
T. Martin, do. of Cav.	11th do.
E. Brodie, do. of Inf.	21st do.
W. H. Wood, do.	23rd do.
H. I. J. R. Wilton, do.	25th do.
A. Maxton, do.	25th do.
J. Ferguson, do.	25th do.
J. M. Innis, do.	26th do.
A. McQuinn, do.	26th do.
G. Bridge, do.	26th do.
W. H. Carrington, do.	26th do.
J. Truscott, do.	27th do.
S. Williams, do.	27th do.
J. Siverton, do.	16th May do.
N. Manley, do.	17th do.
C. F. Stewart, do.	17th do.
J. Lumfden, do.	28th do.
W. Swinton, do.	28th do.

Resolved, in consequence of Major Sir J. Kennerly, Bart. having resigned the service, that the under-mentioned Officers be promoted in the 1st Batt. 5th Native Reg.

Capt. J. Williams to be Major, from 12th Nov. 1799, vice Sir J. Kennerly, resigned.

Capt. Lieut. R. Willoughby, to be Captain of a Company, from ditto, vice Williams, promoted.

Brevet Capt. and Lieut. J. Hickland to be Capt. Lieut. from ditto, vice Willoughby, promoted.

26th Nov.

It having been determined by the resolutions of Council of the 9th of October 1797, that the regimental arrangement, as far as relates to the Messrs. John Graham, is subjected to revision, upon farther information from the Hon. the Court of Directors, and till that shall be received the Commissions of both will be withheld; and as it appears by the 156th paragraph of the Hon. Court's letter of the 29th May 1799, that Mr. John Graham of Infantry, who came to India on the Melville Castle, is to rank above Mr. John Graham of Cavalry, the former is consequently to rank as Ensign of Infantry from the 25th of October 1796, and the latter is to rank as Cornet of Cavalry from the 4th Dec. 1796, and Commissions are to be prepared for them accordingly.

Lieut. John Graham will in consequence take rank in the 6th Native Regiment, immediately above Lieut. William Gill, and Cornet John Graham will rank in the 3d Regiment of Cavalry, immediately below Cornet Charles Sturt.

In conformity to the resolutions of Council of the 26th of November 1798, Cornet Charles Rider is to rank in the 3d Regiment of Cavalry immediately above Cornet St. Baileau, as the former has precedence of the latter on the Hon. Court's List of Cadets for 1797.

Captain Plumer of the 2d Native Regiment, was appointed to that rank in the regiment, from the 3d of August 1799, vice Cox deceased. Captain Walter Hawkes, who is in the same Regiment and junior to Captain Plumer, has had rank assigned him as Captain of a Company, from the 31st of July 1799, in consequence of Officers retiring from the service in Europe, by which he supercedes Capt. Plumer in the Regiment.

Capt. Plumer is to have the rank of Captain of a Company, from 31st July 1799, by which means he will regain his proper situation in the corps.

23th Nov.

5th Native Regiment.—Capt. Lieut. J. Hickland to be Captain of a Company from the 17th inst. vice Clayton, deceased.

Brevet Capt. and Lieut. R. Mordell, to be Capt. Lieut. from do. vice Hickland, promoted.

2d Jan. 1800.

The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Major-General W. Popham (who was appointed Dec. 14, 1798, temporarily

ally to the Staff and to the Command of the Bengal troops on the Coast to fill the vacancy in the Staff of this Establishment occasioned by the death of Major-General J. Enikmet.

— — — 3d Jan. 1800.

The under-mentioned Cadets from Europe are appointed Ensigns for this Establishment. Dates of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

1799.	
L. Lander, Inf.	cent. 28th March
T. D. Saut, Cav.	do. 9th April
J. Oliphant, Inf.	do. 9th May
G. Coomra-hun, Inf.	do. 15th May
A. R. Mahud, Inf.	do. do.
G. B. Nanta, Inf.	do. 16th May
W. C. Fairbairn, Inf.	do. do.
J. Macartney, Inf.	do. 17th May
J. Patterson, Inf.	do. 21st May
J. Varner, Cav.	do. 22d May
A. H. E. Jackson, Inf.	do. 23d May
J. Stuart, Inf.	do. 31st May
J. Hunter, Inf.	do. 13th June.

7th Jan.

6th Native Regiment.—Capt. Lieut. A. Morrison to be Captain of a Company from the 2d Jan. 1800, vice Wroughton, resigned.

Brevet Captain and Lieut. J. Hodgson to be Capt. Lieut. from the 1st Jan. 1800, vice Morrison, promoted.

The under-mentioned Cadets for this Establishment having produced their commissions which they had in his Majesty's service, the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the usual precedence of rank in the list of Cadets for the future shall be granted them.

J. Stewart, Lieut. in the Sutherland Reg. of Fencible Infantry, his Commission dated 23d May 1796.

G. Brigade in the Reg. of Somersetshire Militia, 10th Sep. 1797.

I. Clarke, Lieut. in the 2d Batt. of Shropshire Reg. of Militia; 21st May 1798.

A. Mextane, Lieut. of a Comp. 9th Reg. of Militia of Scotland; 24th June 1798.

J. McCartney, 2d Lieut. Arrian Militia; 21st Oct. 1798.

J. Verney, Ensign in the Royal Tyrone Reg. of Militia; 27th May 1799.

H. J. Roberts, Ensign in the Milford-Militia Volunteers; 24th May 1798.

G. Cunningham, Ensign in the Sutherland Regiment of Fencible Infantry; 29th June 1799.

J. McInnis, Ensign in the Stratfey Fencible Infantry; 19th Sept. 1798.

J. Delsham, Ensign in the Royal Reg. of Militia of Tower Hamlets; 29th July 1798.

P. Cochrane, Ensign in the Bedfordshire Militia; 11th June 1798.

Mr. J. Hunter, 2d Lieut. Cadet of this Establishment having made an affidavit that he was appointed a Lieut. Capt. in the 2d battalion Cheshire Militia, and that he served and ruled men for the last regt. from the 18 July 1797, to the end of Jan. 1799, Mr. Hunter is to be considered as having been Lieutenant from the 18 July 1797, and is in consequence entitled to the usual precedence of rank on the list of Cadets.

Mr. A. Hamilton, having made an affidavit that he was appointed a Cadet by the Hon. Court of Directors for Bengal, but that he lost his certificate during his passage to India, on board of the ship *Asia*, and having also produced an order from the Committee of Shipping at the India-house, directing the Commander of the *Asia*, to receive him on board that ship as a Cadet for Bengal, the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, is pleased to direct that Mr. Hamilton shall be admitted to the service accordingly, and promoted to the rank of Ensign conformably to the resolutions of the 27th August last—the date of his rank to be adjusted hereafter.

9th January.

The undermentioned Cadets, having furnished certificates of their respective appointments for Bengal, the Rt. Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that they be promoted to the service accordingly, and promoted to the rank of Ensigns, agreeably to the resolutions of the 27th of August last; the dates of their rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Mr. J. Bryant, Cadet of Inf. certificate dated 1st May, 1798.

Mr. S. Frazer, 7th dato.

Mr. W. Turner, 12th dato.

Serj. R. Brown is appointed a Conductor of Ordnance from this date, in the room of Conductor Shipway, deceased.

2d Jan.

Mr. W. Ruffel, Hospital Mace of the General Hospital, at the Presidency, to be Assistant Surgeon to the Garrison of Fort William, in the room of Mr. T. Lyon.

The Right Hon. the Governor General

ral in Council, is pleased to direct that the usual precedence of rank on the list of Cadets, be given to the under-mentioned Gentlemen, (who have already been admitted into the service, and promoted to the rank of Ensigns,) in consequence of their having been officers in his Majesty's service.

Mr. W. Turner held a Commission of Lieutenant in the Northamptonshire Militia, dated 28th of March 1799.

Mr. S. Frazer held a Commission of 2d Lieutenant in the Forres Company of Elgin Volunteers, 19th July 1797.

J. Campbell, who was promoted to the rank of Ensign by the Minutes of Council of the 3d Sept. last, held a Commission of Ensign in the Loyal Fencible Infantry, dated 25th of Oct. 1794.

G. T. D'Aguilar, appointed by the Commander in Chief in India, an Ensign in the 78th Regt. to rank from the 30th of August 1798.

Lieut. H. Todd, appointed by the Commander in Chief in India, an Ensign in the 78th Regt. to rank from the 15th of October 1798.

30th Jan.

Capt. Lieut. J. Hodgson is appointed Adjutant and Quarter-Master to the 6th Native Regt. vice Morriton, promoted.

11th Feb.

Capt. H. V. White to be Aid-de-Camp to the Right Hon. the Governor General, in the room of Major W. B. Davies, deceased.

Mr. J. Hall to be Acting Paymaster of the Artillery Garrison and Ordnance, and Paymaster of the Company's Allowances to the King's Troops, in the room of Mr. Pany.

The Hon. C. J. Greville, of his Majesty's 10th Regt. of Foot, to be Aid-de-Camp to the Right Hon. the Governor General, in the room of Sir G. Leith,

Bart. appointed Lieut. Governor of Prince of Wales's Island.

13th Feb.

14th Regt. Native Inf.—Capt. W. M'Culloch to be Major, 1st Batt. from 8th inf. vice Gillanders, deceased.

Capt. Lieut. J. L. Richardson to be Capt. of a Company, 2d Batt. from ditto, vice M'Culloch, promoted.

Brevet Capt. and Lieut. J. Martin to be Capt. Lieut. 1st Batt. from ditto, vice Richardson, promoted.

27th Feb.

The under-mentioned Cadets of Infantry having arrived at this Presidency, with certificates of their respective Appointments for Bengal, they are accordingly admitted to the service, and promoted to the rank of Ensigns.—Dates of their rank will be adjusted hereafter.

W. Forrest,	cert. dat.	28th Mar. 1799,
H. Frith,	ditto	4th May
C. Whitfield,	ditto	6th ditto.
J. Bell,	ditto	7th ditto.
B. Roope,	ditto	8th ditto.
W. Macpherson,	ditto	9th ditto.
W. Henby,	ditto	9th ditto.
W. Menzies,	ditto	10th ditto.
J. Simpson,	ditto	30th ditto.
H. Libb,	ditto	30th ditto.
A. Tod,	ditto	15th June.

Mr. A. Aberdeen, Conductor of Ordnance, is appointed a Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, from this date, in the room of Deputy Commissary Burnett, gone to Europe.

28th Feb.

Capt. Gale, Deputy Commissary, is appointed to the charge of the Magazine at Dinapore, in the room of Deputy Commissary Burnett.

Dep. Commissary Aberdeen is appointed to the Expence Magazine, in the room of Capt. Gale, removed.

MADRAS.

The Hon. COMPANY'S ARMY.

Fort St. George, 31st May 1799.
The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, has been pleased to appoint

Lieut. Col. B. Clofe, Adjutant General, and Major A. Allan, Deputy Quarter Master General, of the Madras

dras Esab. to be his Lordship's honorary Aids-de-Camp.

4th June.

The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, has been pleased to appoint Lieut. W. G. Harris, to be his Lordship's honorary Aid de-Camp.

Lieut. Col. B. Cloie, to be Resident at the Court of his Highness the Rajah of Mysore.

25th June.

The Right Hon. the Governor General has been pleased to make the following Promotions :

Capt. J. Munro to be Major, vice McDonald deceased ; date of rank 20th June 1799.

Capt. Lieut. W. R. Radcliffe to be Captain of a Company, vice Munro promoted, ditto.

Lieut. J. Molloy to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Radcliffe promoted ; ditto.

Supernumerary Fireworkers, C. Griffiths and W. G. Pearce, brought on the effective list, vice Weldon and Taylor promoted ; date to be settled hereafter.

Lieut. J. Grant of the 2d Batt. 7th Regt. is transferred from the Infantry to the Cavalry, and admitted as a Cornet the 9th May, to do duty with the Body Guard.

10th July.

Lieut. J. Prendergast to be Adjutant and Quarter Master to the 12th Regt. of Native Inf. vice Macpherson.

17th July.

Lieut. A. Manin, appointed Adjutant to the 2d Batt. 14th Regt. Native Inf. vice Bayle, removed to the Cavalry.

24th July.

Lieut. T. Longan to be Post Adjutant of Ganjam, vice Cury promoted.

7th Aug.

In consequence of advices received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, that the following Officers have retired from the Service, viz.

Lieut. Col. W. Flint ; Lieut. Col. G. Waight ; Lieut. Col. J. Little, and Capt. M. Macalister.

Their Names are to be struck off the List of the Army, and the following Promotions are to take place ;

Major E. Tolfrey to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Flint retired ; date of Rank 31st July 1799.

Major S. Jeanneret to be Lieutenant Col. vice Waight retired ; ditto.

Major J. Chalmers to be Lieutenant Col. vice Little retired ; ditto.

Capt. J. Innes, jun. to be Major, vice Tolfrey promoted ; ditto.

Capt. C. Macaulay to be Major, vice Jeanneret promoted ; ditto.

Capt. J. Kennett to be Major, vice Chalmers promoted ; ditto.

Capt. Lieut. W. P. Gou to be Captain of a Company, vice Macalister retired ; ditto.

Capt. Lieut. P. S. Cresswell to be Captain of a Company, vice Innes promoted ; ditto.

Capt. Lieut. W. King to be Captain of a Company, vice Macaulay promoted ; ditto.

Capt. Lieut. T. K. Crewe, to be Captain of a Company, vice Kennett promoted ; ditto.

Lieut. P. Bose to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Pichon promoted ; ditto.

Lieut. A. McDowall to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Crayth promoted ; ditto.

Lieut. C. Armstrong to be Captain Lieutenant, vice King promoted ; ditto.

Lieut. R. Fletcher to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Crewe promoted ; ditto.

The following Officers having been permitted by the Honourable the Court of Directors to return to their duty, are accordingly admitted with their Rank on the Establishment :

Major General R. Tolson ; Colonel D. Barr ; Captain D. M. Holford, and Captain E. Bachelor.

The following Gentlemen having produced certificates of their appointment to be Gentlemen Cadets, are admitted as Ensigns on the Establishment, date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.—E. Hay, R. Foster, W. C. Fraser, J. Jolly, W. Hopkins, H. G. A. Taylor, E. Chitty, W. Monteath, J. W. Whyte, T. Smyth, C. Stewart, J. B. Wainhouse, C. T. Hutton, R. Phillips, H. H. Pepper, R. Hughes, G. J. Pepper, H. Dalrymple, G. Birch, J. Remington, H. Townsend, P. Wood, J. Edmonds, R. C. Turner, Inf. of the Season 1796. E. W. Snow, ditto of the Season 1797.

The following gentlemen having produced certificates of their appointment to

be Gentlemen Cadets in the corps of cavalry, are admitted accordingly.

Cavalry.—A. M. Bamby, R. Bell, G. Dade, E. L. Smythe, R. Jones, D. Forbes.

Major F. Capper is appointed to command at Pulicat, vice Godfrey resigned.

Ensign E. Fraser, acting practitioner in the Corps of Engineers, is permitted to resume his rank in the Infantry Establishment.

Lieut. G. F. Gericke to be Adjutant to the Masulipatam Battalion, vice Longman removed.

Lieut. G. A. Muat to be Adjutant to the 3d extra Battalion, vice Gericke.

Ensign G. Read to be Lieutenant, to complete the Establishment, date of Rank to be settled hereafter.

Mr. Surgeon Mackay of the 9d Batt. 5th Regt. Native Inf. to attend the European prisoners in the garrison of Ryacoah, and to draw the usual allowance.

26th Aug.

The Right Hon. the Governor General

which his Lordship considers authentic, of the death of Major General Prendergast, on the 8th February last, his Lordship is pleased to order that the following Promotions shall take place.

Lieut. Col. A. Brown to be Colonel, and to command the 7th Regt. of Native Infantry, vice Prendergast deceased; date of rank 31st July 1799.

Major E. Ferguson to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Brown promoted; ditto.

Capt. J. G. Hill to be Major, vice Ferguson promoted; ditto.

Capt. Lieut. O. Grace to be Captain of a Company, vice Hill promoted; ditto.

Lieut. G. Foote to be Capt. Lieut. vice Grace promoted; ditto.

The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Commander in Chief in camp, viz.

Lieut. J. R. McDonald to be Adjutant and Quarter Master to the 7th Regt. Native Inf. vice Grant.

Lieut. A. Macintosh to be Adjutant to the 9d Batt. 11th Regt. Native Inf. vice McDonald.

Lieut. C. Rand to be Post Master to the Army, vice Capt. Rand resigned.

Capt. A. Macpherson to be Major of Brigade to the Detachment under the command of Col. Pater.

Serjeant Major Potts to be a Conductor of the Ordnance under the Commissary General of Stores, from the 1st March 1799, and to draw pay from that period.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order that the following Promotions shall be made to complete the Establishment, viz.

Ensigns.—R. C. Turner; H. H. Pepper, Cadet of 1797; W. Snow, Cadet of 1797; E. Hay, R. Foster, W. C. Fraser, J. Jolly, W. Hawkins, H. G. A. Taylor, F. Chitty, W. Montcash, J. W. White, T. Smith, C. Stewart, J. B. Wainhouse, C. T. Hutton, R. Phillips, R. Hughes, G. J. Pepper, H. Dalrymple, G. Birch, J. Rimmington, H. Townsend, P. Wood, J. Edmonds, to be Lieutenants.

1st Sept.

The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council having appointed Captain J. Malcolm to be Envoy from the Governor General in Council at Fort St. George, to the Court of Persia, has been further pleased to make the following Appointments to be attached to Capt. Malcolm.

Capt. W. Campbell, of Bengal Estab. to be First Assistant.

Lieut. C. Pasley to be Second Assistant.

Capt. P. Walker of the Cavalry, to command the Escort.

Lieut. J. Colebrooke to be second in command of the Escort.

4th Sept.

Lieut. Col. Clofe having been appointed Resident in Myfore, is permitted to resign the Office of Adjutant General of the Army.

Lieut. Col. Agnew to be Adjutant General of the Army, vice Clofe.

Capt. R. Turing to be Deputy Adjutant General, with the Rank of Major, vice Agnew, promoted.

Major A. Gibbings to be Deputy Quarter Master Gen. vice Allan, resigned.

11th Sept.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that Mr. A. Anderson, head Surgeon with the Army, be permitted to draw the allowance formerly granted by Government to Mr. Conolly, as Surgeon to the Staff, from the date of that Gentleman's quitting the Army.—He takes this occasion of returning his thanks to Mr.

Mr. Anderson for his constant attention to the duties and arrangements of the very important department, at the head of which he has been placed, which the Commander in Chief has particularly noticed, and highly approved.

The Commander in Chief being about to proceed to the Presidency, in obedience to the orders of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, appoints the Hon. Colonel A. Wellesley to command the Troops serving above the Gaults.

Lieut. G. Hamilton to be Fort Adjutant of Vizagapatam, vice Creswell, promoted.

9th Sept.

Mr. W. Horsman is appointed Surgeon to the Commander in Chief, and to the Staff attached to the Head Quarters of the Army at the Presidency.

25th Sept.

Major R. Turing to be Aid-de-Camp to the Right Hon. the Governor, on this Establishment.

2^d Oct.

The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieut. J. Smith of his Majesty's 25th Drag. to be Quartermaster of that Regt. vice Blackmore promoted.

The following appointments are made at the recommendation of the Commander in Chief:

Lieut. T. Marriott to be Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief, vice Agnew resigned.

Lieut. T. Sydenham to be Persian Translator to the Head Quarters of the Army, vice Lieut. Col. Cloke resigned.

Major Gen. Baird having named Captain Molle, of his Majesty's Scots Brigade, to be his Aid-de-Camp, vice Major Colman resigned; that Officer is permitted to draw the regulated allowances from this date.

The Hon. Lieut. Col. St. John, to take charge of the French Prisoners at Poona-mallée, and to draw an allowance equal to Captain's Batta for that duty.

Sergeant Major Kearns is appointed to be Adjutant to the Madras Batt. until further orders.

Mr. Head Surgeon Watson to take charge of the sick of the second division, second European Regt. at Vellore, until further orders.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon C. Maxtone appointed to the Garrison of Samblecottah and Raghunath, vice Mr. Assistant Surgeon H. Lyne, on duty in Mysore.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Stephenson appointed to the Garrison of Imbecondah, vice Briggs, appointed to the Persian Embassy.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Gilchrist appointed to the Garrison of Amboor, vice Ingledew removed.

3^d Oct.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to confirm the appointments of Captain G. Molle, of the Brigade, to be Aid-de-Camp, and Lieut. H. Falconer, of his Majesty's 7th Regt. to be Major of Brigade to Major General Land.

15th Oct.

Lieut. B. Sydenham, Madras Estab. to be Aid-de-Camp to the Right Hon. the Governor General, vice Beadon, from 16th August last.

19th Nov.

Resolved, that the following Promotions be made, in consequence of the death of Major General Eskine:

Brevet Col. W. Vamas to be Col. from the 31st Oct. 1799, vice Eskine dec.

Brevet Lieut. Col. D. Marshall, to be Lieut. Col. from ditto, vice Vamas promoted.

9th Native Inf. — Capt. Stuart to be Major, from the 31st of Oct. 1799, vice Marshall promoted.

Capt. Lieut. J. Harris to be Capt. of a Company, from ditto, vice Stuart promoted.

Brevet Capt. and Lieut. J. Messing to be Capt. Lieut. from ditto, vice Harris promoted.

The under-mentioned Cadets having arrived at this Presidency, and produced Certificates of their respective appointments for this Establishment — Resolved, that they be admitted accordingly, and promoted to the rank of Ensigns; the dates of their rank to be adjusted hereafter:

W. Harper, Cav. cert. 4th April 1799

P. T. Comyn, Inf. ditto, 8th ditto.

J. Alexander, do. ditto, 12th ditto.

J. P. Gullish, do. ditto, 17th ditto.

G. N. Gullish, do. ditto, ditto.

J. George, do. ditto, 24th ditto.

R. S. Cornish, do. ditto, ditto.

E. Morris, do. ditto, 25th ditto.

14th Nov.

Major Gen. Baird is appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Major Gen. St. Leger, on the Staff of this

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this Establishment, and to command at the station of Dmanore.

Capt. G. Mottle of the Scotch Brigade, is Aid-de-Camp to Major Gen. Baird, and Lieut. H. Falconer of his Majesty's 7th Regt. is Major of Brigade.

Major Gen. Deane is appointed to the command of the station of Chunar.

15th Nov.

Col. W. Vanas promoted the 14th inst. is appointed to the command of the 4th Native Regt. in the room of Major General Erskine deceased.

Lieut. Col. D. Marshall is posted to the 1st Batt. 15th Regt. vice Hawkshaw removed.

Lieut. Col. T. Hawkshaw is removed from the 1st Batt. 15th Regt. to 1st Batt. 8th Native Regt. vice Vanas promoted.

Major C. Stuart is posted to 1st Batt. 9th Native Regt. vice Marshall promoted.

Capt. J. Harris is appointed to the 2d, and Capt. Lieut. J. Miffing to the 1st Batt. 9th Native Regt.

26th Nov.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major Gen. Bridges, to command the Southern Division of the Army, and Trichinopoly.

Col. J. Stevenson, to command Chittledroog.

Lieut. Col. Tolfrey, to command Panchhat.

Major J. Cuppuge, to command Nundydroog.

Lieut. Col. Coke, to command Chundergherry.

Lt. Col. Mackay, to command Racoatta.

Lt. Col. Dyce, to command Madikul.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments of Surgeons to complete the establishment.

Mr. W. Peyton to be Surgeon, vice Pollard deceased, and appointed to the 12th Reg. Native Infantry.

Mr. G. Dunbar, to be Surgeon, and appointed to the 2d Reg. Native Cavalry.

Mr. W. Ord, to be Surgeon, and appointed to the 5th Reg. Native Cav.

Mr. J. Cully, to be Surgeon, and appointed to 5th Reg. Native Cavalry.

Mr. J. D. White to be Surgeon, and appointed to 6th Reg. Native Cavalry.

Mr. Surgeon Johnston, appointed to 1st Reg. Native Cavalry.

Mr. Surgeon Ogilvie, appointed to 12th, and Mr. Surgeon Conolly to 14th Reg. Native Cavalry.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Adamson, to do duty with the Corps of Pioneers, vice Street, removed to the 6th Reg. Native Cavalry.

29th Nov.

Lieut. James, who was appointed by the Officer commanding the Southern division of the Army with the sanction of the Governor in Council to act as Fort Adjutant of Trichinopoly, having been appointed Adjutant to the European Reg. Lieut. Stewart is now appointed Fort Adjutant of Trichinopoly, vice Smith, promoted.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Fallowfield is appointed to the 2d Reg. of Native Cav. and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Grant, appointed to 1st Reg. of Native Cav. vice Fallowfield.

5th Dec.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon John May, appointed to the Garrison of Saikerydroog, vice Peyton.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Aaron Tozer, appointed to the Garrisons of Kishnagherry and Damampoury, vice Ord.

Serjeant Turton, appointed Key Serjeant of Seringapatam.

11th Dec.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

5th Reg. Native Cav.—Capt. Lieut. Nuthall to be Captain of a troop, vice Delmonte, deceased; date of rank 8th Dec. 1799.

Lieut. R. G. Grange to be Capt. Lieut. vice Nuthall; date 8th Dec. 1799.

Cornet A. M. Bernby to be Lieut. vice Grange; date do.

Second Cornet J. Smith, from the 1st Reg. of Cavalry posted as 1st Cornet to the 6th Reg.

15th Dec.

The following Officers new Supernumerary to the Establishment, are to be brought on the strength of Corps, Jan. 1, 1800: Col. R. Crocker, to command the 15th Reg. Native Infantry:

Lieutenant-Colonels E. Ferguson, A. Dyce.

Majors T. Clarke, J. M'Kerras.

Captains T. K. Crawe, O. Groce, C. B. Phillipson, H. Smith, J. Walker, H. Evans.

Captain-Lieutenant J. Wilson.

The

The following promotions are ordered to complete the Establishment, to take rank from the 10th Dec. 1799:

To be Colonels—Lieut. Col. G. Fotheringham, and to command the 16th Reg.—G. Wahab, and to command the 17th Native Reg.

To be Lieut. Colonels—Majors A. Beaton, C. Corner, W. Kenny, J. Innes, sen. R. M. Strange, S. Dalrymple, J. J. Durand.

To be Majors—Captains T. C. Gray, W. Wilton, J. Home, T. Parkinson, M. McGregor, J. Taylor, R. Powis, F. Aiskill, D. Carey, W. S. Limerick, I. Rodgers.

To be Captains of Companies—Capt. Lieuts. J. Brown, W. Blackburne, J. Dickson, J. Goldsworthy, R. Barclay, A. Bryce, J. Molloy, P. Rose, A. McDowall, C. Armstrong, R. Fletcher, F. Pierce, G. F. Gerrieke, P. Richardson, T. Bowles, J. Wilton.—Lieutenants J. Butler, A. Muirhead, W. Macally, T. Whitley, J. W. Hazard, R. Lyon, J. Lindsay, J. M. Vernon, C. S. Cooper, C. Farran, J. De Morgan.

To be Captain Lieutenants—Lieuts. R. Leigh, W. H. Hewitt, T. Titchborne, T. Marriott, T. Steele, J. Welsh, J. Maitland, A. Macleod, H. Nail, A. Marshall, J. Colebrooke, E. Boardman, W. Peacocke, R. Ogg, W. H. Vaughan, G. Hamilton, N. M. Smyth, R. W. W. Mathews.

24th Dec.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

Capt. R. Turing, to be Major, vice Clerk, struck off, date of rank 17th Dec. 1799.

Capt. Lieut. R. Leigh, to be Captain of a Company, vice Turing, promoted, date 17th Dec. 1799.

Capt. Lieut. W. H. Hewitt, to be Captain of a Company, vice Cunningham, struck off, dated 17th Dec. 1799.

Lieut. G. B. Philipson, to be Captain Lieut. vice Leigh, promoted, date 17th Dec. 1799.

Lieut. M. Stewart, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Hewitt, promoted, date 17th Dec. 1799.

25th Dec.

In consequence of the permission granted to Major Gibbings to return to England, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following removals and appointments, which are to take place from the 1st Jan. 1800:

Major R. Turing, Deputy Adjutant General, to be Deputy Quarter-master General of the Army, vice Gibbings.

Capt. F. Pierce, to be Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, with the rank of Major annexed to that station, vice Turing.

Lieut. J. Maclean, to be Secretary and Accountant to the Military Board, vice Pierce.

Lieut. J. Grant to be Deputy Secretary to the Military Board, vice Maclean.

Lieut. W. Shaw, to be Assistant, in the department of the Adj. General.

8th January 1800.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Col. U. Vigors, to command the northern division of the army and Masulipatam.

Lieut. Col. D. Campbell, to command the fort and garrison of Chundigherry, vice Coke on furlough.

Lieutenant C. A. Dyce, to command the fort and garrison of Dindigul, vice Dyce.

Col. J. Pater, to command at Sera.

Lieut. Col. Dallas, to command at Bangalore.

Capt. G. Martin, to be Major of Brigade to the troops of this Establishment serving on the island of Ceylon, vice Rodgers, promoted.

Capt. Batchelor, to be Muster-master, with the subsidiary force serving with his Highness the Nizam, vice Powis, promoted.

The following Officers to be Fort Adjutants:

Lieut. B. Reynolds, at Masulipatam.

Lieut. H. Mackintosh, at Chindledroog.

Lieut. J. Falconar, at Pondamallie.

17th Jan.

Major J. Gerard is appointed Persian Interpreter to the Commander in Chief from Sept. 1, 1799.

14th Feb.

The Governor in Council having received information, which his Lordship considers authentic, of the death of Lieut. Col. J. Oram, is pleased to direct that the following promotions do take place:

Senior Major of Infantry G. Smith, to be Lieut. Col. vice Oram, date of commission 16th Jan. 1800.

Madras

Madras European Regiment.—Capt. J. Dighton, to be Major, vice Smith promoted, ditto.

Capt. Lieut. T. Titchborne, to be Capt. of a Company, vice Dighton, ditto.

Lieut. Sir J. Cox, Bart. to be Capt. Lieut., vice Titchborne, ditto.

11th Reg. Nat. Inf.—Capt. Lieut. W. H. Vaughan, to be Capt. of a Company, vice Grand created, date of commission 11th Feb. 1800.

Lieut. J. Spence, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Vaughan, ditto.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following promotions do take place:

Artillery.—Capt. Lieut. J. Hammond, to be Capt. of a Company, vice Campbell deceased, date of rank 1st Feb. 1800.

Lieut. S. Dalrymple, to be Captain Lieut. vice Hammond, date of rank ditto.

Lieut. Fireworker C. W. Craigie, to be Lieut. vice Haake deceased, date of rank 26th Jan. ditto.

Lieut. Fireworker J. D. Brown, to be Lieut. vice Dalrymple, date of rank 4th Feb. ditto.

Mr. S. Lutwidge, having produced a certificate of his appointment to be Gentleman Cadet, of the year 1797, is admitted with his rank on the establishment.

Mr. T. Danke, having produced a certificate of his appointment to be Gentleman Cadet of the corps of cavalry, is admitted a Cornet on the establishment; date of rank to be settled hereafter.

The following Gentlemen having produced certificates of their appointments to be Gentlemen Cadets of Infantry, are admitted Lieutenants on the establishment; date of rank to be settled hereafter:

E. B. Beauman, W. Baker, T. Farrell, W. Jolly.

26th Feb.

The Honourable the Court of Directors having resolved that an alteration be made in the establishment of the artillery corps, by the addition of eight matrosses to each company of Artillery, the establishment of a company is from the first March next to be fixed as follows:

1 Capt. 1 Capt. Lieut. 2 Lieut. 1 Lieut. Fireworker, 5 Sergeants, 5 Corporals, 10 Gunners, 2 Drummers, 50 Matrosses.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that an augmentation of two companies, of the above strength, to each battalion of artill-

lery on the establishment, be made on the first of March next, and Major-General Brathwaite will take measures to supply by drafts from the Madras European regiment, the number of men fit for the artillery, which he may deem necessary, for the immediate formation of those companies.

The following promotions are consequently ordered.

Artillery.—Capt. Lieut. C. Donaldson, F. Pielcoit, B. Fennel, J. H. Frese, to be Captains of Companies; date of rank 1st March 1800.

Lieut. J. Taynton, J. Hall, M. Beauman, J. Highway, J. Kniffel, J. Sinclair, jun. R. Charlton, D. Rofs—to be Capt. Lieuts. date ditto.

Lieut. Fireworkers J. Nixon, H. Landlay, W. Knigley, J. Gallic, A. Gibbon, J. C. Franck, C. Giffith, W. G. Pearle, to be Lieutenants; date ditto.

1st March.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt. Lieut. E. Boardman, to be Postmaster to the Subsidary in the service of his highness the Nizam, vice Leigh, removed to his own corps.

5th March.

Lieut. R. E. Fowler, to be Deputy Commissary of Stores at Vellore, vice Frause, promoted.

11th March.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Capt. J. English, to be Secretary to Col. Vigor, commanding the northern division.

In consequence of the circumstances represented to the officer commanding the army in chief, by Cornet J. Ballmer, his Lordship in Council is pleased to order and direct, that Cornet J. Ballmer shall rank next above Cornet J. Smith in the 6th regiment of native cavalry.

The Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieut. Taylor, to be Adjutant of the 2d Batt. of Artillery, vice Fowler, appointed Deputy Commissary of Stores.

14th March.

The Hon. Court of Directors having been pleased to appoint the reverend Mr. Vaughan to be a Chaplain on this establishment, the Governor in Council appoints him to do duty at Masulipatam.

2d April.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. Rowley, to be Military Paymaster of Fort St. George, and of Extraordinaries, vice the Hon. B. Cochrane resigned.

Capt. J. Mackerras, to be Major, vice Sheppey, deceased.

Capt. Lieut. H. Smith, to be Captain, vice Mackerras, promoted.

Lieut. P. Richardson, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Smith, promoted.

Lieut. Col. Carlisle, to command at St. Thomas's Mount.

MADRAS MILITIA.

The Right Honourable the Colonel has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Madras Militia.

Lieut. Abbott to be Capt. of a Company, vice Rice, who retires.

Ensign Williams to be Lieut. vice Abbott, promoted.

J. N. Watts, Esq. to be ensign, Williams, promoted.

BOMBAY.

The Hon. COMPANY'S ARMY.

BOMBAY, 11th June 1799.

Mr. T. Anderson, who has produced a certificate of his appointment of Cadet to this Establishment, be promoted to the rank of Ensign from the present date. His permanent rank to be settled hereafter.

9th July.

Major J. Romney, to be promoted to the rank of Lieut. Col. vice Murray, retired; date of rank 28th June 1799.

2d Aug.

Lieut. J. E. Robinson is appointed Adjutant to the 2d Batt. 1st Reg. of Native Infantry, vice Warren, deceased, 27th May 1799.

4th Sept.

Capt. E. Moore is appointed Garrison Storekeeper and Commissary of Receipt and Issues of Provisions, from July 12, 1799.

5th Dec.

The following is the rank settled for the Bombay Cadets of the season 1796, who were permitted to remain till the season 1797.

James Lithgow, James Samuel, Robert Drummond, Adam Hogg, William F. Henderson, and William Hammond.

Rank of Cadets for Bombay for the season 1797.—Mouner Williams, Henry Peile, Humphrey Humphries, Edward Freeman Edwards, John Andrew Wilson, W. D. Cleland, John Quilter, William Hill, John Shaw Shearer, Christo-

pher Hodgson (*Woolwich*), Thomas Turner Roberts, Charles Gardiner, Geo. Warburton, Anthony Jordison, George Weaver, W. I. Eldridge, Edward Tandy, Charles Hopkinson (*Woolwich*), W. L. Carpenter, J. B. Wilton, Peter Tait, Wood Marriot, James Thomas, Alexander Forsyth, J. F. Dyson, Thomas Dickenson (*Woolwich*), Henry William Sealy, Thomas Morse, Hamilton Tovey, John Rattray, Alexander Logie, Benjamin William, Dowden Seady, Edward William Shouldham, Jacob Rider (*deceased*), Charles Morgan, Kingston Egan, Peter Wilkinson, George Milford, Andrew Levingstone, John Stewart, Alexander Hay, Le Gender Parkhurst, George Wilson, Walter Swan, Henry Helm, Charles Brown, Charles Morse, John Gibson, Thomas Grant, Isaac Kendersley, John Williamson Lovell, Thomas Anderson, John Mayne, Edward Serjeant Clifton (*Woolwich*), Francis French Staunton, Nathaniel Allen, John Hicks, Rob. Anthony Bromley, Henry James Leater, Alexander Gibbons, Charles Savage, John Hawkins, John James Smith, Scheveral Druitt, James Bryan Cantillon, James Woodbourn Dunbar, Benjamin Dutton, John Stuart White, David Campbell, William Grant, Charles William Elwood, Francis Donell, Charles James Jones, Peter De La Moort, James Castor Tudor, William Pendock Tucker, John McKenzie, Edward Smith Frizell, Robert Smart, James Hunter, William Marthall, Alexander Glais, J. B. F. J. Powell, Samuel Allen, and John Henry Fleming.

6th Dec.

The Honourable the Governor in Council, in consequence of the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, and the testimony that accompanied his minute of the 29th of November 1799, of the decease of Capt. G. Gibbons in England, is pleased to direct, that his name be struck off the list of the Army from the date of his commission as Captain, and that Capt. Lieut. R. Lewis's commission be dated the 22d April 1799, vice Gibbons deceased. Resolved also that Lieut. J. Turner be promoted to the rank of Capt. Lieut. vice Douglas, promoted; date of commission 28th June 1799.

10th Jan.

Resolved, that the following promotion take place in the Infantry :

5th Native Reg.—Captain Lieut. J. Turner, to be Capt. of a Company, vice Lawrence, deceased; date of rank 8th of January 1800.

Lieut. D. Mahony, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Turner, promoted ditto.

Ensign S. Druit, to be Lieut. vice Mahony, promoted ditto.

By the Commander in Chief.—Lieut. S. Druit, of the 5th reg. is posted to the 1st batt. of that corps, vice Mahony, promoted.

12th Jan.

Lieut. Aitcheson to be appointed Adjutant and Quarter-master to the detachment of the European reg. stationed at Cannanore.

15th Jan.

Lieut. Hay to be appointed Fort Adjutant, Garrison Quarter-master, and Keeper of the fire engines at Tellicherry, vice Sicele, proceeding to Europe.

7th Feb.

Mr. Surgeon Price to be Acting Superintending Surgeon in the province of Canara.

11th Feb.

Resolved that the following promotions and removals in the Medical Line do take place, viz.

Mr. J. Macneelance to be promoted to the rank of Superintending Surgeon.

Messrs. Philips and Meek, the senior Assistant Surgeons, to be full Surgeons.

Mr. J. Macneelance is appointed Superintending Surgeon in the northern division of Malabar.

Mr. J. Thorpe, Surgeon of the European reg. vice Macneelance.

Mr. J. Findlay, Garrison Surgeon at Surat, vice Price.

Mr. D. Carnegie, 3d reg. N.I. vice Macintyre, deceased.

Mr. A. Mackonochie, 5th reg. native inf. vice Mackenzie.

Mr. J. Wilson, of the Bombay frigate, to be Garrison Surgeon at the Presidency, vice Thorpe.

Assistant Surgeons, Drysdale and Carmichael to act as Surgeons of the Bombay frigate and Mornington.

Assistant Surgeon Thompson, to the medical duties with the Malabar Commissioners, vice Drummond, absent on furlough.

Assistant Surgeon Morgan, to the medical duties at Tellicherry, as well as at Mahé.

Assistant Surgeon W. A. Davies, to the medical duties at Fort Victoria, vice Carmichael.

Assistant Surgeon Mardon to Anjengo, vice Meek, promoted.

5th March.

European Reg.—Lieut. C. Bunyon, from the 4th native reg. to be Lieut. vice Kennett, who exchanges, date of rank 21st Jan. 1797.

Lieut. J. Martin, from the 4th native reg. to be Lieut. vice Tolcher, who exchanges, date of rank 4th July ditto.

4th Native Reg.—Lieut. B. Kennett, from the European reg. to be Lieut. vice Bunyon, who exchanges; date of rank 21st Jan. ditto.

Lieut. H. Tolcher, from the European reg. to be Lieut. vice Martin, who exchanges; date of rank 22d March ditto.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

MAY 4, 1799, at Madras, the Lady of Captain Webstone, of the artillery, of a daughter.—3, at Bombay, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Kerr, of a son.—Same day, at Calcutta, the Lady of T. Raban, Esq. of a son.—10, at Vellore, the Lady of Capt. Prescott, of the artillery, of a son.—14, at Calcutta, the Lady of T. D'Souza, Esq. of a son.—16, at Madras, the Lady of G. Maidman, Esq. of a daughter.—23, at Berhampore, the Lady of Capt. O'Halloran, of a son.—25, at Bombay, the Lady of R. Torin, Esq. of a son.—Same day, at Vellore, the Lady of Captain T. Wood, of a daughter.—28, at Serampore, the Lady of J. C. Pringel, Danish Commercial Chief, of a son.

JUNE 5, at Barrackpore, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Hyndman, of a daughter.—6, at Calcutta, Mrs. George Dacosta, of a son.—8, at same place, the Lady of R. Grant, Esq. of a daughter.—Same day, at ditto, Mrs. D. Moon, of a son.—10, at Benares, the Lady of J. Neave, Esq. of a son.—14, at Midnapore, the Lady of T. Hayes, Esq. of a daughter.—Same day, at Madras, the Lady of G. Ricketts, Esq. of a daughter.—19, at Nagore, Mrs. Hindes, of a daughter.—Same day, at Poonamallée, the Lady of Capt. Bernard, of a son.—20, at Seringapatam, the Lady of Capt. Morris, of a son.—22, at Calcutta, the Lady of J. Cheap, Esq. of a daughter.—Same day, at Kidderpore, Mrs. Thornhill, of a daughter.—25, at Nuddea, the Lady of A. Seaton, of a son.—26, at Cawnpore, the Lady of Capt. H. Rose, of a son.—27, at Calcutta, the Lady of E. Fletcher, Esq. of a son.—29, at Cawnpore, the Lady of Capt. Mercer, of Cav. of a daughter.—*Lately*, at Madras, the Lady of A. Macleod, Esq. of a daughter.—Same place, the Lady of Lieut. D. Morgan, of a daughter.—Same place, the Lady of the Hon. Col. St. John, of a son.—Same place, the Lady of Lieut. P. Eose, of a daughter.—Same place, the Lady of Lieut. Trickey, of a son.

JULY 1, at Bombay, the Lady of Major Forbes, of a daughter.—2, at Madras, the Lady of J. Brodie, Esq. of a son.—3, at St. Thomé, the Widow of the late Mr. Holmes, of a daughter.—Same

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day, at Mongheer, the Lady of R. Moor, Esq. of a daughter.—4, at Kishnagur, the Lady of C. Oldfield, Esq. of a son.—5, at Calcutta, Mrs. Davidson, of a daughter.—9, at Chunar, Mrs. Cumberledge, of a son.—Same day, at Dinagepore, the Lady of T. Parr, Esq. of a son.—14, at Bombay, the Lady of W. Page, Esq. of a daughter.—20, at Bombay, the Lady of Capt. E. Moore, of a son.—22, at Cawnpore, the Lady of Col. St. Leger, of a son.—26, at Calcutta, Mrs. Lloyd, of a son.—Same day, at Cawnpore, the Lady of Capt. H. Rose, of a son.—28, at Kishnagur, the Lady of Lieut. R. Clarke, of a daughter.—29, at Calcutta, the Lady of Capt. Mercer, of a daughter.—Same day, at ditto, the Lady of E. Strettel, Esq. of a son.—Same day, at Chinsurah, Mrs. Vogel, of a son.—*Lately*, at Madras, the Lady of Lieut. Ross, of a son.—At Cochin, the Lady of Lieut. Lawrence, of a son.—At Bombay, the Lady of R. Henshaw, Esq. of a daughter.—At Calcutta, the Lady of Capt. Stout, of a daughter.—At Guntoor, the Lady of Capt. J. Dighton, of a son.—At Bimlipatam, the Lady of R. Campbell, Esq. of a son.

AUGUST 7, at Juanpore, the Lady of Lieut. Gibbs, of a son.—8, at Karikal, the Lady of J. Wallace, jun. Esq. of a son.—9, the Lady of F. Disney, Esq. of a daughter.—10, at Calcutta, the Lady of G. Prager, Esq. of a daughter.—13, at Malacca, the Lady of Lieut. Col. A. Taylor, of a daughter.—15, at Calcutta, Mrs. Barnfield, of a son.—16, at Madras, the Lady of A. Falconer, Esq. of a daughter.—19, at the Grove, Mrs. Connel, of a daughter.—21, at Patna, the Lady of Capt. G. Wilton, of a daughter.—23, at Calcutta, Mrs. Cashore, of a daughter.—26, at same place, Mrs. Johnson, of a daughter.—Same day, at ditto, Mrs. B. Barber, of a son.—27, at Purnea, the Lady of F. Hawkins, Esq. of a daughter.—29, at Manjee, the Lady of Capt. W. Badell, of a son.—*Lately*, at Cuddalore, the Lady of J. Duncan, Esq. of a daughter.—At Sunkerrydroog, the Lady of Col. Stephenson, of a daughter.—At Bombay, the Lady of Capt. E. Moore, of a son.—At Malacca, the Lady of W. Harris, Esq. of a daughter.

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a daughter.—At Madras, the Lady of W. H. Gordon, Esq. of a son.—At Bombay, the Lady of C. Watkins, Esq. of a daughter.

SEPTEMBER 7, at Dinapore, the Lady of C. Bird, Esq. of a daughter. Same day, at Calcutta, the Lady of G. Jackson, Esq. of a daughter.—8, same place, the Lady of Capt. A. Grant, of a daughter.—Same day, at ditto, Mrs. D. Gardiner, of a daughter.—Same day, at ditto, the Lady of Major Glafs, of a daughter.—10, at ditto, the Lady of Capt. J. Carnegie, of a daughter.—12, at Bombay, Mrs. Horn, of a daughter.—20, at Calcutta, the Lady of W. Moscrop, Esq. of a daughter.—25, at Masulipatam, the Lady of Capt. T. K. Crewe, of a son.—26, at Chittagong, the Lady of J. Macrae, Esq. of a daughter.—Same day, at Chuprah, the Lady of C. Boddam, Esq. of a daughter.—30, at Rungpore, the Lady of A. Wright, Esq. of a son.

OCTOBER 2, at Madras, the Lady of Major Clarke, of a son.—4, at Allahabad, the Lady of Capt. Whinyates, of a daughter.—7, at Calcutta, the Lady of W. Sandys, Esq. of a son.—12, at Calcutta, Mrs. Henry Brightman, of a daughter.—13, at Muchwa, near Agra, the Lady of T. Thornton, Esq. of a daughter.—Same day, at Calcutta, the Lady of J. Hall, Esq. of a daughter.—15, at Bombay, the Lady of L. Cockran, Esq. of a daughter.—19, at Madras, the Lady of H. A. D. Compton, Esq. of a daughter.—21, at ditto, the Lady of M. Fitzgerald, Esq. of a daughter.—25, at ditto, the Lady of Mr. R. Williams, of a son.—*Lately*, at Calcutta, the Lady of Major Holland, of a daughter.—At Madras, the Lady of G. Chalmers, Esq. of a daughter.

NOVEMBER 3, at Calcutta, Mrs. Maclean, of a son.—8, at ditto, Mrs. Thompson, of a daughter.—10, at Bombay, the Lady of P. Le Mesurier, Esq. of a son.—Same day, at Madras, the Lady of J. Goldingham, Esq. of a daughter.—11, at ditto, the Lady of J. De Fries, of a daughter.—Same day, at Calcutta, the Lady of W. Fairlie, Esq. of a son.—17, at Bombay, the Lady of H. Scott, Esq. of a son.—18, at Calcutta, Mrs. Warkley, of a daughter.—22, at Surat, the Lady of J. Prite, Esq. of a son.—24, at Calcutta, the Lady of T. Boileau, Esq. of a son.—26, at ditto, the Lady of B. Turner, Esq. of a son.—*Lately*, on board the Hon. Company's ship the Duke of Montrose, on the

passage to St. Helena, the Lady of J. Thornhill, Esq. of a daughter.—At Dinapore, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Marley, of a daughter.

DECEMBER 1, at Bombay, the Lady of W. Fairlie, Esq. of a son.—Same day, at ditto, Mrs. Archibald Thompson, of a daughter.—12, at Calcutta, the Lady of H. Trail, Esq. of a son.—13, at Bombay, the Lady of J. Rivett, Esq. of a daughter.—16, at Calcutta, the Lady of W. Armstrong, of a son.—20, at ditto, the Lady of J. Palmer, Esq. of a son.—21, at Calcutta, Mrs. Madge, of a son.—24, at ditto, the Lady of Capt. Colebrooke, of a daughter.—Same day, at ditto, the Lady of Lieut. M. Midwinter, of a daughter.—*Lately*, at ditto, Mrs. Judah, of a son. Same place, Mrs. Colin Robertson, of a son. At Barrackpore, the Lady of Capt. G. Hickman, of a son.—At Ballegunge, the Lady of J. H. Hutchinson, Esq. of a daughter.—At Lucknow, the Lady of A. Pringle, Esq. of a son.—At Hadgeedangah, the Lady of S. Blackburn, of a son.—At Calcutta, Mrs. Marony, of a daughter.—At Madras, the Lady of Macally, Esq. of a daughter.—At Surat, the Lady of Capt. N. Tucker, of a son.—At Madras, the Lady of the Rev. Mr. Kerr, of a son.

JANUARY 1, 1800, at Madras, Lady Eliz. Richardson, of a son.—5, at Calcutta, the Lady of Capt. A. Greene, of a son.—Same day, at ditto, the Lady of D. Campbell, Esq. of a daughter.—7, at Bissenpore, the Lady of Capt. Leathart, of a daughter.—11, at Cawnpore, the Lady of W. P. Cartwright, of a son.—Same day, at Cuddalore, the Lady of H. Taylor, Esq. of a daughter.—12, at Calcutta, the Lady of the Rev. C. Buchanan, of a daughter.—21, at Rungpore, the Lady of B. Maion, Esq. of a son.—22, at Calcutta, Mrs. Blaney, of a son.—24, at Vizagapatam, the Lady of Capt. Preston, of a son.—26, at Chittagong, the Lady of J. Stonhouse, Esq. of a son.—*Lately*, the Lady of H. Tolfrey, Esq. of a daughter.—At Kiffengunge, the Lady of Mr. Wade, Surgeon, of a daughter.

FEBRUARY 4, at Gyah, the Lady of Capt. J. Delamain, of twins.—7, at Coolbariah, Mrs. Savi, of a son.—11, at Calcutta, the Lady of R. Ross, Esq. of a daughter.—18, at Midnapore, the Lady of Capt. Fletcher, of a daughter.—Same day, at Madras, the Lady of G. Read, Esq. of a daughter.—19, at Chinsurah, the Widow of the late Wm. Collier, of

Ramsay, of the Hon. C.'s Civil Service, to Miss Rachel Cock, third daughter of J. Cock, Esq. of that place.—*Lately*, at Madras, Sir T. Hamilton, Bart. to Miss E. Collic, youngest daughter of J. Collic, Esq.—Same day and place, G. P. Rickett, Esq. Collector of the 24 Pergunnahs, to Miss Pierce.—At St. Helena, J. Marshall, Esq. to Miss Eliza Brooke, only daughter of the Governor of that island.

FEBRUARY 2, at Calcutta, Mr. A. Thompson, to Miss C. Grose.—Same day, at ditto, Mr. A. Roderick, to Miss A. Vass.—12, at Tanjore, Lieut. E. Macleod, 13th Native regt. to Miss Harrison.—*Lately*, at Chittledroog, Capt. Walker, 4th regt. Native Cavalry, to Mrs. West.—At Arnee, Major J. Blackwell, of His Majesty's 29th Dragoons, to Miss M. Wood.

MARCH 17, at Bombay, Lieut. Short, of His Majesty's 81st regt. to Miss Roberts.—*Lately*, at ditto, C. Forbes, Esq. to Mrs. Ashburner, relict of the late W. Ashburner, Esq.—At Calcutta, J. Erskine, Esq. to Miss H. Erskine.—At Tipperah, Bengal, M. Campbell, Esq. to Miss A. Harris.—At Madras, Capt. G. A. String, of the Danish Service, to Miss A. C. Meppen, daughter of the late Doctor Meppen, of Pulicat.

APRIL 9, at Madras, J. N. Watts, Esq. to Miss Dodson.—*Lately*, at Calcutta, Sir F. Hamilton, Bart. to Miss E. Collic.

DEATHS.

APRIL 14, 1799, at Seringapatam, Lieut. J. Maynard, 2d battalion 9th regt. Native Infantry.

MAY 5, at Seringapatam, Lieut. B. Barclay.—14, at same place, Lieut. J. Reddie.—15, at Columbo, Lieut. Macfiden, Native Infantry.—16, at Seringapatam, Capt. A. Rose, 73d regt.—17, at Madras, Lieut. Colonel J. T. Evans, of the Hon. Company's Infantry.—18, at same place, W. Stuart, Esq. Assistant Surgeon.—19, at ditto, Lieut. D. Campbell, of the Hon. Company's Infantry.—23, at ditto, Capt. C. Saffery, late commander of the Danish ship *Haabet*.—27, at Bombay, suddenly, Lieut. J. T. Warren.—31, at Madras, Mr. R. Carl, a young man of great probity and conciliating manners.

JUNE 2, at Calcutta, Mrs. Bondfield, a widow lady, possessed of considerable property; the principal part of which she bequeathed to the Portuguese Church.—Same day, at Madras, Lieut. C. T. Müller.—5, at Madras, Major

General G. Campbell: his remains were deposited, on the succeeding evening, with every military honour due to his rank; 63 minute guns, answering to the age of the General, were fired from the ramparts during the procession; the flags in the garrison and ships in the road were displayed half mast high, and the corpse was received at the Walajah Bridge, by the whole of his Majesty's 10th regt. who conducted it with the usual solemnities to the place of interment.—Same day, at Vellore, brevet Capt. H. Williamson, of the Cavalry.—7, at Calcutta, Mr. W. Baillie, a worthy and deserving man.—14, at ditto, Mr. T. Simmons.—Same day, at Chinsurah, Capt. Villart, late of the French garrison at Pondicherry.—27, at Calcutta, Mrs. Cummings.—*Lately*, at Mundul Ghaut, in Burdwan, Mr. J. Thompson, Superintendent of the Bunds in that province.—At Calcutta, the infant daughter of H. Tolfrey, Esq.—At Cawnpore, D. S. Freeman, Esq. an Assistant Surgeon, Bengal establishment.—At Batavia, J. O. Herklot, Esq. Member of the Supreme Court of Justice at that place.—At Dinnapore, Mrs. Benson.—At Errode, Lieut. Col. T. Parr.—At Entally, Mrs. Dean.—At Alepy, Keetho Pila, many years Dewan to his Highness the Rajah of Travencore.—At Madras, the infant son of G. Lys, Esq.—At ditto, the infant daughter of Sir T. Strange.—In the island of Perim, Lieut. Vincent, of his Majesty's 84th regt.

JULY 1, At Seringapatam, Lieut. T. Acton.—Same day, at Lucknow, A. Franco, Esq.—3, at Calcutta, Mr. A. Norton.—7, at ditto, J. Miller, Esq. Mint Master.—Same day, at Madras, Cornet R. Dawson, Native Cavalry.—9, at Benares, J. H. Martin, Esq. of the Civil Service and Register of the Court of Appeal at that place.—12, at Calcutta, Mrs. G. Hudson.—13, at Boglepore, Col. Bateman.—15, at Calcutta, the infant daughter of Mr. Davidson.—26, at Calcutta, Dr. J. Hume.—*Lately*, at Calcutta, Capt. W. Mearns, commander of the Hon. Company's ship *Royal Bishop*.—At Calcutta, G. Cummings, Esq. late one of the head supercargoes at China.—In camp, near Seringapatam, Major C. Bladen.—Same place, Capt. W. Monteath, 19th Dragoons.—At Ganjant, J. Warricker, Esq. Assistant to the Collector of that district.—With the grand army, Lieut. F. H. Thomas, 73d regt.—At Calcutta, Cor-

net D. Grant, of the Hon. Company's Cavalry.—At Dinapore, Mrs. Samuel Chill.—With Col. Brown's detachment, whilst on the march to Seringapatam, Lieut. D. Macdonald, 19th Foot.—At Madras, J. Call, Esq. senior Alderman.—Same place, G. Baker, Esq. aged 77 years. In the active season of life, he was variously employed by the East India Company, always to the benefit of the public and his own honour. The accuracy of his survey to the Eastward, has been confirmed by subsequent navigators; he was the first European Master Attendant at Madras, an office he filled to the entire satisfaction of government and the trading part of the community. By his indefatigable perseverance the settlement of Madras was relieved from the distress it had experienced, in the want of wholesome water: he discovered the purest and best springs, and amply supplied the Black Town and the Fort through pipes, which led also to the sea beach for the use of the shipping. In consequence of this great public benefit, the East India Company granted him an annuity of 500l. sterling.—Same place, Lieut. Macbeth, Scotch Brigade, a brave, diligent, and skilful officer.—Same place, Mons. De Dui, of the Faculty, and some time since an attendant on the durbar of his highness the Nabob.—At Bombay, the infant son of Capt. G. Holmes.—Same place, Mr. W. Goodyer, Surgeon's Mate, of the Hon. Company's ship *Thames*.—At Seringapatam, Lieut. Cotes, Scotch Brigade.—At Arnee, Lt. Maccallum, of the same corps.—To the Southward, Lieut. P. Dormieux, Lieut. J. W. Collins, and Lieut. H. Blake, of the Coast Army, and Lieut. Douglas of the Bengal Artillery.—On his way to Calcutta, Lieut. Colonel S. Black, of the 3d regt. Cavalry. Col. B. after his arrival at Patna, with a view of expediting his journey to the Presidency, left his budgerow, and went on board a small buncab, wherein he meant to proceed night and day. The next night, when in the middle of the river, he was awaked by his servants, who informed him that the boat was sinking. Finding her nearly filled with water, he leapt overboard, with a view of swimming to the shore, and unfortunately perished. The people who remained in the boat got safe in her to the shore.

August 2, at Chittagong, Capt. H. Cox, of a fever, with which he was attacked at Ramoo, while on a deputation from

government to settle some affairs with the Burmahs, in that district.—3, at Calcutta, the Lady of Capt. H. M. Beare.—5, at Chinsurah, the infant son of Mr. C. L. Vogel.—6, at Chunar, Mr. J. Stoney, Steward to the General Hospital at that station.—Same day, at Bombay, Cowasjee Rustomjee Patel.—7, at ditto, Lieut. J. W. Hewetson.—9, at Pallamcottah, Lieut. Ravenhill.—19, at Madras, C. Gambier, Esq. senr. merchant.—23, at Seringapatam, Lieut. R. Maitland.—*Lately*, in Calcutta, Colonel Bateman.—At the Moluccas, Lieut. Slingsby, of the Hon. Company's Infantry, Madras establishment. Lieut. S. was treacherously shot at and killed by a Malay chieftain, near the post at which he commanded.—At Bombay, the infant daughter of R. Torin, Esq.—At Calcutta, J. M. Howell, Esq.—Same place, G. Sinclair, Esq. cultivator of flax and hemp.—At Suez, Capt. Rowe, commander of his Majesty's sloop of war *Trincomallée*.—At Calcutta, Major Allen, of his Majesty's 12th Foot.—Same place, Capt. Macpherfon and Lieut. Whitlie, of the 33d Foot.—At Trincomallée, Capt. H. Macpherfon, of his Majesty's 80th Foot.—At Barrackpore, the Lady of Capt. Hawkins.—At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. T. A. Stainbury.—Same place, Mr. T. Maudsley.—Near Dinapore, Lieut. C. Mackenzie.—At Pulo Penang, J. Mackintyre, Esq.—Same place, J. Brown, Esq.—At Madras, Cornet Hunter, 19th Light Dragoons.

SEPTEMBER 5, at Puttyghur, Lieut. C. Smyth, of the Native Infantry.—14, in Fort William, Lieut. Colonel Wemyss, commanding his Majesty's 10th regt. Foot.—Same day and place, Lieut. Morgan, 76th regt.—15, at Chinsurah, Mr. P. David.—18, at Calcutta, Mr. Alex. Rosewell.—23, at ditto, J. Imhoff,

Same day and place, D. Munro, Esq.—*Lately*, at Calcutta, Lieut. P. Cassady.—Same place, Lieut. W. Baxter.—At Gauzipore, near Benares, Mr. J. Shipway, Conductor of Ordnance.—At Calcutta, Mr. C. Schmaltz, whom his family, friends, and society in general, will deplore; and whose virtuous and amiable qualities will ever live in their remembrance.—At Tranquebar, Mr. G. Harrop.—At Cuttogunge, near Berhampore, T. Lyon, Esq.

OCTOBER 11, at Calcutta, Mr. J. Armstrong.—Same day, at Allahabad, the Rev. J. Haffey.—27, at Calcutta, Sir John Meredith, Bart.—*Lately*, at Vizagapatam, G. Wilson, Esq. paymaster and garrison store-keeper at that place and its dependencies.—At Calcutta, Mr. Reed, midshipman of the *Minerva*.—Drowned in Diamond Harbour, Mr. Parker, 4th Officer of the Hon. Company's ship *Britannia*.—At Calcutta, George Foreman, Esq.—On the West Coast of Sumatra, Capt. Ross, late commander of the *Prince of Wales* cruiser.—At Madras, Lieut. J. Jennings of his Majesty's 51st regt.—Coronet H. Munt, of the Cavalry, and Lieut. R. Macdowall, of the Native Infantry, on the coast establishment.—At Vizagapatam, Major T. W. Shippey, of the Hon. Company's Infantry.—In the Island of Perim, Capt. Bower, of his Majesty's 84th regt.—At Poonah, NANNA FURNAVESE, late Prime Minister to the Pashwa.—At Chunar, Major General John Erskine, commanding that station, regretted by his friends, and lamented by his acquaintance.—At Bombay, Lieut. J. Inglis.

NOVEMBER 3, at Mangalore, Lieut. J. R. Stuart, adjutant and quartermaster to the 3d regt. Native Infantry.—28, at Bombay, in the 30th year of his age, Mr. J. Cramlington, first Officer of the ship *Pearl*; a judicious and skilful officer. His character was highly respectable; in his manners he was amiable and unassuming; and in the whole tenor of his conduct, a credit to his profession.—*Lately*, Mr. J. C. Fowler, commander of the ship *Pearl*, in the defence of which he fell in the prime of his life. Mr. Fowler was a man of strict fidelity; a good seaman, an useful and diligent officer.—At Fort Victoria, on the coast of Malabar, J. Carmichael, Esq. of the Medical Service, on Bombay estab.—At Bombay, Lieut. G. Drummond, of the Marine.—At Jussapatam, Capt. B. Mackenna.—At Bombay, Lieut. B. Cantillon.—At Cawnpore, Major Sibbald, 9th regt. Native Infantry.—At Colombo, Dr. Pwatt, Physician General to his Majesty's forces in the East Indies.—At Condapore, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Dinney.—At Calcutta, T. Hunkell, Esq. Civil Service, Bengal estab.—At Jessore, the Lady of J. Melville, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of that place.—At Bombay, Lieut. W. White, of the Marine, a meritorious and deserving

officer.—At Calcutta, Capt. Clayton, 5th Native regt.—At Seringapatam, Lieut. Tew, 33d regt.

DECEMBER 1, at Bimlipatam, Capt. J. Hall, 8th regt. Native Infantry.—18, at Madras, Mr. R. Henderson, whose loss we may with truth assert is universally regretted.—*Lately*, at Bimlipatam, Lieut. C. G. A. Lanza, of the Hon. Company's Infantry.—At Trincomallée, Lieut. Douglas, of his Majesty's 10th regt.—On board the *Albion*, off the island of Ceylon, Mr. J. Lyne.—In the Malabar Province, J. Penrose, Esq. Surgeon Extraordinary to his Majesty.—At Bombay, Ensign S. Gamble.—Same place, Lieut. G. Broomhall.—Same place, S. Mackintyre, Esq. Surgeon.—In Fort William, Capt. Ferguson, 78th regt.—At Madras, J. P. Bulton, Esq. Civil Service.—On board the *Guide* Pilot schooner, at Diamond Harbour, Capt. J. H. Wingrave, Bengal establishment, on the point of embarking for Europe for the establishment of his health.—At the Orphan House, Mr. W. J. Wyne, Head Master of the Hon. Company's School for the Orphans and Children of the non-commissioned officers and private Europeans of the Bengal army.—At St. Thomé, Capt. B. Delmonte.—At Bombay, Lt. Maughan, 84th regt.

JANUARY 5, 1800, at Shahabad, George Frazer, Esq. Surgeon to that station, sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—7, at Calcutta, Mr. J. Hyde, junr.—8, at Culna, Mr. D. Lloyd.—Same day, at Madras, Mrs. Michael Leal, aged 73.—Same day, at Calcutta, T. A. Stroud, Esq. Barrister of the Supreme Court.—Same day, at Berhampore, after a long and severe illness, which he bore with great fortitude, Lieut. Colonel J. Gillanders, regretted by all who knew him.—13, at St. Thomé, His Excellency the Right Rev. Fré Mangel de Jesus Maria Jbze, Bishop of Mylapore and its dependencies, one of the Counsellors of Her Faithful Majesty, aged 51 years: a character truly patriarchal, amiable and benevolent.—15, at ditto, the infant son of J. Chinnery, Esq.—16, at Negapatam, Mr. N. R. Brouncker.—*Lately*, at Bencoolen, Lieut. Fireworker Monsell, of the Bengal estab.—Near Lahur, Colonel Bellasis, formerly of the Hon. Company's engineers.—At Bombay, the infant daughter of Capt. J. Shaw, 77th regt.—At Madras, the infant daughter of G. Lys, Esq.—At

St. Thomé, the infant son of L. de Fries, Esq.---At Madras, the infant daughter of G. Chalmers, Esq.

FEBRUARY 2, at Madras, Capt. J. Campbell, of that establishment.---Same place, Serjeant W. Conner, aged 86.---At Madras, the Rev. Father Ferdinand, Superior of the Capuchin Church at this Presidency.---At Negapatam, Capt. Gay, Master Attendant.---At Calcutta, the infant daughter of C. Robertson, Esq.

MARCH 3, at the house of her uncle, Sir H. Ruffel, at Calcutta, the Hon. Miss Aylmer, a young lady of great beauty, and many accomplishments.---At Bombay, J. Wilkinson, Esq. Master in Equity in the Court of the Recorder at that Presidency.---At Sera, Lieut. J. James Temple of the Hon. Company's Cavalry.---At Pondicherry, Mr. T. Pollard, Invalid Surgeon on the Madras establishment.---At Madras, Capt. J. Darling, late commander of the ship Sylph.---At Seringapatam, the Lady of Quarter-master Rose, of his Majesty's 73d regt. much respected and lamented.---At Bombay, Col. Jeremiah Hawkes, of the Hon. Company's artillery on that establishment. Mr. H. was unfortunately drowned while bathing between the islands of Bombay and Colabah; by this accident the service is deprived of an able officer, who had justly attained a very eminent degree of reputation in the profession of which he was

a member; nor was he less valuable in the circles of private society, where his uniform complacency of manners, and vivacity of disposition, rendered him as much esteemed, as his loss is now generally regretted.

APRIL.---*Lately*, at Jaffnapatam, Capt. Baron Mackenna, aged 64.---At Trincomallée, Lieut. F. Isaacke, of the Artillery.---At New Town, Cuddalore, aged 76, Capt. Andrew Kerr, formerly of the country service, but better known by the name of the *Old Commodore*. He was born at Fort St. David's about the year 1724. He was a sensible old man, of plain and blunt manners, strongly characteristic of his profession. In his will, he directed his body to be interred in a particular spot of his garden, without ceremony or service. His coffin had lain for many years in his godown, and was occasionally made use of as a *liquor chest*, or a receptacle for *horse gram*.---At Calcutta, the Lady of Mr. J. Wilson, merchant, late of Glasgow.---At Madras, aged 42 years, 21 of which he served the East India Company, by whose death they have lost a most valuable officer, Major J. Rogers, Military Auditor General at Ceylon.---*Lately*, at Seringapatam, shortly after the capture of that fortress, M. D. Buckeridge, Esq. a young gentleman of respectable parentage, of amiable manners, and of sterling merit.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHRONICLE.

THE FOUNDATION OF A COLLEGE AT CALCUTTA.

THE following is an exact Copy of the REGULATION for the COLLEGE, which, with the concurrence of the Honourable the EAST INDIA COMPANY, the Marquis WELLESLEY has instituted at Calcutta in August 1800. It is founded on the most liberal principles; and the plan embraces an extensive range of science and literature. All the polished languages, ancient and modern, of Europe as well as of Asia, together with the leading branches of the physical and moral sciences, are to be taught in this College; and the most generous encouragement is held out to men of talents and erudition both in India and in England, to become Candidates for the different Professorships.

The scheme reflects honour on the able and enlightened Statesman with whom it originated; and adds greatly to the other glories which his wise and brilliant administration has already acquired. We hope that the Institution itself may excite that emulation among our youth in India, which it is so well calculated to inspire, that it may produce that utility which ought to result from it; and that therefore it may receive from his Majesty's Ministers, as well as the Court of Directors, and particularly from the future Governors of Bengal, that zealous patronage and unremitting attention by which alone such a Seminary, situated at so great a distance from the Mother Country, can be expected to flourish. But, should experience unfortunately disappoint the expectations of the Founder of this splendid Institution, he will yet have the satisfaction of knowing that, under his administration, the best and noblest means were employed and enforced, for promoting the cultivation of rational knowledge among the Servants of the Company, and thereby for securing the religious and civil rights of thirty millions of an ingenious and industrious people; those rights which are the inheritance of their fathers, which they themselves consider as sacred, and on which, therefore, their prosperity, welfare and happiness essentially depend.

A. D. 1800. REGULATION.

A REGULATION for the Foundation of a COLLEGE at Fort William in Bengal, and for the better Instruction of the JUNIOR CIVIL SERVANTS of the Honourable the ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY, in the important Duties belonging to the several arduous stations to which the said Junior Civil Servants may be respectively destined in the Administration of Justice, and in the general Government of the British Empire in India.—Passed by the Governor General in Council on the 10th of July 1800; corresponding with the 28th Assur, 1207 Bengal era; the 4th Sawun, 1207 Fussy; the 28th Assur, 1207 Willait; the 4th Sawun, 1837 Sambut; and the 17th Suffer, 1215 Hejirah;—But, by his Lordship's special order, bearing date on the 4th of May 1800, being the first Anniversary of the glorious and decisive Victory obtained by British Arms at Seringapatam, the Capital of the kingdom of Mysore.

I. WHEREAS it hath pleased Divine Providence to favour the councils and arms of Great Britain in India with a continued course of prosperity and glory; and whereas, by the victorious issue of several successive wars, and by the happy result of a just, wise, and moderate

system of policy, extensive territories in Hindustan and in the Deccan have been subjected to the dominion of Great Britain, and under the government of the Hon. the English East India Company, in process of time a great and powerful empire has been founded, comprehending
many

many populous and opulent provinces, and various nations, differing in religious persuasions, in language, manners and habits, and respectively accustomed to be governed according to peculiar usages, doctrines and laws; and whereas the sacred duty, true interest, honour and policy of the British Nation require that effectual provision should be made at all times for the good government of the British empire in India, and for the prosperity and happiness of the people inhabiting the same; and many wise and salutary regulations have accordingly been enacted from time to time by the Governor General in Council, with the benevolent intent and purpose of administering to the said people their own laws, usages and customs, in the mild and benignant spirit of the British Constitution; and whereas it is indispensably necessary, with a view to secure the due execution and administration of the said wise, salutary, and benevolent regulations in all time to come, as well as of such regulations and laws as may hereafter be enacted by the Governor General in Council, that the civil servants of the Hon. the English East India Company, exercising high and important functions in the government of India, should be properly qualified to discharge the arduous duties of their respective offices and stations, should be sufficiently instructed in the general principles of literature and science, and should possess a competent knowledge, as well of the laws, government and constitution of Great Britain, as of the several native languages of Hindustân and the Deccan, and of the laws, usages and customs of the provinces which the said civil servants respectively may be appointed to govern; and whereas the early interruption in Europe of the educa-

tion and studies of the persons destined for the civil service of the Hon. the English East India Company, precludes them from acquiring, previously to their arrival in India, a sufficient foundation in the general principles of literature and science, or a competent knowledge of the laws, government and constitutions of Great Britain, and many qualifications essential to the proper discharge of the arduous and important duties of the civil service in India, cannot be fully obtained otherwise than by a regular course of education and study in India, conducted under the superintendence, direction, and control of the supreme authority of the government of these possessions: and whereas no public institution now exists in India under which the junior servants, appointed at an early period of life to the service of the Hon. the English East India Company, can attain the necessary means of qualifying themselves for the high and arduous trusts to which they are respectively destined; and no system of discipline or education has been established in India for the purpose of directing and regulating the studies of the said junior servants, or of guiding their conduct upon their first arrival in India, or of forming, improving or preserving their morals, or of encouraging them to maintain the honour of the British name in India, by a regular and orderly course of industry, prudence, integrity and religion: The Most Noble RICHARD, MARQUIS WELLESLEY, Knight of the Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, &c. &c. Governor General in Council, deeming the establishment of such an institution, and system of discipline, education and study, to be requisite for the good government and stability of the British Empire in India, and for the maintenance

tenance of the interests and honour of the Hon. the East-India Company, his Lordship in Council hath therefore enacted as follows :

II. A College is hereby founded at Fort William in Bengal, for the better instruction of the junior civil servants of the Company, in such branches of literature, science, and knowledge, as may be deemed necessary to qualify them for the discharge of the duties of the different offices constituted for the administration of the government of the British possessions in the East Indies.

III. A suitable building shall be erected for the College, containing apartments for the superior officers, for the students, for a library, and for such other purposes as may be found necessary.

IV. The Governor-General shall be the Patron and Visitor of the College.

V. The Members of the Supreme Council, and the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and of the Nizam Adawlut, shall be the Governors of the College.

VI. The Governor-General in Council shall be Trustee for the management of the Funds of the College ; and shall regularly submit his proceedings, in that capacity, to the Hon. the Court of Directors.

VII. The Comptrolling Committee of Treasury shall be Treasurers of the College.

VIII. The Accountant-General, and the Civil Auditor, shall be respectively Accountant, and Auditor of Accounts, of the College.

IX. The Advocate-General, and the Hon. Company's standing Council, shall be the Law Officers of the College.

X. The immediate government of the College shall be vested in a Provost and Vice-Provost, and such other officers as the Patron and Vi-

sitor shall think proper to appoint, with such salaries as he shall deem expedient. The Provost, Vice-Provost, and all other officers of the College, shall be removable at the discretion of the Patron and Visitor.

XI. The Provost shall always be a clergyman of the Church of England, as established by law.

XII. Every proceeding and act of the Patron and Visitor shall be submitted to the Hon. the Court of Directors, and shall be subjected to their pleasure.

XIII. The primary duties of the Provost shall be to receive the junior civil servants on their first arrival at Fort William ; to superintend and regulate their general morals and conduct ; to assist them with his advice and admonition ; and to instruct and confirm them in the principles of the Christian religion, according to the doctrine, discipline and rites of the Church of England, as established by law.

XIV. The Patron and Visitor shall establish such Professorships with such endowments as shall be thought proper.

XV. Professorships shall be established as soon as may be practicable, and regular Courses of Lectures commenced in the following branches of literature, science, and knowledge :

Arabic,	
Persian,	
Sanscrit,	
Hindustanee	
Bengal,	} Languages.
Telinga,	
Mahratta,	
Tamula,	
Canara,	
Mahomedan Law.	
Hindu Law.	
Ethics, Civil Jurisprudence, and	
the Law of Nations.	
English Law.	

The Regulations and Laws enacted by the Governor-General in Council, or by the Governors in Council at Fort St. George and Bombay respectively, for the Civil Government of the British territories in India.

Political Economy, and particularly the Commercial Institutions and Interests of the East-India Company.

Geography and Mathematics.

Modern Languages of Europe.

Greek, Latin, and English Classics.

General History, ancient and modern.

The History and Antiquities of Hindustân, and the Deccan.

Natural History.

Botany, Chemistry, and Astronomy.

XVI. The Patron and Visitor may authorize the same Professor to read lectures in more than one of the enumerated branches of study, and may at any time unite or separate any of the said professorships, or may found additional professorships in such other branches of study as may appear necessary.

XVII. The Provost and Vice-Provost, after having remained in the government of the College for the complete period of seven years, and any Professor, after having read lectures in the College for the complete period of seven years, or of twenty-eight terms, and after having respectively received, under the hand and seal of the Patron and Visitor, a testimonial of good conduct during that period of time, shall be entitled to an annual pension for life, to be paid either in Europe or in India, according to the option of the party. The pension shall in no case be less than one third of the annual salary, received by such Provost or Vice-Provost re-

spectively during his continuance in the government of the College, or by any such Professor during the period of his regular lectures. The pension may in any case be increased at the discretion of the Patron or Visitor.

XVIII. All the civil servants of the Company who may be hereafter appointed on the establishment of the Presidency of Bengal, shall be attached to the College for the first three years after their arrival in Bengal; and during that period of time the prescribed studies in the College shall constitute their sole public duty.

XIX. All the civil servants now on the establishment of the Presidency of Bengal, whose residence in Bengal shall not have exceeded the term of three years, shall be immediately attached to the College for the term of three years from the date of this regulation.

XX. Any of the junior civil servants of the Company in India, whether belonging to the establishment of this Presidency, or to that of Fort St. George, or of Bombay, may be admitted to the benefits of the institution, by order of the Governor-General in Council, for such term, and under such regulations, as may be deemed advisable.

XXI. Any of the junior military servants of the Company in India, whether belonging to the establishment of this Presidency, or to that of Fort St. George or of Bombay, may be admitted to the benefits of the institution, by order of the Governor-General in Council, for such term, and under such regulations, as may be deemed advisable.

XXII. In the College at Fort William, four terms shall be observed in each year; the duration of each term shall be two months. Four vacations shall also be established in each year; the duration of

of each vacation shall be one month.

XXIII. Two public examinations shall be holden annually, and prizes and honorary rewards shall be publicly distributed by the Provost, in the presence of the Patron and Governors, to such students as shall appear to merit them.

XXIV. Degrees shall be established, and shall be rendered requisite qualifications for certain offices in the civil governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay; and promotion in the civil service shall be the necessary result of merit publicly approved, according to the discipline and institutions of the College.

XXV. Statutes shall be framed by the Provost of the College, under the superintendence of the Governors of the College, respecting the internal regulation, discipline and government of the College; but no statute shall be enforced until it shall have been sanctioned by the Patron and Visitor. The statutes so sanctioned shall be printed according to a form to be prescribed by the Patron and Visitor.

XXVI. The Patron and Visitor shall be empowered, at all times, of his sole and exclusive authority, to amend or abrogate any existing statute, or to enact any new statute for the regulation, discipline, and government of the College.

XXVII. A regular statement of all salaries, appointments, or removals of the officers of the College, shall be submitted by the Patron and Visitor of the College, at the expiration of each term, to the Governor-General in Council, and by the Governor-General in Council to the Hon. the Court of Directors; printed copies of all statutes enacted by the Patron and Visitor, shall also be submitted to the Governor-General in Council, and to the Hon.

the Court of Directors, at the same period of time, and in the same manner.

Fort William, Pub. Dep. Aug. 17, 1800.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct that the following Report be published.

Report of the Committee appointed to ascertain the progress made in the HINDUSTANEE and PERSIAN LANGUAGES by the JUNIOR CIVIL SERVANTS of the Company, who were directed to attend Mr. GILCHRIST for instruction in those languages.

To the Most Noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY, K. P. Governor-General in Council.

MY LORD,

1. Agreeably to the commands of your Lordship in Council, we assembled on the 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th inst. for the purpose of examining the Junior Civil Servants of the Company, who were ordered by your Lordship to attend Mr. Gilchrist for instruction in the Hindustanee language.

2. We also examined such of the Civil Servants as had studied the Persian language under Mr. Gilchrist, and expressed a desire to be examined with respect to their progress in that language, under the option given by your Lordship for the present to the students of the Persian language, of undergoing or declining an examination.

3. The Civil Servants who were required to attend Mr. Gilchrist for instruction in the Hindustanee language, were arranged as follows:

First, The students who regularly attended Mr. Gilchrist, and were attached by him to particular classes.

Secondly,

Secondly, The students who, from indisposition or other causes, had not attended Mr. Gilchrist with sufficient regularity to admit of their being attached progressively to the established classes, but who appeared before the Committee to undergo an examination.

Thirdly, The Civil Servants who have not undergone an examination.

4. The students of the first description consisted of four classes. The students composing these classes had been progressively attached to them at different periods by Mr. Gilchrist, according to the proficiency which they had made in the language.

5. A separate form of examination was prepared for each class, and the students in each class were examined according to that form.

6. The accompanying Report, marked No. 1*, contains a statement of the comparative proficiency of the several students in each of the four classes, agreeably to the opinion of the Committee.

7. The report also specifies the periods during which the gentlemen included in each class were respectively engaged in the study of the language under Mr. Gilchrist, with such other circumstances as appeared to us necessary to enable your Lordship to form a judgment of the comparative merits and exertions of the several students.

8. The gentlemen who compose the second description of students, being in general under different circumstances, no uniform mode of examination could be observed with regard to them. These gentlemen were examined partly on general questions of grammar, and partly under a consideration of their respective cases, according to the forms of examination prescribed for

the 2d, 3d, and 4th classes of the first description of students.

9. The Report, No. 2, shows the comparative proficiency of these gentlemen in the Hindustanee language, according to the opinion of the Committee. This report also contains a detail of such circumstances as appear to us necessary to state, with a view of enabling your Lordship to form a judgment of the comparative merits and exertions of the several gentlemen who compose this description of students.

10. The Report, No. 3, exhibits the names of the gentlemen comprised under the third description of civil servants required to attend Mr. Gilchrist; and contains such information as has come before us regarding the cause of their not attending to be examined, with other particulars respecting them; which appears to us to require your Lordship's notice.

11. Mr. Waring, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Mackenzie were the only gentlemen who requested to undergo an examination in the Persian language. The Report, No. 4, will show their comparative proficiency, according to the opinion of the Committee.

12. Your Lordship having directed it to be intimated to the Committee, that not only the gentlemen on whom you might deem it proper to confer prizes or rewards, but also all the students who might appear to the Committee to have made an adequate progress in the Hindustanee language, should receive the usual allowance for a Moonshce. We have noticed in our reports, the students who appear to us to be entitled to that allowance, under the principle prescribed by your Lordship.

13. Having submitted to your Lordship our opinion as to the comparative

* This and the following Reports, No. 2, 3, and 4, have not yet come to hand.

parative progress made in the languages by the several gentlemen who were required to attend Mr. Gilchrist, it remains to state our sentiments as to the degree of that progress.

14. The institution superintended by Mr. Gilchrist, did not commence its operation until February 1799.

15. Our duty has compelled us to arrange the students in the first class, in the order in which we have placed them. But we have great satisfaction in acquainting your Lordship, that all the gentlemen in this class, without exception, manifested a knowledge of the Hindustanee language, which greatly surpassed our expectations as to its extent, and its correctness, both with respect to grammar and pronunciation.

16. Mr. Waring, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Mackenzie, the three gentlemen in the first class who underwent an examination in the Persian language, appear to us entitled to particular notice, for having, while engaged in the study of the Hindustanee language, made a very considerable progress in the Persian language.

17. The preceding observations with respect to the progress made by the first class in the Hindustanee language, are applicable (with due allowance for the period of study) to a great proportion of the second, third, and fourth classes; particularly to Mr. Trant, who stands first in our report on the second class, although he did not commence his studies until October last.

18. Several of the gentlemen who compose the second description of students, have also made considerable progress in the Hindustanee language. We are concerned, however, that there are others, whose names are specified in the report, respecting whom we are not able to express the same favourable sentiments.

19. From that report, your Lordship will observe that several of the gentlemen have been prevented from pursuing their studies by indisposition: But there are others who are noticed in the report, who might have prosecuted their studies uninterruptedly; whose progress is very inconsiderable, compared with the proficiency of the students in the regular classes of correspondent standing in the service. The inadequate progress made by these gentlemen is, we are persuaded, to be attributed partly to a supposition that they would not be called upon to undergo an examination; but, more particularly, to their having preferred the desultory, unmethodical plan of teaching, usually pursued by the native Moonshies, to the regular system of instruction adopted by Mr. Gilchrist. The result of the present examination has removed these erroneous impressions: and we have the most satisfactory grounds for believing, that the utmost exertions will be made by the gentlemen in general, of whose progress in the language we have not been able to express a favourable opinion, to establish a claim to distinction, at the next examination which your Lordship may appoint.

20. We are happy to acquaint your Lordship, that the gentlemen who were examined by us are entitled to our fullest approbation for their conduct during their examination; we noticed with much satisfaction the existence of the strongest spirit of emulation among the students in general to distinguish themselves at the examination; and we are confident that the same laudable spirit, as well as a sense of duty, will continue to animate their exertions, (particularly when these shall have been distinguished and rewarded in the manner in the contemplation of your Lordship,) and afford

afford an example to all the junior servants, which cannot fail to be productive of great public benefit.

21. We cannot conclude this report without expressing our sense of the merits of Mr. Gilchrist. That gentleman has been assiduously employed, for several years, in forming a Grammar and Dictionary of the Hindustanee language, the universal colloquial language throughout India, and therefore of the most general utility. From the want of a grammar of this language, and the difficulty of its construction, it has hitherto been spoken very imperfectly by Europeans. The literary labours and talents of Mr. Gilchrist have furnished the means of acquiring a knowledge of this language with facility and correctness.

22. With regard to the conduct of Mr. Gilchrist since he was appointed by your Lordship to instruct the junior civil servants of the Company in the Hindustanee language; his proceedings, and the information before your Lordship, evince, that, for the last eighteen months, (with the exception of a vacation of a fortnight during the Christmas holiday,) he has been employed with the most unremitting assiduity in the prosecution of the duty which your Lordship assigned to him. The great progress in the Hindustanee language, made by the gentlemen who have availed themselves of the benefit of his instructions in the short period during which he has held his present charge, affords the strongest testimony of Mr. Gilchrist's knowledge of that language, and of his zeal for the diffusion of that knowledge, at the same time that it furnishes ample ground for estimating the great advantages which will result to the junior servants, from the regular and systematic education in every branch of knowledge connected

with their public duties, which they will now receive in the College lately founded by your Lordship at Fort William.

We have the honour to be,
With the greatest respect,
My Lord,

Your Lordship's

Most obedient humble Servants,

G. H. Barlow, N. B. Edmonstone,
J. H. Harrington, W. C. Blaquiere,
W. Kirkpatrick,

Council Chamber, 29th July 1800.

In consequence of the Report of the Committee, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to confer the following prizes on the under-mentioned Gentlemen, as public marks of distinction for the progress which they have respectively made in the Hindustanee and Persian languages:

Hindustanee Language.

FIRST CLASS.

EDWARD SCOTT WARING, Esq.—the first prize—a Gold Medal, and the sum of 1600 Sicca Rupees.

CHARLES LLOYD, Esq.—the second prize—a Gold Medal, and the sum of 1500 Sicca Rupees.

A third Medal, and the sum of 1300 Sicca Rupees, adjudged to LEWIS MACKENZIE, Esq. deceased since the date of the Report.

SECOND CLASS.

WILLIAM HENRY TRANT, Esq.—the first prize—a Gold Medal, and the sum of 1400 Sicca Rupees.

THOMAS FORTESCUE, Esq.—the second prize—the sum of 1200 Sicca Rupees.

GORDON FORBES, Esq.—the third prize—the sum of 1000 Sicca Rupees.

THIRD CLASS.

JOHN MONCKTON, Esq.—the first prize—the sum of 1100 Sicca Rupees.

WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAYLEY, Esq.—the second prize—the sum of 900 Sicca Rupees.

JAMES HUNTER, Esq.—the third prize—the sum of 700 Sicca Rupees.

FOURTH

FOURTH CLASS.

WILLIAM MORTON, Esq.—the first prize—the sum of 800 Sicca Rupees.
 DAVID MORRISON, Esq.—the second prize—the sum of 600 Sicca Rupees.
 WILLIAM BYAM MARTIN, Esq.—the third prize—the sum of 500 Sicca Rupees.

Persian Language.

EDWARD SCOTT WARING, Esq.—the first prize—a Gold Medal, and the sum of 1600 Sicca Rupees.
 CHARLES LLOYD, Esq.—the second prize—a Gold Medal, and the sum of 1500 Sicca Rupees.
 A third Medal, and the sum of 1300 Sicca Rupees, adjudged to LEWIS MACKENZIE, Esq. deceased since the date of the Report.

The prize allotted by the Governor-General in Council, for the gentleman whose proficiency should entitle him to be placed the third on the list of the first class of the students of the Hindustanee language, and the prize allotted for the gentleman who should be placed the third on the list of the students of the Persian language, were adjudged to the late Lewis Mackenzie, Esq. according to the Report of the Committee.

The Governor-General in Council having learnt, with the greatest concern, the melancholy event of Mr. Mackenzie's premature decease, his Lordship is pleased to direct that the prizes adjudged to the late Mr. Lewis Mackenzie be delivered to his representatives, as a testimony of the sense entertained by the Governor-General in Council, of the talents and merits of Mr. Mackenzie which promised to render his future services useful to the public and honourable to his own character.

The Governor-General in Council further directs, that the usual allowance for a Moonshce be paid, conformably to the established rules, to the gentlemen to whom prizes have been adjudged; and also to the under-mentioned gentlemen,

who were examined by the Committee, to be such as entitle them to that allowance, conformably to the principles prescribed by his Lordship in Council.

FIRST CLASS.—Francis Fauquier, John Walter Shere.

SECOND CLASS.—William Blunt, Charles Patterson, Henry Hodgson.

THIRD CLASS.—Richard Chicheley Plowden, Richard Turner.

FOURTH CLASS.—Paul William Pechell, Henry Dumbleton.

Not attached to any Class.—David Campbell, Gilbert Coventry Maister, and James Kenlock, Esquires.

The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council feels the greatest satisfaction in conferring these public marks of distinction on the several gentlemen to whom they have been adjudged. The merits of Mr. Waring, Mr. Lloyd, the late Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Trant, merit his Lordship's particular notice: and he is happy to express his approbation of the diligence of those gentlemen, whose progress has entitled them to a sum equal to the allowance fixed for the Moonshce, which they have entertained.

It is not the intention of the Governor-General in Council to record the names of those gentlemen, of whose progress in the language the Committee were unable to make any favourable report. His Lordship is willing, on the present occasion, to ascribe the inconsiderable progress which those gentlemen have made, to the causes assigned by the Committee. The operation of those causes has ceased; and the Governor-General in Council is persuaded, that he shall hereafter be able to recommend to the favourable notice of the Hon. the Court of Directors, the merits of many gentlemen whose names he has not been justified in recording among those who have merited his approbation.

The Governor-General in Council takes this opportunity of expressing his sense of the merits of Mr. GILCHRIST, in having formed a valuable Grammar and Dictionary of the Hindustanee language, and having thereby facilitated the acquisition of the language most generally used throughout Hindustan. Mr. Gilchrist is also entitled to the particular notice and approbation of his Lordship in Council, for the zeal, ability, and diligence with which he has discharged the duty committed to him, of instructing the junior civil servants, who were directed to attend him for the purpose of acquiring the Hindustanee and the Persian languages.

The propriety of conduct generally manifested by the gentlemen examined, merits the particular applause of the Governor General in Council, as being connected with that sense of public duty, which has produced in many the most laudable efforts, and which he trusts will ultimately animate the exertions of all, under the Collegiate Institution.

The primary objects of that Institution are, to facilitate and reward the progress of the junior civil servants of the Company in the acquisition of every branch of useful knowledge, requisite for the due discharge of their respective public stations: and it will be the constant and unremitting care of the Governor General in Council, to encourage and distinguish the industry and talents of those gentlemen who shall evince a sincere desire to avail themselves of the advantages which will be afforded to them by that Institution, under his Lordship's immediate superintendence and control.

By command of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

G. H. BARLOW, *Chief Sec.*

VOL. 2.

Extract from the Bombay Gazette,
October 14, 1799.

On Saturday evening last a boat arrived from Cannanore, bringing the melancholy tidings of the death of Major General James Hartley, Commanding Officer of the King's and Hon. Company's troops on the coast, and one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Supervisor and Chief Judge in the province of Malabar.

The orders issued by Government on the occasion sufficiently testify their sense of the loss sustained by this Presidency. The army which he has so often either accompanied or led to victory, will long bewail the soldier's friend; and the surviving circle of the veteran companions of his toils and dangers, will rehearse the military virtues of the sagacious and intrepid commander, to whom success and miscarriage, censure and praise, are now alike indifferent; while the rising part of the service, who had the happiness of knowing him, will mourn over the hallowed remains of that bright model of military perfection, to which they looked up as the standard of merit, the criterion of their pretensions to the science of arms, and the consummate arbiter of all that is excellent in their profession. His Sovereign is deprived of one of the most undaunted defenders of his crown and dignity; and Britain is bereft of one of the most nervous avengers of her country's wrongs. In the chapter of British heroes, superior talents alone can preserve the lustre of the vacant laurel; and he has left a chasm in society which no ordinary accomplishments can fill. As "confidence is a plant of slow growth," the Bombay army will not be speedily resigned to their loss.—To his friends it is irreparable! As he lived, so he died—the Soldier and the Christian.

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Extract

*Extract of a letter from Canton,
dated March 1, 1800.*

"While one of the King's schooners was anchored at Whampoa, its cables were cut two or three times during the night. The commander of the schooner, a Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, irritated at these repeated robberies, gave orders to his mate to fire upon the first boat which came near with the intention of cutting the cables. The order was unfortunately executed on the 11th of February. A young Chinese, fifteen years of age, who was in the boat, received a ball in the right side of the throat; it went out by the back, at the distance of an inch from the spine.

"Hon-tow, Viceroy of the provinces of Canton and of Quang-si, ordered Ho-pow, Collector of the Customs, to publish on the 14th an edict, by which the English were accused of having drowned one man and wounded another. It was enjoined the President of the Cohongists, the society of traders, to communicate its contents to Mr. Hall, Chief of the English factory, and to demand from him that the guilty should be given up to justice.

"The Committee chosen made vain remonstrances, *viwa, voce*. Captain Dilkes, of his Majesty's ship the *Madras*, having arrived from Macao, prevailed on the traders of the factory to carry a letter to the Viceroy. This step, unexampled at Canton, was contrary to all ordinary customs. The letter was favourably received. Captain Dilkes complained of the robbery which had been committed, demanded an impartial examination, and prayed his Excellency to consider the affair as a national business, and having no connection whatever with the East India Company. The Viceroy did not consent to this last demand: but he sent a confidential Mandarin to confer with Captain

Dilkes and Mr. Hall. The parties concerned on both sides were present at the interview. The Viceroy at last decided, in conformity with the Chinese custom, that the affair should be first carried before an inferior tribunal, in order to be finally brought before a superior court.

"Captain Dilkes, with the guilty person, a witness, and Mr. Staunton in quality of interpreter, went into the town, where the people treated them with much indignity. After having waited for several hours for the Criminal Judge of the province, they were brought into Court. Captain Dilkes insisted on the mate's being examined. The Judge refused, saying, that English sailors could not be believed: he added, that if the wounded person survived forty days, the laws of China only ordered banishment, and that the Magistrates would pass over this sentence in consideration that the guilty person was a foreigner.

"Captain Dilkes persisting in demanding the examination of the sailors, unfortunately raised his voice higher than what is permitted by the regulations of the Court: immediately the Judge made a signal to his officers, who seized Captain Dilkes by the shoulders, and pushed him violently out of the Court; Mr. Staunton followed him. The two sailors were retained near a quarter of an hour, and were questioned upon different points: but their fright was so great, that they remembered neither the questions nor their answers.

"Captain Dilkes wrote a second letter to the Viceroy, complaining of his conduct, but this time he could not prevail on the traders of the factory to take charge of it; and it is, perhaps, happy for the English, that the Chinese have declined any farther inquiry, as neither the guilty person nor the witness

ness could have deposed upon oath that the men of the Chinese boats had been attacked in the act of robbery. The Chinese still pretend, that one of these men was drowned; but as they have not found the body, they have no proof of this. They suffered the mate to leave Canton without molestation. The young man who was wounded was sent to us on the 13th to be taken care of; and we have reason to hope that he will be cured.

“ On the 27th the Viceroy sent word, that in consideration of the friendship subsisting between the English and the Chinese, he had dispensed with the execution of the law.”

VIOLENT STORM.

Bombay, Nov. 9, 1799.

Monday evening, the 3d inst. the sky assumed an appearance which some thought to portend blowing weather; that night, however, and Tuesday, passed without any change to materially justify this prediction, although not without some showers and occasional squalls of wind, with a heavy lowering atmosphere, which has often been observed in this region at the same season of the year without being followed by any bad consequences. The ensuing night, however, or rather Wednesday morning early, proved a melancholy crisis of these symptoms, and the returning day exhibited a scene of distress of which it is difficult to express an adequate idea.

Soon after dark, the wind freshened, and continued to increase until twelve o'clock, when it blew hard, but not in such a degree as to occasion any apprehension that lives or property either on shore or afloat were in any danger. All descriptions, however, were soon after alarmed by the most severe gale of wind, which has been experienced

on this coast, since that of the year 1783, which, on about the same day of the same month, proved fatal to nearly every ship or vessel at sea, and, among the rest, his Majesty's ship the *Suzerb*, in the road of Tellicherry.

The ship *Resolution*, Captain Galloway, arrived on Tuesday from Bengal, and took in one of the Company's mooring chains; but, on finding the wind increasing between twelve and one o'clock of Wednesday morning, took the precaution of letting go the best bower anchor and cable, to provide against the consequences of any accident to the chain. The ship rode by the chain, however, till three o'clock, when it broke; they then veered out the whole of the best bower cable, and again brought the ship up, when they let go the sheet anchor: at four o'clock, the gale having considerably increased, the best bower cable parted; but they succeeded in bringing the ship up with the sheet, a whole cable out: the wind blowing at this time with a degree of violence seldom known, and not exceeded in the memory of the oldest man here, the sheet cable parted about half after four o'clock, and the unfortunate ship was soon afterwards dashed upon the rocks under the castle, where at day-light she was seen in a situation that filled the spectators with the greatest apprehensions for the safety of the crew; the sea making a fair breach over her, the main mast thrown up nearly eight or ten feet at every surge, the pumps almost forced up entirely: it appeared she was beating on a rock in the centre of the ship, and the by-standers looked on in the awful expectation of her going to pieces. About half an hour after she came on shore, however, her main and main masts went overboard, and were soon followed

by the foremast; and the gale abating with the ebb tide, the crew were, we believe, all saved except two men, one of whom was thrown over board off the poop deck when the ship struck. The ship is totally lost, having parted at the starboard chest-tree and the larboard quarter; the upper deck beams on the starboard side fallen in and the lower deck abaft the main hatchway, forced up against the upper deck. Every exertion is making to get as large a quantity of the cargo out as possible; but as it consists, we understand, chiefly, if not entirely, of sugar, what is landed will probably be of little value, and by far the greatest part entirely lost.

The *Hercules*, Captain Macfarlane, nearly loaded for Europe, also broke from her chain; and when she rode to her anchors brought them home till she went on shore in the upper part of the harbour, where she now lies in a situation from which she has suffered considerable injury; but we are happy to hear that hopes are entertained of getting her off on the ensuing springs.—The Hon. Company's yacht also went on shore and was beaten to pieces.

The ships *Asia*, *Prince*, and *Fortune* now, were in imminent danger; but fortunately rode it out, the former with three anchors a-head at one time; the *Eliza* and *Mary* also remained in safety when the gale subsided, but an hour's longer continuance of it must have proved destructive to them all. It was discovered yesterday, in attempting to heave up the *Prince's* anchor for the purpose of moving her down to the middle ground, that this noble ship owed her safety to her anchor, in driving; having hooked one of the mooring chains, and the cable being of an extraordinary good quality, she was by this additional hold-fast

brought up. The *Eliza*, it is said, was also fortunate enough to hook another of the mooring chains.

The effects of this storm on the smaller vessels of all descriptions, were fatal indeed!—it is computed that of dingies, botellas and pat-tamars, not less than one hundred sail went on shore, and double that number of boats; the shore from Magazon to the Bunder Head being covered with wrecks, which were so numerous under Hornby's battery, and all round the Castle as high as Fort George, and being piled in heaps, were so completely dashed to splinters, that in many places no trace could be discovered in the ruin to indicate what the form or size of the fabric had been.

The number of lives lost is computed at the lowest reckoning to be between four and five hundred, and happy shall we be to find this number over-rated; but by the condition of the wrecks it is probable that the number of the sufferers who were crushed to death, among the floating fragments of all descriptions is much greater than those who ended their misery by drowning, and affords the more ground to fear that our estimation of the casualties will prove but too near the truth. Many lives were also lost on shore by the fall of trees in all directions, which were blown down.

The strength of the gale being from the S. E. quarter, it was apprehended that its ravages were not confined to this harbour; and the return of the ship *Bombay Merchant*, Captain Harrower; and the Hon. Company's cruiser, *Princess Augusta*, Lieut. Roper, the former on the night of the 6th, and the latter on the morning of the 7th; and the *Fly*, Lieut. Hayes, yesterday, justified our fears on that head.

Capt. Harrower had landed Mrs. Taylor, Miss Saville, and Doctor Mcir,

Moir, at Mahé, and was proceeding to Calicut. He encountered fresh breezes from S. and S. S. W. with hard squalls and almost continual rain on the 2d inst. On the 3d in the morning, being at anchor about four miles to the Northward of Calicut, one of the botellas, carrying a part of his Majesty's 77th regiment, drifted close past the *Bombay Merchant* at day-light, under her jib, with her head off shore, and was seen off Coylandy point, by Captain Harrower, at three o'clock in the afternoon. At six o'clock that evening, the weather was so threatening, that Captain Harrower weighed and laid the ship's head to sea, under a close reefed fore-top sail, the wind then from S. to S. S. W. In the morning of the 4th, at day-light, he was off Mount Dilly, and distant about three leagues; at seven he sprung his foremast, and bore up to get it secured. It blew so hard from that time, that Captain Harrower could not make any attempt to bring the ship to the wind. He then ran for Goa, and was in that bay on the 5th, about half after 12 o'clock at noon, where he saw a ship riding very hard with her yard and top-masts struck; he was therefore deterred from any attempt to bring the ship up in such a situation, and preferred keeping the sea; he accordingly, after laying the ship's head to the N. W. until he got a satisfactory offing, steered it along-shore course, and had the Vingora rocks bearing East about three o'clock. Captain Harrower allowing the ship the distance she run by the log, concluded he was in the lat. of 18.05 at six o'clock on the morning of the 6th; he was then in 15 fathom, and the wind blowing, as it was at that hour experienced in the harbour, in violent gusts; but becoming more moderate soon afterwards, he brought the ship to the

wind with her head off shore; at nine it was considerably abated, and he then set the fore-sail and mizen top-sail, and stood in N. N. E. to make the land. At three in the afternoon, Captain Harrower fortunately spoke Lieutenant Roper, who informed him, to his surprise, that he judged, by an indifferent observation which he had, that the lighthouse bore E. by S. He accordingly from that time steered in E. S. E. notwithstanding which he made the land to the northward of the harbour, where she succeeded in coming to an anchor about eleven o'clock at night. From these circumstances Captain Harrower ascertains that he had run in *fifteen* hours no less than two hundred and fifteen miles, twelve hours of which he had the fore-sail set, but the remaining part of the time under bare poles.

Lieut. Roper, commander of the *Prince's Augusta*, had much difficulty in keeping his station off Mulundy, between the 30th ultimo and the 3d inst. from strong easterly winds. On the 4th, the wind blew hard with violent squalls and rain, but variable from N. E. to S. E. At three o'clock in the morning of the 5th, it blew a strong gale with a very high sea from the southward, on which Lieut. Roper handed all his sails, except the mizen, which he balanced and lay to. In the afternoon of the 5th, the gale increased from the S. E. and at one o'clock in the morning of the 6th, it flew round to S. and blew with still greater violence. The vessel then felt the effects of the cross sea, occasioned by the shifting of the wind, and shipped many heavy seas, which kept all hands bailing to keep the waist as free as possible; fortunately the hatches had been battened down during the preceding evening, and the vessel remained tight below; at 4 the wind shifted

to S. S. W. and S. W. but continued as strong as when at S. E. so that at six o'clock finding the vessel driving in shore, an attempt was made to set the close reefed main top-sail; but it blew away before it could be sheeted home. Lieutenant Roper was then preparing to cut away the main-top-mast: about noon the weather broke up, and by two o'clock the gale ceased.

We are not so fully informed respecting the proceedings of the Hon. Company's cruizer the *Fly*; but we hear that there were circumstances in her situation, which indicated extreme danger; and her safe return may, if we are rightly informed, be ascribed, under Providence, to the nautical skill and perseverance of her commander, whose experience furnished resources for her preservation in all the vicissitudes of the late tempest. She had not reached so low as Mount Dilly, when she was assailed by the storm. We are happy to add to this dismal tale, that Mr. and Mrs. Torin and Mrs. Holmes landed yesterday, in good health, from the *Fly*.

It has been reported since the arrival of the *Fly*, but we have not been able to ascertain on what authority, that, on their return, passed a brig having much the resemblance of the *Orcstes*, which was laying to in the gale.

So far the consequences of the late hurricane (for such it was at the height) are known; but we have yet to learn the fate of the Hon. Company's cruizer the *Drake*, Capt. Relph, respecting which serious apprehensions are entertained. She sailed on Sunday last for Pulo-Penang. Lieut. Frost, of the Hon. Company's marine, and commander of the cruizer *Queen*, was seen off the harbour on the evening preceding the gale, with a convoy of boats from Surat in company; his situa-

tion, and that of his convey, was perilous indeed; and we are sorry to say that there were accounts of only two or three of the boats at a late hour yesterday evening.

CHINA.

Summary of the Crimes and Confiscation of the Property of the First Minister of State at PEKIN.

On the 25th day of the 1st moon and 4th year of the Emperor of China, Kia-king, the tribunal of the affairs of war of the Court of Peking lays open, by the order of the great Emperor, dated the 11th of the 1st moon of the said year, the delinquencies of the first minister of state, Ho-xen, who, after having received from the defunct Emperor Kien Lung, rewards and honours greater than any other vassal, raising him from the mean class in which he was born to the high and honourable office of chung-tang or minister, by his own individual faults has rendered himself deserving the greatest and most exemplary punishment.

The Emperor thus declares the principal crimes of which this wicked vassal has been convicted, and directs the most rigorous examination and an adequate punishment.

Although, says the new Emperor, according to the custom of the empire, I ought not, during the next three years following the death of my father, to alter any decision of his, in honour and tender regard to his ever-to-be-revered memory; which, in effect, is most just and conformable with the will of heaven, and so in truth I ought to do, since my defunct father, for his great virtues and compassionate heart towards his people, merits that I should abstain from all innovation, not only for the space of three years, but for many thousands; and for this

this reason, I have not yet removed or changed any mandarin or officer from the post in which the deceased Emperor placed them; nor shall I fail henceforward to overlook any defect or omission, not being an affair of weight, or that has serious consequences, which I protest and promise before heaven and earth: notwithstanding all this, the crimes and excesses of the minister Ho-xen are so serious and horrid, according to the heavy charges brought against him by the great mandarins, that it is not possible for me, by any means whatever, to act towards him with either pity or indulgence. And, therefore, without farther delay, as soon as I had finished dispatching the necessary advices to the provinces of the empire of the death of my father, I immediately deprived the said Ho-xen of his office, and directed his arrest, summary trial, and judgment, of which I give notice to all my vassals.

• *Articles of Accusation.*

1. My father having determined to abdicate the government in my favour on the 3d day of the 9th moon of the 60th year of his reign, Ho-xen came the preceding day (2d of the said moon) to congratulate me on my election before my father had yet made it public, rendering him thereby guilty of the deepest treachery, only because he judged that by such means he might gain my good-will and affection.

2. In the 3d moon of the last year Ho-xen being summoned by my father to his country house, denominated Yuen-ming-Yuen, had the boldness to enter on horseback even to within the left door of the hall called Ta-Kaun-ming, behaving like a man who neither acknowledged my father or the King.

3. Under the pretence of a complaint in one of his legs, he conti-

nually caused himself to be carried out and brought into the imperial palace through the door Xin-U, without embarrassment, or any fear of those who saw with indignation such reprehensible audacity.

4. The Virgins for the use of the palace, who were at times sent to their father's houses, Ho-xen, with his absolute power, seized, and had them conducted, without shame, to his house, to serve as second wives.

5. The advices from generals in all the wars of late years, either intestine or foreign, Ho-xen retained many times in his own hands, or destroyed without communicating them to the Emperor, who of course could not direct the necessary measures for the happy issue of military expeditions; making himself in this manner an accomplice in the failure of innumerable combats.

6. Ho-xen being Intendant General of three great tribunals of the court, (to wit,) that of the Mandarins, of Crimes, and of the Imperial Exchequer, arrogating to himself the whole authority, did not permit the members to act as reason and justice required.

7. It is an absolute certainty, that this Ho-xen concealed and even tore wholly or in part the decrees of the deceased Emperor, when they were not made according to his wish, and fabricated supposititious ones, to which, taking advantage of the weakness and insufficiency of my old father, he obtained his signature.

8. At the place Sinhoa, there being a band of vagabonds of more than a thousand, who attacked the flocks of sheep of a farmer, they robbed him several times, and killed two shepherds. Ho-xen did not consent that so horrid a fact should be represented to the Emperor; but, on the contrary, destroyed the libel, only because two subjects patronized

by him and his creatures were mandarins of that district.

9. Immediately on the decease of my father, having determined that all the regulos and grandees of Tartary, feudatories of the empire, should be summoned to Peking, to perform the funeral honours and customary libations due to the body of the deceased Emperor, excepting from this journey those who had not had the small-pox, Ho-xen daringly perverted my determination, ordering all to appear indiscriminately, whether they had or had not had the small-pox: this evidently shews his great pride and extensive views.

10. The mandarins U-Sing-Lang, Li-hang, and Li-Kuang-Ling, solely because they had been sometimes teaching in the house of Ho-xen, were without merit or examination sent posts of mandarins of weight.

11. The great mandarin of the Tribunal of Doctors (learned men) by name Lu-Sin-go, being deaf of both ears, and unable to perform the duties of his station, on account of his decrepid age, Ho-xen did not inform the Emperor of his inability, that the post might be conferred on an able person; and this because the same Lu-Sin-go was father-in-law of his younger brother.

12. The superior officers of the secretary's office of state were all appointed at the will of Ho-xen: he placed them and displaced them at pleasure, acting in this instance with an unnatural arrogance.

13. And now since Ho-xen has been under a state of confiscation, it is observed, that he had in his palace many apartments built of the wood Nam Mu, a material destined solely for the royal habitations; and more than this, he has constructed new apartments and gardens exactly in imitation of the country-house of the Emperor, and

in the same style and architecture. It is not easy to conceive what were his views and ideas in so doing.

14. In the seizure of Ho-xen's property, which has taken place, more than 200 strings of pearls have been found, whose number far exceeds that which the Emperor possessed; and among the innumerable jewels which he possessed, was found a ball of coral, of wonderful magnitude and of incalculable value, of which size the Emperor himself has no equal; item, some dozen of precious stones, red and transparent, of which, from his station, he could make no use. Besides these, there was found a great number of precious stones of different kinds, of high value and estimation, and of a quality (some) which have not yet been found in the Imperial Treasury.

15. The gold and silver confiscated of Ho-xen, though the prosecution is not yet finished, amounts already to some millions (at least ten).

16. The invariable ambition of this wicked subject was so great as to urge him to the absurdity of venturing on the sale of the mandarins and public employes of the empire; of which, in truth, there is no example in history.

Of all the above-mentioned articles Ho-xen was convinced by the interrogatories put to him by the Regulo Vang-tachen, and thus appointed to the prosecution, and plainly confessed that it was all true.

This bad man, devoid of conscience, and abandoned to all sentiments of humanity, abused his unlimited power, acting on all occasions contrary to justice and reason, and as if he had no superior who was to take account of his proceedings, nor laws according to which he might be judged and punished.

All

All that is before stated is not the worst to be considered in this evil designing man. His impoverishing the empire and the Emperor, to enrich himself alone, this is the least; what more than all is to be condemned in him, and which over-heaps the measures of his iniquities, is his disloyalty, and the perfidious ingratitude with which he has conducted himself towards my deceased father and Emperor, from whom he received so many and important benefits, which he certainly would not have obtained, had there been any person who had accused him to my deceased father, laying open to him his iniquities, at sight of which there is much, without doubt, that he would have punished. But this silence, as well of those vassals employed about the court, as of those in the certain provinces, is in part excusable; for it was not only because they feared to afflict my aged and valetudinary father, but also to avoid the fatal consequences which they foresaw might result to them from the pre-eminent authority of the said Ho-xen, whom they feared more than the Emperor himself; of the truth of which I myself am an authentic testimony.

But, now that the wicked actions of this perfidious man, arriving at the highest summit, have appeared publicly without disguise, and it is clearly known that the number exceeds the hairs of his head, nor can eloquence depict them as they deserve; how shall I appear to answer for it to the Supreme Being of heaven, leaving unpunished so perverse and abominable a man? How shall I be able to still the remorses of my conscience, were I to make myself an accomplice in so great a neglect of duty?

I therefore command, that the regulos and mandarins, and great officers of state of my court of

Pekin, examine attentively this cause, and adjudge; and, farther, that they dispatch, without loss of time, the most strict orders to the viceroys and intendant generals of all the provinces, that, at sight of all the above-mentioned articles of this accusation, they may pass sentence on the said Ho-xen; and, farther, may make the most exact inquiries into his past errors and conduct, and give me information of the whole with the greatest expedition.

REMARKABLE CUSTOM.

The following account of a singular custom that prevails in Cooch Bahar, adjoining Bengal, is given by an intelligent traveller: "In the district of Cooch Bahar, an usage of a very singular kind has prevailed from remote antiquity, and I was assured by many of the inhabitants, of its actual existence at this day. If a Ryot, or peasant, owes a sum of money, and has not the ability to satisfy his creditor, he is compelled to give up his wife as a pledge, and possession is kept of her till the debt is discharged. It sometimes happens, as they affirm, that the wife of a debtor is not redeemed for the space of one, two, or three years; and then if, during her residence and connection with the creditor, a family should have been the consequence, half of it is considered as the property of the person with whom she lived, and half that of her real husband.

"The country has a most wretched appearance, and its inhabitants are a miserable and puny race. The lower ranks, without scruple, dispose of their children for slaves to any purchaser, and that too for a very trifling consideration: nor yet, though in a traffic so unnatural, is the agency of a third person ever employed.

"Nothing

"Nothing is more common than to see a mother dress up her child and bring it to market, with no other view than to enhance the price she may procure for it. Indeed, the extreme poverty and wretchedness of those people, will forcibly appear, when we recollect how little is necessary for the subsistence of a peasant in those regions: the value of this can seldom amount to more than one penny per day, even allowing him to make his meal of two pound of boiled rice, with a due proportion of salt, oil, vegetables, fish, and chili."

As to the custom above-mentioned, respecting the *Pledging of a Wife*, the ingenious author proceeds to observe, that "it is not possible for a traveller, passing rapidly through a strange country, to catch the manners, or judge of the influence which custom, or a sense of honour, may have on the natural propensities of the people. We may conclude that this bias must be very strong in a community where such a law continues to exist; since in any other, which should adopt it as a novel institution, the creditor would have a very insecure hold on the probity of his debtor, not less, perhaps, from the reluctance of the latter to recover his wife, than to part with his money. The law would not subsist, if it was not known to be effective of its purpose."

PEARL FISHERY.

The person who farmed the Pearl Fishery at Ceylon, last year, was a Tamu merchant, who for the privilege of fishing with more than the usual number of donies or boats, paid between two and three hundred thousand Porto Novo pagodas, a sum nearly double the usual rent. His Excellency the Hon. Mr. North,

by the last ships from Ceylon, has transmitted a very minute detail of the fishery in all its stages, some of which are truly singular and remarkable. It appears that the fear of sharks is the cause of a great deal of interruption to the fishery, the divers being extremely timid and superstitious; every one of them, even the most expert, entertain a dread of the sharks, and will not on any account descend until the conjuror has performed his ceremonies. This prejudice is so deeply rooted in their minds, that the government was obliged to keep two such conjurors in their pay, to remove the fears of the divers. The manner of Enchanting consists of a number of prayers learned by heart, that nobody, probably not even the conjuror himself, understands, which he, standing on the shore, continues muttering and grumbling from sunrise until the boats return. During this period, they are obliged to abstain from food and sleep, otherwise their prayers would be of no avail; they are, however, allowed to drink, which privilege they indulge in a high degree, and are frequently so giddy as to be rendered very unfit for devotion. Some of these conjurors accompany the divers in their boats, which pleases them very much, as they have their protectors near at hand. Nevertheless, I was told, said Mr. North, that in one of the preceding fisheries, a diver lost his leg by a shark; and when the head conjuror was called to an account for the accident, he replied, that an old witch had just come from the coast, who, from envy and malice, had caused this disaster by a counter-conjuration, which made fruitless his skill, and which he was informed of too late; but he afterwards shewed his superiority, by enchanting the shark so effectually, that, though they appeared

peared to most of the divers, they were unable to open their mouths. During my stay, continues Mr. North, at Condarchy, no accident of this kind happened. If a shark is seen, the divers immediately make a signal, which on perceiving all the boats return immediately. A diver who trod upon a hammer oyster, and was somewhat wounded, thought he was bit by a shark; consequently made the usual signal, which caused all the boats to return; for which mistake he was afterwards punished. The largest and most perfect pearl taken last season, was about the size of a small pistol bullet.

[We insert the following Letter from the *Madras Gazette*, as giving a minute account of the cure of a Snake Bite, by the application of the *Caustic Volatile Alkali*.]

To the EDITOR of the GAZETTE.

SIR,

I request you will publish in your next paper the following account of the successful treatment by the *Caustic Volatile Alkali*, of a woman bit by a venomous snake, as I consider every confirmation of the efficacy of a remedy for so dreadful a situation, of consequence, that is safe, and can easily be made by every one, and that it cannot be too often impressed on the public mind.

On Thursday evening the 29th inst. between 7 and 8 p. m. we were alarmed by such uncommon shrieks at a little distance from Dr. Anderson's house, that we were at a loss to consider them human; they soon, however, became evidently the screams of a woman in agony, when Dr. Anderson instantly ordered all the servants to run and learn what had happened; one of them returned soon, saying a woman had been bit by a snake. I hastened down stairs,

and finding the servants carrying a stout native woman, about thirty years of age, I had her brought into the house; she complained of most excruciating pains shooting up to her groin; and on examining her left foot, I saw two wounds very evident from the black blood adhering, one on the great the other on the fourth toe, and the femoral glands were swelled. I requested Mr. Maxtone, assistant surgeon, to apply a ligature round each toe, drawn as tight as possible, and immediately ran for the *Caustic Volatile Alkali*; ten minutes could not have elapsed from the accident before the ligatures were applied, nor fifteen before the alkali was given internally; an undescribable pain and uneasiness had now ascended as high as her chest, her pulse was scarcely to be felt, and could not be counted, and her hands were cold; she was however sensible, and spoke distinctly.

A tea-spoonful of the alkali in a Madeira glass half filled with water was given, which she swallowed without difficulty, although so little diluted, or being sensible of its pungency. The wounds were afterwards rubbed with the alkali, scarified with a lancet, and the alkali rubbed into them without pain, and the foot as soon as possible was put into hot water to increase the bleeding. At this time the natives were anxious to ascertain her situation by the test of her tasting salt; they therefore put some into her mouth, and on her being asked what it was, and saying it was sweet, they pronounced her in imminent danger; a second spoonful of the alkali was given not more diluted than the first, on her throwing herself back, gnashing her teeth, and calling out she was dying; and soon a third tea spoonful in the same manner; the whole in less than ten minutes; the third spoonful,

Spoonful, on reaching the stomach, evidently caused uneasiness, and a slight effort to vomit, when a little phlegm was brought up, and a profuse perspiration was induced, causing large drops of sweat to form on her face: soon after this she said all pain had ceased except in the toes bit, the wounds of which were now highly sensible and irritable. As her pulse was still very small, an hour nearly after the accident, a Madeira wine glass of brandy was given, which she swallowed with the utmost difficulty, her sense of taste returning with the cessation of pain; and anxious still farther to increase the stimulus from the little effect of the brandy, a fourth tea spoonful of the alkali was given diluted in a wine glass filled with water, the stimulus of which in her mouth now, though so much more diluted than the former, she could scarce bear, and swallowing it with much pain, a glass of water was therefore immediately after given, when vomiting was induced that brought off the contents of the stomach: the foot with the ligatures on the toes was kept in hot water for above an hour after this; when, considering all danger from the venom over, the ligatures were removed, the wounds bled freely florid blood, and were so irritable that the slightest application of alkali gave excessive pain: the wounds being dressed, she was carried away, with directions to give her plenty of conjee to drink during the night. On inquiry next morning, she told me she had not slept from the severe

throbbing pains of the wounds; that she had been very hot, and perspired freely. She complained of slight head-ach, of pain in her mouth and throat, and uneasy heat in her stomach; on dressing the wounds, which were neither inflamed nor swelled, with white ointment, they became less painful. On her eating some thick conjee and broth, she soon after fell asleep, and awoke much recovered; and this day she has no complaint, except a slight foreness externally on pressure about the chest, caused probably by the vomiting. She tells me the ligatures round the toes gave great relief, and lessened very much the violence of the pain: they never should be omitted where they possibly can be applied; and where they cannot, the part should be cut out; and it is probable the patting the foot in hot water to wash out the venom, and increase the bleeding, was of consequence, as no swelling or inflammation has come on the wounds.

It would have been a great addition to this case if the snake had been ascertained, but the darkness of the night prevented its being seen; it was however a large snake, as the woman could with difficulty raise her foot from the ground, from its weight, to shake it from her; and the power of the venom is evident, from pain the most acute having reached the groin, and caused the swelling of the femoral glands, before she could with every sense of her danger run 150 paces to her house for assistance. * The preparation of the caustic volatile alkali used,

* By dissolving powdered sal ammoniac, say half a pound in half a pint of boiling water, then pouring the solution into a bottle—adding a quantity nearly equal to the salt of pulverised chunam shells, taken from the kiln after being calcined and before water is thrown on them—corking the bottle and strongly shaking the whole for some time, that the volatile alkali now disengaged from the marine acid may unite with the water, and at the same time be made caustic by being deprived of its fixed air—the solution will then be found as pungent as Eau de Luce—this may be done two or three times before the clear fluid, separated, is poured off into well corked phials for use.

used, was a strong solution of sal ammoniac in water into which powdered quicklime had been thrown. This is what Mr. John Williams mentions of such efficacy in the 2d vol. of the Asiatic Researches; and this woman's situation has a great affinity with those he details as bit by the *Cobra de Capello*, or *Coluber Naja Linn.* Sal ammoniac is to be purchased in every bazar by the Tamul name of Navatcharum.

I have been thus full, as I think every account of the utility of the caustic volatile alkali the more valuable, from the celebrated Fontano having condemned it by experiments on animals, is inefficacious if not hurtful, which I attribute to his having used it so much diluted, that its stimulus was not sufficiently powerful, and in this way only I believe it acts, for I remember some years ago seeing a man in the Tanjore country, whose life I was told had been saved when in the most imminent danger from the bite of a snake, by his friends placing a vessel of burning charcoal on his head after he was insensible; the effect however was such as to leave him in a most helpless debilitated state, for two years after; and this account may be farther useful in showing how strong the alkali may be given with safety where the strongest and most direct stimulus is required to support the vital powers, where a deficient stimulus may add to the evil, at least must be the loss of time, and where a little makes the difference between life and death; the exhibition of the caustic volatile alkali, from Mr. Williams's and every subsequent account, does not injure the stomach; and so much I can say for the arsenic snake pills, the only other remedy recommended, as in the only instance I have seen of a person who had taken

them, a very distressing rejection of food was the consequence for a considerable time after, probably from the more slow but more concentrated action of the arsenic, while the diffused, immediate and less permanent effect of the alkali, if the stomach is in a state to be hurt, will cause its being rejected before there is danger of the stomach being injured; the snake pills were, however, brought to be used if the alkali had failed.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

ANDREW BERRY.

Fort St. George, 31st Aug. 1799.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 11th
April 1800.

*General Orders by the Commander
in Chief.*

At a General Court-martial held at Dinapore on Friday February 14th, 1800, by order of his Excellency Sir Alured Clarke, K. B. Commander in Chief of the forces, &c. of which Major-General Baird was President.

CHARGE—Major William Gale of his Majesty's 29th regiment of light dragoons, ordered under an arrest by me at Dinapore, 22d December 1799.

1st, For having made an irregular and unmilitary application to Lieut. Col. Noke, as commandant of this cantonment, on or about the 29th of November 1799, to grant him leave of absence from the duties of the station, being without my concurrence, and contrary to the rules and customs of the service, and in direct opposition to a regimental order, thereby setting an example of insubordination to the other officers and men of the regiment, and being subversive of good order and military discipline.

2d, For having absented himself from the parade of the regiment from the 29th of November to the 12th of December 1799, (both days inclusive,) without my leave or concurrence, notwithstanding that he was in the cantonment at that period.

3d, For having at various times, behaved to me, as his commanding officer, in a most disrespectful manner, from the time of my arrival in India with a detachment of the regiment until this date; particularly in having made me answers when upon my post at the parade of the regiment on the 27th of November last, being contrary to the rules and customs of the service, when I was calling up his attention to his duty; and in having at the same time made use of very improper, unmilitary and unjustifiable language to me, when I was in the execution of my duty, being in the presence of the officers and men of the regiment, and subversive of good order and military discipline.

4th, In having, on or about the 29th of November 1799, preferred to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, in an irregular manner, and contrary to his Majesty's orders, certain complaints or grievances against me his commanding officer, being the third time he has been guilty of the same step towards me as such, and being in defiance of express orders or instructions given to him by me upon a like (former) occasion, and also subversive of good order and military discipline, and thereby depriving me of that privilege granted to me by his Majesty, as commandant of a regiment, of hearing and redressing, or deciding upon complaints or grievances previous to their being laid before the Commander in Chief.

GEORGE GORDON, *Lieut. Col.*
Commanding 29th Reg. of L. Dg.

By order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

J. DARBY, *Adj. Gen.*

Additional Charge—preferred against Major William Gale, of his Majesty's 29th regiment of light dragoons, to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, by Lieut. Colonel George Gordon of the same regiment.

Dinapore, 20th Jan. 1800.

For having, on the 22d day of December 1799, denied ever having made me an apology, or having ever intended me any whatever, for his conduct during the period of my command; whereas the same is unfounded, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and being in breach of the articles of war.

GEORGE GORDON, *Lieut. Col.*
Commanding 29th Reg. of L. Dg.

By authority of the Commander in Chief.

THOMAS HARRIOT, *Maj. of B.*

SENTENCE—The Court having maturely and deliberately weighed the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner, Major William Gale, of his Majesty's 29th regiment of light dragoons, has urged in his defence, is of opinion, on the 1st charge. "That he is not guilty, and they do hereby acquit him."

On the 2d Charge. "That he is not guilty of this charge, and they do likewise acquit him."

On the 3d Charge. The Court is of opinion, that "he is guilty in breach of the articles of war."

On the 4th Charge. "He is guilty in breach of the articles of war."

On the additional Charge. The Court is of opinion that "he is guilty in breach of the articles of war."

The Court, on a full and mature consideration of the several charges, of which they have been obliged on
inves,

investigation to convict the prisoner Major William Gale, of his Majesty's 29th light dragoons, do sentence him, "To be suspended from rank and pay for the space of twelve months, to be reprimanded by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and to be prohibited from residing with his regiment during the period of his suspension."

(Signed) D. BAIRD,
Major Gen. President.

CONFIRMED—HEAD QUARTERS.

(Signed) ALFRED CLARKE.
Calcutta, April 10, 1800.

The suspension of Major Gale, of his Majesty's 29th light dragoons, from rank and pay, is to commence from the day of the receipt of this order at Dinapore, when he is to be enlarged from his arrest, and to proceed to the Presidency. The Court Martial of which Major-General Baird is President, is dissolved, and the several officers detained at Dinapore, as members, to proceed and join their respective corps. (Signed)

WALTER CLIFFE,
Adj. General, King's Troops.

An action having taken place in Agimere on the 16th of May 1800, between the troops of Madagee Dowlut Row Scindiah, and the army of the Jeypoor Rajah, which terminated in the total defeat of the latter; we have been favoured with the following particulars by an Officer of the 2d brigade of the former, who was present, dated Camp at *Indoly*, 20th April 1800. The Rajah commanded the army in person, consisting of 18 battalions, 1000 Rohillas, 2000 Nanges, upwards of 15,000 cavalry, and 56 guns, and when drawn up in order of battle extended upwards of a coss, greatly out-flanking the Mah-ratta army, commanded by Luck-

wadada, which consisted of the 2d brigade, commanded by Major Polhman, the brigade of the Chevalier Duderneig, two battalions of Luckwadada, and one battalion of the Cotah Rajah. These corps are represented not to have exceeded half the enemy's numbers, which are said to have amounted to 65,000 men. Luckwadada advanced towards the enemy on the 15th; but night coming on, he waited the return of the morning. Early on the morning of the 16th, the enemy, perceiving Luckwadada in motion, commenced a heavy cannonade.—Major Pollman on this ordered the 2d brigade to advance with the great guns, but to reserve their fire till they were close up to the enemy. These orders being punctually obeyed, the artillery did great execution. This brigade, however, it seems, was in great danger; being ill supported, and pressed by eight times their numbers. A judicious movement of Major Pollman, by forming into a square his six battalions, of which the brigade consisted, prevented the enemy's cavalry from surrounding them, which was attempted without success; and the brigade, by an incessant and well-directed fire of the artillery, finally succeeded in coming to close action with the enemy, of whom great numbers immediately gave way; the main body however kept their ground for an hour and a half longer, during which the action is said to have been very severe on both sides. The enemy at last fled in all directions, leaving their camp standing, and all their guns and baggage, as a reward for the bravery and constancy of Major Pollman's brigade, to whom chiefly the glory of the day appears to be due. The guns taken were twenty-four, 12, 8, and 6-pounders. The enemy had taken two guns from the brigade of Duderneig,

derneig, which Major Polhman also recovered, and restored to the Chevalier. The Rajah fled in the greatest consternation, and did not halt till he reached Jeypoor, a distance of 30 coss, twenty-four hours after the action: his loss in men was so great, that no correct estimation of it had been made when our letters were written; that of Luckwadada was comparatively trifling, and Major Polhman's brigade were agreeably surprised at finding they had come off with the loss of not above 75 killed and wounded, while that of Duderneig amounted to 70 killed, and 250 wounded.

—
*Anniversary of the Capture of
Seringapatam.*

A CARD.

Madras, April 26, 1800.

"Lord Clive requests the company of the gentlemen of his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's Civil, Naval and Military service, to a Ball and Supper at the Governor's Garden House, on Monday the 5th of May, to commemorate the conquest of *Seringapatam*."

A royal salute was fired from the walls of the garrison on Sunday the 4th current, at noon.

A whole length picture of the Earl of Mornington, which had been painted by an eminent artist, at the request of the principal inhabitants of this Presidency, was opened, on the same morning, for public inspection at the Exchange—a circumstance naturally connecting itself with the recollection of the day.

His Lordship is represented in his Windsor uniform, with the insignia of the order of St. Patrick, seated at a table, having a scroll spread on its surface, pendant somewhat over the side, on which is inscribed the heads of the *Partition Treaty*. In the back ground is

seen the steeple and flag-staff of Fort St. George, with the English union, flying over the standard of the late Tippoo Sultaun. His Lordship is supposed to be seated in the east veranda of the government-house, which has afforded the artist an opportunity of availing himself, with a fair license, of the happy incident which we have last noticed.

This superb picture, which, in point of design and execution, adds no inconsiderable credit to the pencil of *Mr. Hickey*, is placed, in a very magnificent frame, at the southern extremity of the Exchange, opposite to the picture of the *Marquis Cornwallis*.

On Monday evening the Right Hon. the Governor gave a splendid ball and supper to the ladies and gentlemen of the settlement, in commemoration of the great and happy occasion to which we have above referred.

It would seem superfluous to add, where taste and hospitality have always shewn themselves so conspicuous, that there was a full and brilliant assemblage, an attentive and liberal reception, a cheerful and exhilarating entertainment.

*Extract of a letter from Allahabad,
May 7, 1800.*

"On the 4th inst. an entertainment was given by the Hon. Lieut. Colonel W. Monson, and the officers of his Majesty's 76th regiment, stationed at Allahabad, to celebrate the anniversary of a day conspicuously marked by the downfall of the Mysorean tyrant, and the most signal advantages acquired to Great Britain; a variety of loyal and appropriate toasts were given, enlivened by the band of the regiment.

"The evening was passed with the utmost conviviality and harmony, and the company did not break up until a very late hour."

Extract

*Extract of a letter from Dinapore,
dated the 5th May 1800.*

"Yesterday, the anniversary of the 4th of May, an entertainment was given by the Gentlemen of the Civil Service stationed at Patna, to Major General Baird, the Staff and Officers of Dinapore cantonments.

"To attempt a description of all the various decorations, would be inadequate to the merit of the design and execution;—one in particular, a transparent view of the forming of Serlingapatna, with the arms of General Baird above, executed in a perfectly flat, had a most happy effect; and her of Fenn with a scroll, on which were, "Marrington and Baird," in each hand, a wreath of laurel, and above, his Lordship's arms;—nor must we omit to mention a triumphal arch, upon which was, 'Serlingapatna formed on the 4th May 1790.' The whole was highly impressive and delicately adapted. The General wore upon the occasion the state-sword of the late Sultan, presented to him by the army.

"The ladies honoured the day, and above one hundred persons sat at one table. The dinner, and, above all, the superiority of the wines, spoke the pains and solicitude bestowed.

"The feelings of all seemed to harmonize with each glass; the loyal and constitutional hearts were given with that glow worthy the celebration of an event, so unexpected, so glorious, as perhaps England never before experienced by *One Act*; it seemed as a flash from heaven dispensing peace and permanency to our India dominions; and never was a tribute more cordially or more justly given by one branch of the service to the other."

..VOL. 2.

BOMBAY, April 19, 1800.

On Monday last commenced the Quarter Session of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, before Sir William Syer, Knt. and his associates, Alexander Adamson and Simon Halliday, Esqrs.

On Wednesday a trial for an assault, alleged in the indictment to have been committed with circumstances of great cruelty, came on, wherein a female slave was prosecutor, and her master defendant. This trial had been generally, and for several months, the subject of conversation and remark very unfavourable to the defendant's conduct. The trial lasted from half an hour after ten in the morning to twelve o'clock at night.

The indictment set forth, that the defendant had inflicted extreme torture on the prosecutor, with a view to recover a sum of money which the prosecutor was suspected of having stolen from her master, or to compel her to declare what she had done with it, by commanding her to receive 500 lashes; of which number, ~~however~~, it appears that 100 only were inflicted. It was also stated, that she was forced into the water-closet, in which place the defendant ordered scalding water to be thrown upon her: but the mucqua, in bringing it to the scene of punishment, threw a quantity of cold water into it, in consequence of which the girl received no material injury from it; but we must further add, that the defendant, on putting his hand into the water, discovered the trick which had been put upon him, and struck and reprimanded the mucqua on account of its not being *hot enough*.

We must here observe, that the prosecutor and the defendant's cook had undergone a trial in the Fouzdary Court of Calicut for the theft
+ K with

with which they were charged by their master; the former for stealing the money, and the latter for receiving it, or otherwise abetting the thief; when, after a full investigation of the case, the Derogah acquitted them.

The RECORDER, after a speech of considerable length, proceeded to observe, that although it was very possible, notwithstanding this acquittal, that the girl might have stolen the money, yet, being acquitted by a competent tribunal, the presumption was, and ought to be, that she was innocent. Here his Lordship inveighed severely against the conduct of the defendant, who, not satisfied with the decision of a court, of which he had acknowledged the competency by resorting to it, afterwards used such unjustifiable and cruel means to extort a confession and restitution of the money; stating, that, on this ground, slave as she was admitted to be to the defendant, he had no right whatever to inflict any punishment on her. His Lordship made many interesting remarks on the state of slavery as tolerated under certain limitations and restrictions in this country, which implied an authority in the master to inflict moderate chastisement on slaves for domestic offences, such as performing the task assigned them negligently, or sullenly refusing to perform it, or deserting their master's service without good and sufficient cause. While this unhappy condition of the human species was tolerated under whatever modification, his Lordship observed the full benefit of English laws could not be extended to them; and that therefore, as they must remain excluded from a participation in many of the blessings which other English subjects enjoy, it was incumbent on

the guardians of the laws, so far to restrain the authority of the proprietors of slaves, as to protect the latter from all acts of cruelty or unnecessarily severe punishments. In this case the theft was, his Lordship said, put out of the question by the decision of the Derogah of Calicut. The prosecutor had quitted her master's house several times after her punishment, and once before; this then was the only offence for which she was amenable to chastisement from her master: and his Lordship made a most pathetic appeal to the judgment and feelings of all within his hearing, whether the punishment that was inflicted on this wretched girl, was not out of all proportion to the crime, and such as the master could not in any case have a right to inflict in any part of the British Asiatic territories.

When his Lordship concluded, the jury retired, and soon returned a verdict against the defendant on all parts of the indictment, except the second count, which charged him with causing hot water to be thrown on the prosecutor, by which she was stated to have been scalded and burnt.

Counsel for the prosecutor, Mr. Dowdeswell; for the defendant, Mr. Cleaver.

A CARD.

MADRAS, *May 10, 1800.*

"The Right Hon. the Governor desires the attendance of his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's servants, and of the other principal inhabitants of the settlement, on the parade of Fort Saint George, at a quarter before six o'clock on the morning of the 15th instant, being the anniversary of the memorable victory, gained under the walls of Seringapatam, in the year 1791, by the most noble Marquis CORN-

WALLIS,

WALLIS, whose statue, voted as a testimony of the gratitude and respect of this settlement for his eminent public services, and now erecting on the parade of Fort Saint George, will, on that day, be completed.

“ A breakfast will be prepared in the Exchange, at which the Right Hon. the Governor requests to be honoured with the company of the ladies and gentlemen who may be present on the occasion.”

The anniversary of the memorable battle of the 15th of May 1791, having been fixed on for displaying to the public the statue of the most noble Marquis Cornwallis, erected as a testimony of the gratitude and respect of the Madras settlement for his eminent public services :

At half past six o'clock, the Right Hon. Lord Clive, accompanied by his Staff, and attended by the whole of his body guard, alighted on the parade, where his Lordship was received by his Excellency Vice-Admiral Rainier, the Recorder, and the principal gentlemen of his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's civil, naval and military services; the health of the Commander in Chief unfortunately did not admit of his being present on this interesting occasion.

The troops composing the garrison, commanded by Brigadier General De Meuron, had previously formed in the square of the parade; and on the statue being displayed, his Lordship and the gentlemen present stood uncovered, the troops presented arms, drums beat a march, and officers saluted; three volleys from the troops, and a royal salute from the heavy guns on the works, next ensued; and the ceremonial concluded by the troops marching past in sub-divisions.

The company then proceeded to the Long Room at the Exchange,

where a breakfast was prepared by the direction of the Governor.

The attendance of ladies and gentlemen, as well on the parade as in the houses, balconies, and terraces of the square, was unusually numerous; and the concourse of the natives was proportionably great.

It was gratifying to observe, that absence, and an interval of several years, had not diminished that sentiment of affectionate veneration which peculiarly attaches to the character of the noble Marquis, and which in this settlement will long accompany the remembrance of his public and private virtues.

The dignified and benevolent character of the noble Marquis's countenance and figure is well preserved in the statue; and the execution of the whole does infinite credit to the talents of the sculptor.

In the evening Lord Clive gave a dinner to a numerous company, composed of the principal gentlemen who had attended the ceremonial of the morning: many appropriate ~~toasts~~ were drank; and the universal sentiment of the day evinced that few living characters have ever been so sincerely or so justly honoured as the Marquis Cornwallis.

We have subjoined a short account of the statue, which has been thus honourably raised to the public virtues of the noble Marquis.

The statue is pedestrian—and executed by Banks, after a design previously submitted to, and approved by the Council of the Royal Academy.

The Marquis is represented in his peer's robes, thrown with great ease over a military uniform. His right hand is extended, as in the act of offering his service and protection. On the side are his Lordship's arms, coronet, and trophies.

On the pedestal is an appropriate inscription

scription—a figure of Britannia and Victory, and a bas-relief representing the reception, as hostages, of the sons of Tippoo Sultaun.

The statue faces the West—the bas-relief is at the back of the statue—the figure of Victory on one side, and Britannia on the other; shewing that the whole was accomplished under the auspices of British valour.

The work, as might naturally have been expected from the known skill of the artists, exhibits great readiness and science.

The inscription on the pedestal, at the foot of the statue of his Lordship, is as follows :

THIS STATUE
IS ERECTED BY A GENERAL VOYE,
AT THE JOINT EXPENSE
OF THE PRINCIPAL INHABITANTS
OF MADRAS,
AND OF THE CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVANTS
OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY
BELONGING TO THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT
ST. GEORGE.
AS A GENERAL TESTIMONY
OF THE HIGH SENSE THEY ENTERTAIN
OF THE CONDUCT AND ACTIONS
OF THE MOST NOBLE
THE MARQUIS CORNWALLIS,
DURING THE TIME
HE HELD THE HIGH OFFICES OF
GOVERNOR GENERAL
AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF
OF ALL THE FORCES
IN INDIA.

*Extract of a Letter from Amboyna,
May 26, 1800.*

“The ship *Ruby* arrived yesterday from Sooloo, last from Monada, in charge of the chief officer.

“It appears Captain Pavin arrived at Sooloo in the afternoon, when a person of consequence came on board, and advised him to moor the vessel nearer shore; which was done next morning, for the convenience and dispatch of business. The commander then went on shore, and on his landing, the people on board perceived a great confusion and shouting, unroofing the tops of houses, and clearing them away, in order that the guns of the battery on shore might be brought to

bear on the ship, which they soon effected; at the same time a number of armed prows surrounded the vessel, and a brisk fire instantly commenced on the ship from the battery and prows.

“The officer immediately cut the ship’s cable, when the ship very unfortunately cast the wrong way, and had a narrow escape of being driven on the rocks, had it not been for the breeze that sprung up, which brought them safe to Monada, a settlement on the Celebes.

“The *Ruby*, it seems, had received several shot in her hull, and a double-headed 12lb. shot was found lodged in the second officer’s cabin.

“The cause of this outrage, it is imagined, is owing to some English vessel, about two years since, having cut a vessel out of the port of Sooloo, (for the people of that place have ever been friendly to us, until of late,) and they have been heard to declare, that they would retaliate on the first English ship that touched at their port, which unfortunately happened to be the *Ruby*; and it is greatly feared that her worthy commander, Captain Pavin, has fallen a sacrifice to their savage ferocity.”

*Extract of a Letter from the Cape
of Good Hope, Oct. 22, 1800.*

“The ship *Wellesley*, having on board provisions, &c. consigned to the agent victualler at this place, and naval stores for the supply of his Majesty’s Squadron in India, arrived in False Bay on the 10th of September. The *Belliqueux* being bound to Rio de Janeiro, she parted from that ship with the approbation of Captain Bulfeel on the 17th of July, being then in latitude 0, 16. south, and longitude 27, 30. west. On the 9th of August, in latitude 22, 30. south, and longitude 25, 30. west, she was attacked by a French

French frigate of 36 guns (of which frigate intelligence had before been received here), but Captain Gordon had made such judicious preparations for her reception, that she ran from him after an action of little more than an hour, and did not dare to renew the combat, although she stopped him for six days afterwards. The greatest praise is due to Captain Gordon, his officers and ship's company, and to his passengers, for their very gallant conduct on this occasion; and I have no doubt that proper consideration will be made to Captain Gordon, for his having so bravely defended the ship and important cargo he had in charge, against an enemy of a force so very superior to the *Wellfleet*, the latter mounting no more than 12 nine and 10 six pounders, and manned chiefly with Lascars and China men."

EXTIRPATION OF DHOONDIA WAUGH,

The Freebooter of Mysore.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, Sept. 25, 1800.

PAR. I. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, in general orders, the following dispatches, received from Colonel the Hon. Arthur Wellesley:—

"Camp at Yepaiperwy, Sept. 10.

"SIR,

"After I had crossed the Malpurba at Jellahall, I marched on the 3d instant, and entered the Nizam's territories at Hanamfagar on the 5th. As Colonel Stevenson was obliged to cross the Malpurba in boats, he was not able to advance from that river till the 4th. It appeared to me probable, that when Dhoondia should be pressed by the whole of our force on the northern side of the Nerb, he would return into Savanore by Kannagherry and Bopul, and would thus impede our communication; or, if favoured by the Patans of Cannoul, and the Poligars on the right bank of the Tumbudra, he would pass that river, and would enter the territories

of the Rajah of Mysore. I therefore determined to bring my detachment to the southward, and to prevent the execution of either of those designs, if he had them; and afterwards to push him to the eastward, and to take such advantage of his movements as I might be able; while Colonel Stevenson should move by Alcot and Hooby, at the distance of between 12 and 20 miles from the Kistna, and the Mahratta and Mogul cavalry collected in one body between his corps and mine.

"I arrived at Kannagherry on the 7th, and on the 8th moved with the cavalry to Eshapota, and on the 9th to this place; the latter, being on those days at Howly and Shanoor, about 25 miles in my rear. On the 9th, in the morning, Dhoondia moved from Nelpgherry, a place about 25 miles from Basheer, at which he had been encamped for some days, towards the Kistna; but on his road, having seen Colonel Stevenson's camp, he returned and encamped about nine miles in my front, between me and Tannoe. It was clear that he did not know that I was so near him; and I have reason to know that he believed that I was at Shinnoor.

"I moved forward this morning, and met his army at a place called Conahgull, about six miles from hence. He was on his march, and to die westward, apparently with the design of passing between the Mahratta and Mogul cavalry and my detachment, which he supposed to be at Shinnoor. He had only a large body of cavalry, apparently 3000, which I immediately attacked with the 19th and 25th dragons and 1st and 2d regiment of cavalry.

"The enemy was strongly posted, with his rear and left flank covered by the village and rock of Conahgull, and stood for some time with apparent firmness; but such was the rapidity and determination of the charge made by those four regiments, which I was obliged to form in one line, in order at all to equalize in length that of the enemy, that the whole gave way, and were pursued by my cavalry for many miles. Many, among others Dhoondia, were killed, and the whole body dispersed, and were scattered in small parties over the face of the country.

"Part of the enemy's baggage was still remaining in his camp about three miles from Conahgull: I returned thither, and got possession of elephants, camels, and every thing he had.

"The complete defeat and dispersion of the enemy's force, and, above all, the

death of Dhoondia, puts an end to this warfare; and I cannot avoid taking this opportunity of expressing my sense of the conduct of the troops. Upon this last occasion, their determined valour and discipline were conspicuous; and their conduct, and that of their commanding officers, Colonel Pater, Major Patterson, Major Blaquier, Captain Doveton and Captain Price, have deserved my most particular approbation. At the same time I must inform you, that all the troops have undergone, with the greatest patience and perseverance, a series of fatiguing services.

"It is also proper that I should inform you, how much reason I have to be pleased with the gentlemen charged with the business of procuring supplies for the troops. Notwithstanding the distance of the scene of my operations from the usual sources of supplies, and rapidity of my marches, and the necessity, from the species of warfare carried on, of perpetually altering their direction, I have always been well supplied with every thing which the troops could want.

"The Mahratta and Mogul cavalry are now employed in the pursuit of the fugitives; and I propose to draw off towards the frontier of the Rajah of Mysore in a few days.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "A. WELLESLEY, Colonel.

"To P. A. Agnew, Esq.

Adj. Gen. of the Army."

"Camp at Tepaltery, Sept. 13.

"SIR,

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that I have this day received a report, from Colonel Stevenson, of his proceedings on the 10th instant; by which it appears, that, near Deodroog, he came up with and took the only two remaining guns the enemy had, a quantity of baggage, camels, bullocks, binjaries, &c. and that he dispersed and threw the whole into confusion. Their object had been to pass the Kistna, and to go to Solapoor: the guns belonged to the Solapoor Poligar, and were destroyed in his country; and Colonel Stevenson found his people employed on the Kistna, giving assistance to the baggage to pass the river. Thus the service upon which the troops have been employed, has been completely performed.

"I attribute the opportunity which was given of destroying the enemy's army to the movements of the detachment under Colonel Stevenson: in no part of the army has there been greater exertion, or

more fatigue, or has it been more cheerfully borne; and I conceive Colonel Stevenson, Lieut. Colonel Bowser, and the officers and troops under their orders, to be entitled to my approbation, and to the favourable report of their conduct which I now make to you.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "A. WELLESLEY, Colonel.

"To P. A. Agnew, Esq.

Adj. Gen. of the Army."

2. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council takes this occasion of expressing to Colonel Wellesley, the high sense which his Lordship entertains of the judicious arrangements made by Colonel Wellesley for the supply of his army, of the indefatigable activity displayed in its operations, and of the distinguished ability manifested in those masterly dispositions which have terminated in the discomfiture and utter defeat of the enemy.

3. The force of the rebel Dhoondia having increased to that alarming extent, which menaced the tranquillity of the Honourable Company's possessions, and those of its allies, in the western provinces of the peninsula, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council attached the greatest degree of political importance to the success of the troops under the command of Colonel Wellesley; and although the implicit confidence reposed in the talents of that officer cannot be strengthened by the successful events of the campaign, his Lordship will feel the greatest pleasure in reporting to the most noble the Governor General in Council, and to the Hon. Court of Directors, the solid and extensive advantages derived to the affairs of the Hon. Company under this Presidency, by the able and spirited conduct of the war entrusted to Colonel Wellesley.

4. The Governor in Council has observed, with the utmost degree of satisfaction, the patience with which the officers and troops under the command

command of Colonel Wellesley have endured this series of fatiguing service, the spirit of zeal which has distinguished the operations of the army, and, above all, the matchless bravery and discipline with which the detachment of cavalry attacked, defeated, and destroyed the collected force of the enemy on the 10th of September.

5. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, therefore, directs the officer commanding in the army in chief, to convey to Colonel Wellesley, and to the officers and troops under his command, the public thanks of the Governor in Council, for the important services which they have rendered to the British empire in India.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council,

J. WEBBE, *Sec. to Gov.*

CALCUTTA, ADDRESS TO
HIS MAJESTY.

*"To J. Brice, Esq. Sheriff of
Calcutta,*

"SIR,

"We request you will be pleased to convene a meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, for the purpose of considering the propriety of expressing, by an humble address to his Majesty, the congratulations of his faithful subjects in this settlement, on his providential escape from the late atrocious and treasonable attempt on his Majesty's sacred person.

"We have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient

"Humble servants,

W. N. Cameron,	G. Hatch,
S. Davis,	T. Pattle,
G. H. Barlow,	C. Ricketts,
H. C. Plowden,	P. Touchet,
J. H. Harrington,	A. Colvin,
M. G. Prendergast,	W. Fairlie,
F. Macnaghten,	J. Lumssen,

J. Buller,	A. Seton,
J. Bristow,	G. Udney,
W. Burroughs,	H. Trail,
F. Mure,	J. Gerard,
W. Popham,	W. A. Brooke,
T. Graham,	G. Dowdeswell,
S. Dyer,	W. Farquharson,
C. W. Blunt,	N. B. Edmonstone,
J. Fleming,	W. Camac,
R. Goodlad,	W. R. Munro."
T. Dashwood,	

"In compliance with the above, it is requested that the British inhabitants of Calcutta do meet at the theatre on Wednesday next, the 8th instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose above-mentioned.

*(Signed) "J. BRICE, Sheriff.
"Fort William, 3d Oct. 1800."*

In pursuance of the above notification, a numerous and respectable meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta was held at the theatre on Wednesday the 8th of October 1800,

The Sheriff, on taking the chair, opened the subject to the meeting, in a short and suitable address; and after expressing his gratification that the assembly had proved so full and respectable, and his perfect confidence that their sentiments would be unanimous on the occasion, requested that a chairman might be appointed to preside at the meeting.

Several gentlemen expressed their desire that the Sheriff should still continue in the chair; and this appearing to be the general wish of the meeting, the Sheriff, though but recently recovered from a severe indisposition, obligingly complied.

Mr. GRAHAM then rose and addressed the meeting to the following effect:

"I am satisfied I should do injustice to the feelings of every person present at this very respectable meeting, could I for a moment harbour the most distant idea of its being at all necessary to urge the propriety of expressing, in a humble

and dutiful address to our beloved Sovereign, the horror and indignation with which we were impressed, on recently being apprized of the atrocious and treasonable attempt made against his sacred life, in the month of May last; and our heartfelt congratulations at his having, by the interposition of Divine Providence, escaped without injury.

“The British inhabitants of this settlement have, at all times, been zealous in manifesting their attachment to his Majesty and our excellent constitution; and I have no doubt they will cheerfully and with one mind embrace the present occasion, for renewing their assurances of loyalty to a most gracious Sovereign, under whose just and mild government they, in common with the rest of his people, have derived the most important benefits; and that they will cordially unite in making it their prayer to Almighty God, that he may long continue to watch over and preserve a life so justly dear to every British subject. In the fullest conviction that all present are impressed with similar sentiments, I shall not further intrude on the time of the meeting, but proceed to move the following resolutions:

1. “Resolved, that a most humble and dutiful address be presented to his Majesty, to assure his Majesty of the horror and indignation which we felt on recently hearing of the atrocious and treasonable attempt made against his sacred person; and also to express our sincere and heartfelt gratitude, for the gracious interposition of Divine Providence, which, by preserving his Majesty to his grateful and affectionate people, on that most alarming occasion, secured to them a continuance of those blessings which have so eminently distinguished his

Majesty's reign, and are so amply diffused through all classes of his Majesty's subjects, in every part of the British dominions.

2d. “Resolved, that a Committee be now appointed for the purpose of preparing a draft of an address to our most gracious Sovereign, in conformity to the foregoing resolution; and also for the purpose of preparing a draft of an address, to be presented to the most noble the Marquis Wellesley, the Governor General, requesting that his Lordship will be pleased to receive and forward to Great Britain, in such a manner as to his Lordship shall appear most proper, the address to the King voted at this meeting, to be presented to his Majesty.”

After these resolutions had been read from the chair,

Mr. C. P. MARTIN said, “When the Calcutta Gazette announced to the public, that a treasonable attempt had been made on the life of the King, but which had providentially failed of effect, and that dutiful and loyal addresses had been presented on that occasion to his Majesty from all parts of the British empire in Europe; I formed, Sir, the well-grounded hope that the British empire in India, (at least from what I knew of the loyalty of the inhabitants of this place in particular,) would with equal promptitude and alacrity come forward, and express their genuine sentiments of affection, attachment, and veneration for the best of Sovereigns.

“It gratifies me to see this meeting so numerously and respectably attended. The business which has called us together is one that touches us all most sensibly. It comes home to the bosom of every man who hears me. It is impossible to read of the affecting scene that took place at the theatre without being agitated at the relation; and when we have

have to address a public audience it is very difficult indeed to express ourselves without some emotion.

"Were I gifted with the powers of speech, this would be the *cause*, this the *occasion*, wherein I should be proud to exert them. The signal deliverance which the King has met with, has rendered him very dear unto all his faithful subjects. His Majesty has long reigned in the hearts of a generous, enlightened, and free people. He is an ever an example of public spirit and domestic virtue. Nothing has been a more powerful barrier against the leveling principles which have made such gigantic strides in these times, than the worth of our Monarch, and the love which his subjects have borne unto it. As Englishmen, we have ever been jealous of the honour due to his political office and to his personal goodness; and we cannot but be affected and highly incensed at every attempt that is made to deprive us of a Sovereign whom we all revere, and the uniform tenor of whose conduct has shewn that he has never had any interest but that of his people, no views but for their happiness, no object but for their general safety.

"It is difficult to divine the motive that could have lifted the hand to perpetrate that atrocious act. He must have been a fiend, that could deliberately plot the destruction of a King, who, in the language of our great Dramatic Bard,

"Had borne his faculties so meekly, had been

"So clear in his great office, that his virtues

"Would plead, like Angels trumpet tongue,

"Against the deep damnation of his taking off."

Had his Majesty been deprived of his life, who can pretend to calculate what might have been the consequences? It may be conceived

that I am here treading upon tender ground, and therefore it is my wish to be most clearly and unequivocally understood. From my soul, I do believe, that the fond hopes which the nation entertains will be realized, and that we shall not see "vernal promises ending in autumnal disappointments." It is however a matter of the highest concern to us all, during the present awful conjuncture of affairs, that a demise of the crown should not take place; no matter whether that demise be brought about by the course of nature, or is occasioned by an accidental circumstance. In Europe the tempest still rages, and though the wings of desolation have been in part clipped, yet she is ready to expand them for another flight. How has it happened that England, that little sea-girt isle, the common centre of all our affections, the land of manly and rational freedom, the country which combines the scattered excellencies of every other, the polar star that, notwithstanding the distance at which we are here removed from it, we never lose sight of, and even the very thought of which cheers and animates us in our different walks of life—how happens it that that isle has not only withstood the rude shocks that have convulsed other kingdoms, has not only been able to preserve her own internal tranquillity, but has extended her powerful aid abroad in support of suffering humanity; and, in despite of every difficulty and danger, stands, at this day, a proud monument of British grandeur and prosperity?

"A mind accustomed to ponder these events, cannot reflect upon the inestimable blessings we enjoy, without attributing them to the special favour and protection of that Being who giveth and taketh away; before whom the nations of the earth

earth tremble, and in whose hand is the disposal of empires. Next to this primary cause, I attribute our success and prosperity to the wisdom and magnanimity of the Sovereign who governs us, whose anxious solicitude it hath been to keep things in their antient course, and to hold the balance with an even hand. I attribute our prosperity to the sober virtue of the bulk of the people, who, whatever may be said to the contrary, have more sterling good sense than the commonality of any other part of the world, and who have never yet been found wanting to themselves and to their country. I attribute our prosperity to the disciplined valour of our fleets and armies, whose exertions and enthusiasm in the general cause have risen superior to all the difficulties they have had to encounter; and lastly, I attribute our tranquillity, our happiness, and security, to the firmness, the intrepidity, and perseverance of that great State Pilot, to whom the King has entrusted the direction of the public measures; who, during an eighteen years administration, has fully justified the choice of his Sovereign, and whose conduct throughout his arduous contest has entitled him to the confidence and to the grateful applause of a large majority of the nation.

"These reflections make me unwilling to give up present good for speculative benefit. Blessings are apt to brighten as they take their flight. We had nearly sustained a great loss, and this ought to teach us how to appreciate our present advantages. This idea has been expressed in such a neat and happy impromptu from the pen of the first critic and genius of the age, that I cannot make a better conclusion. I cannot sing, or you all would join your voices in chorus with me; but I am per-

suaded your hearts will beat with mine in unison of sentiment:

"From every latent foe,
From the assassin's blow,
God save the King!

"O'er him thine arm extend,
For Britain's fate depend
Our Father, Prince, and Friend;
God save the King!"

Mr. E. STRETTELL then addressed the meeting in a very eloquent and impressive speech, which was received with great applause.

The two foregoing resolutions having been unanimously agreed to, Mr. GRAHAM moved, that, for the purposes mentioned in the second resolution, a Committee be appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen:

General Popham,	J. Fleming,
Col. Cameron,	J. Alexander,
G. Udny,	Capt. G. A. Robinson,
J. Palmer,	T. Pattle,
W. Fairlie,	G. H. Barlow,
Col. Cliffe,	W. Burroughs,
C. F. Martyn,	G. Hatch,
W. A. Brooke,	A. Seton,
J. Buller,	Colonel Dyer,
S. Davis,	E. Strettel,
J. H. Harrington,	

Mr. PATTLE moved, that Mr. Graham be also one of the Committee; and the meeting having unanimously agreed that the Committee do consist of Mr. Graham and the gentlemen whom he had proposed, the Committee, after retiring for some time, returned with the following addresses, which, having been read and proposed to the meeting by Mr. Burroughs, were unanimously adopted:

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT
MAJESTY,

"The humble and dutiful Address of the
British Inhabitants of Calcutta, voted un-
animously at a Public Meeting convened by
the Sheriff, on the 8th day of Oct. 1800.

"Most gracious Sovereign,
We your Majesty's dutiful
and loyal subjects, the British inha-
bitants

bitants of Calcutta, humbly offer to your Majesty the unfeigned expression of the unanimous sentiments excited in our hearts, by the atrocious and treasonable attempt made against your Majesty's sacred person, and by the providential preservation of a life so justly dear and valuable to all your subjects.

"We assure your Majesty, that the distance of our situation from our native country, has in no degree impaired our veneration for its laws and government, nor abated the zeal of our loyal and affectionate attachment to those royal virtues, which have preserved, against every assault, the blessings of our happy constitution, and have diffused its mild and benignant spirit over every region of the globe, which has submitted to the wisdom of your Majesty's councils, and to the glorious success of your triumphant arms.

"Animated by these sentiments, the desperate act, which endangered the public welfare, has not raised in our breasts emotions of abhorrence and detestation more powerful, than the lively sense of joy, admiration and devout gratitude, with which we contemplate, from this distance, the fortitude and magnanimity of your Majesty's princely spirit, in the hour of imminent danger, and of general consternation; the loyalty of an united people, rising with the peril of their beloved Sovereign; and the manifest interposition of Divine Providence, protecting your Majesty's sacred person from injury, and securing to your faithful subjects the continuance of your Majesty's paternal care, and the inestimable benefits of your illustrious example.

"That the guardian hand of Almighty God may continually extend over your Majesty's safety the same merciful protection and provident defence, is our fervent and

unceasing prayer; and must be the unanimous wish of all who tender our laws and liberties, the happiness, prosperity and glory of the British empire, or the cause of order, virtue, and religion among mankind."

"To the Most Noble RICHARD MARQUIS WELLESLEY, Knight of the most illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and Governor General of Fort William in Bengal."

"My Lord,

"We his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the British inhabitants of Calcutta, beg leave to communicate to your Lordship a most humble address to his Majesty, which we unanimously agreed to at a public meeting convened by the Sheriff; and which we humbly hope your Lordship will receive with approbation, and forward to Great Britain in such manner as to your Lordship may appear most proper."

The meeting then resolved, that General Popham, as chairman of the committee, be requested to cause the address of his Majesty to be engrossed in duplicate on parchment; and that both parts, when so engrossed, be left for some days at the theatre, for the purpose of receiving the signatures of the British inhabitants of the settlement.

The meeting also resolved, that the Sheriff and the Gentlemen of the Committee do subscribe their names on behalf of themselves and of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, to the address voted at this meeting, to be presented to the Most Noble the Governor General; and that the Gentlemen of the Committee, and such other Gentlemen present at the meeting as may be desirous of attending them, do present the addresses to the Governor General, at such time as his Lordship may be pleased to appoint for the purpose of receiving them.

Mr.

Mr. TOUCHET then moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Sheriff for his ready compliance with the request made to him for the purpose of convening the meeting, and also for his very proper conduct in the chair, which was unanimously agreed to.

FORT WILLIAM, Oct. 26, 1800.

In pursuance of the notice circulated on the 16th instant, the Committee appointed to prepare the addresses voted at a general meeting held the 8th, met at the theatre this morning; from whence they proceeded, accompanied by a great number of the British inhabitants, to the Government House, where they arrived about ten o'clock, and had the honour of being introduced to the Most Noble the Governor-General; when Major General Popham, the chairman of the committee, having read and presented the addresses to the Most Noble the Governor-General, his lordship was pleased to make the following reply:—

“GENTLEMEN,

“The unanimity and promptitude of your proceedings on the subject of this dutiful and loyal address to his Majesty, furnish an additional testimony of your steadfast attachment to his royal person, family, and government, and of your unalienable affection for your native country.

“It must ever afford me sincere satisfaction to observe the happy effects of such sentiments in your minds; and I shall always be ready to embrace any opportunity of submitting to his Majesty the renewed pledges of your loyalty, duty, and public spirit.

“On the present occasion, I cannot convey to you my approbation of your address to his Majesty, without feeling the emotions from which it proceeded, and, without

participating in the sentiments which it has justly expressed.

“In the same spirit, therefore, which has animated your breasts, I acknowledge with you the signal favour of Divine Providence, which has defended the invaluable life of our most gracious Sovereign in so great a peril; which has rendered the danger of his sacred person a new bond of the loyalty and affection of his faithful people; and has preserved his royal virtues to be the ornament and strength of his throne, and the bulwark of our laws, liberties, and religion.

(Signed) “WILLESLEY.”

TREATY WITH THE NIZAM-

FORT WILLIAM, Oct. 20, 1800.

THIS day dispatches have been received by the most noble the Governor-General in Council, from Captain Kirkpatrick, resident at the court of Hyderabad, announcing that on the 12th instant, a Treaty of perpetual and general defensive Alliance was concluded between the Honourable East India Company, and his Highness the Subahdar of the Deccan, whereby his Highness, in commutation for the subsidy payable to the Honourable Company, has ceded to the Honourable Company in perpetual sovereignty, all the territories acquired by his Highness, under the treaty of Seringapatam on the 18th of March 1792; and also all the territories acquired by his Highness, under the treaty of Mysore on the 22d of June 1799, with the exception of certain districts situated to the northward of the river Tumbuddra, which are retained by his Highness in exchange for the provinces of Adoni and Nandyal, and for all his Highness's remaining possessions and dependencies situated to the southward of the river Tumbuddra, and of the river Krishna,

below

below its junction with the Tambuddra, the provinces of Adoni and Nandyal, and all the said districts, possessions, and dependencies of his Highness, situated to the southward of the Tambuddra, and of the Krishna below its junction with the Tambuddra, being ceded to the Honourable Company.

The annual revenues of the countries ceded by this treaty to the Honourable Company, amount (according to the valuations recorded in the Records of the late Tippu

Sultaun, and of his Highness the Subahdar of the Deccan,) to sixty-two lacs, seventy-four thousand and two hundred and sixty-two rupees.

Ordered, that a royal salute be immediately fired from the garrison of Fort William in honour of this occasion.

By command of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council

(Signed) G. H. BARLOW,
Chief Sec. to the Gov.

LONDON, 14 January 1801.

LOSS OF THE QUEEN EAST INDIAMAN.

THE following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board the Kent Indiaman, dated from St. Salvadore, on the coast of Brazil, the 17th of July 1800.

"We should have left this place ere now, but for a melancholy accident which has befallen the Queen Indiaman, which had put in here with us a few days since, for want of water. On the 9th, between two and three o'clock *a. m.* our officer who had the watch on deck, discovered a smoke issuing from the gun-room ports of the Queen, which was moored a little way from us. Immediately we called the captain and officers, for although no alarm was given from the Queen, yet; as she was evidently on fire, every exertion was made to man our boats, with the fire-engines, buckets, &c. for their assistance; but within a few minutes of our discovering the smoke, she was completely in flames from stern to the bows, and in a few minutes more the three masts were overboard. Unfortunately it blew very fresh, and a current of at least three or four knots. This of course rendered it difficult for the boats to get along—did to save the people,

and so rapid were the flames, that about thirty soldiers perished below decks, being unable to get up the hatchways. All the officers of the ship are saved; and fortunately for us, the current carried her clear of the bay, and she drove a considerable distance before she blew up, about 7, *a. m.*—The cause of the fire is not ascertained, as no person had been in the gun-room after eight o'clock; and although several people slept over the gun-room scuttle, the smoke was not discovered till near three o'clock. The scene was dreadful, from the cries of between 2 and 300 men, and many perishing in the flames and sea. Those that are saved are almost entirely naked, from being hurried out of their beds. The remaining troops, and all the passengers, (about 300,) proceed in the Kent to India. There are five ladies, and General St. John and family are accommodated by the captain of the Kent with his cabin apartment.

"Most of the passengers, Captain Craig, and some of the officers, were ashore at the time. Unfortunately six of the passengers and seventy of the crew perished. The first

first mate, Mr. John Craig, was on board, and did not leave the ship till the very last moment, after having done every thing that it was possible for a man to do. The only way in which this dreadful disaster can be accounted for is, that immediately upon the arrival of the Queen at St. Salvadore, a guard of Portugeze were sent on board, to prevent, as they said, smuggling; and a gun-boat at the same time was laid along-side of her, the crew of which kept a fire of wood constantly burning; some of it, it is supposed, they threw in at the scuttle-hole of the gun-room, for it was there the fire was first discovered, and no one of the ship's company had been near it with a candle.

"Amongst the unfortunate sufferers on board was Edward Mayne, Esq. jun. of Powis Logie, in Scotland, writer in the service of the Hon. East India Company. When just about to step into the boat which was to carry him from the awful scene, he recollected that there was an unfortunate passenger confined by sickness to his cabin. He flew to rescue him from the impending destruction, and in a short time appeared with the hapless invalid on his shoulders. Alas! it was too late; the boat had put off, and in a few minutes the ship blew up.

"The fate of Mr. Smith also, a gentleman of the bar, was truly deplorable:—In endeavouring to get from the ship, one of his arms was jammed between her and a boat lashed along-side, whilst the fire was raging near him, so that apparently he was precluded from a possibility of escaping. In this dreadful dilemma, he entreated some of the people, who were getting over the ship's side into another boat, to cut off his arm, that he might join them; which not being complied with, he contrived to take a pen-

knife from his pocket, and put an immediate end to his life, by cutting his throat.

"This is the third East India-man which has been destroyed by fire since the year 1791. The two former were the Princess Amelia and the Earl Fitzwilliam. The commanders of all the three ships were, however, saved."

CAPTURE OF THE KENT

EAST INDIAMAN.

On Tuesday, March 3, the following account was received in town of the capture of the Hon. Company's ship *Kent*, Captain Rivington, after an engagement of considerable duration, with the *Confiance*, a French privateer of 26 guns, and 250 men, Capt. Surcouff, off the Sand Heads.

On Tuesday morning the 7th of October last, a strange sail was discovered in the N. W. quarter; the *Kent* at that time was lying to for a pilot, and Captain Rivington, conceiving the vessel in sight to be a pilot schooner, immediately bore down, hoisted his colours, and made the signal for a pilot; the stranger upon this made sail and hauled up towards the *Kent*. It was soon afterwards discovered that she was a ship, the hands were immediately called to quarters, and the ship prepared for action: upon her approach to the *Kent*, as she shewed no colours, a shot was fired at her from the larboard side, which was followed up, as she passed upon the opposite tack, by a broadside, and a constant fire kept up while she was within reach of the guns. The privateer, for it was now ascertained to be one, soon afterwards tacked, came up on the larboard side, and commenced the engagement within about musket shot, but without doing much injury, although she continued in this position for some

time: she then got a-head, and passing round the bow of the Kent, renewed the engagement on the other side, nearly at the same distance, and for the same length of time, but with as little effect as before. She afterwards made sail a-head, as if with an intention of relinquishing the attack, and making off, which she could easily have done, having greatly the superiority in sailing: when she had got about the distance of half a mile a-head of the Kent, she was, however, observed to haul her mainsail up, and wear round immediately towards her, and in about ten or fifteen minutes afterwards, or as soon as her guns would bear, she, for the first time, hoisted the National colours (Surcouff afterwards declared that he had forgot them before), and fired a broadside and volley of musketry from every part of the ship, which was immediately returned by the Kent, and continued while her guns would bear: the privateer then wearing round her stern, ranged close up along-side and received a full discharge from the Kent's star-board guns; at this moment she fired a whole broadside, and threw a number of hand grenades from her tops into the Kent, some of which penetrated the upper deck, and landed on the gun deck; at the same time a fire of musketry was kept up from her tops, which killed and wounded a number of passengers and recruits that were on the quarter deck and poop: when the ships were completely locked with each other, Captain Surcouff entered at the head of about 150 men, completely armed for boarding, having each a sabre and a brace of pistols; the contest upon deck was now desperate, and lasted for about twenty minutes; but the enemy having greatly the superiority, both in numbers and arms, were victorious, and a dreadful carnage ensued, they

showing no quarter to any one who came in their way, whether with or without arms; and such was their savage cruelty, that they even stabbed some of the sick in bed.

Upon gaining possession of the poop, the French immediately cut down the colours, and soon after this had complete possession of the ship.

Captain Surcouff finding some disinclination in his crew to board, had been under the necessity of plying them several times with liquor, as well as to promise them an hour's pillage in the event of their carrying the ship; and this time they completely occupied, breaking open every package they could come at, and even taking the coats, hats, shoes, &c. from the persons of the officers and passengers.

From the commencement of the action until the time the French were in possession of the ship, was about an hour and forty-seven minutes, and from the gallant manner in which the officers and crew of the Kent behaved while the ships were clear of each other, there is not a doubt but she would have overcome the privateer: but there being a very great deficiency of small arms, they had no means of repelling such a number of boarders, so well prepared for close action; and Captain Surcouff acknowledged, that had he not succeeded in carrying her, his own ship must soon have sunk along-side.

It is with extreme regret we add, that Captain Rivington, after the most manly conduct in the defence of his ship, fell by the musketry from the tops of the privateer, while Surcouff was in the act of boarding.

In the afternoon the officers, passengers, and crew of the Kent, were sent on board an Arab vessel, and which had been plundered by the privateer the day before; they
after-

afterwards landed at Calcutta. Some of the seamen were, however, detained on board the privateer, and put in irons, with the hopes of inducing them to enter. The chief officer, surgeon, and surgeon's mate, with about thirteen of the most dangerously wounded, were detained on board the *Kent*, under pretence of its requiring too much time to remove them.

Although the prize-master informed the unfortunate people, who were sent on board the *Arab*, that there was abundance of provisions and water, yet, upon inquiry, there was found but a very small quantity of rain water, scarcely equal to half-a-pint each per day, for four days, with a few dates and raw rice to subsist on; and they were consequently reduced to the utmost distress before they were relieved by one of the pilot schooners which they met in the roads.

General St. John and his family were on board the *Kent*, and appear to have been particularly unfortunate. All his jewels, plate, and baggage, had been burnt on board the *Queen*, at St. Salvador, in July last.

LIST of Officers, Seamen, Passengers, and Troops, KILLED and WOUNDED on board the Hon. Company's ship Kent, in action with La Constance, French Privateer, off the Sand-Heads, in the Bay of Bengal, the 7th of October; in twenty-five fathoms water.

[Published by Order of Government.]

Killed.

Robert Rivington, Esq. Commander
M^r. W. Caror, free-merchant, Bengal
M^r. T. H. Graham, writer, do.
M^r. J. Findlay, carpenter
M^r. W. Bazely, boatwain's mate
M^r. R. Moore, cadet, Madras
M^r. Alex. Portland, do. Madras
Corporal Wallis, H. M. 10th regt. foot
T. Cooper, 76th do.
S. Cole, 27th light drag.
J. Davies, 24th do.
J. Pickering, 29th do.
J. Mullogh, Hon. C.'s recruit.

Dangerously wounded, and could not be removed from the Kent.

M^r. J. Puller, writer, Bengal
M^r. B. Titchburn, cadet, Madras
M^r. R. Sherwood, assist. surgeon, do.
J. Cooper, seaman
H. Bantley, do.
Colichu, 25th, do.
Serjeant O'Brien, H. M. 10th foot
Serjeant M'Callum, 29th light drag.
P. Lucas, 76th, do.
A. Crowdall, do.
F. Fletcher, do.
H. Magnels, do.
J. Floyd, 25th, do.
E. Ford, private, H. M. 76th foot.

Wounded.

M^r. R. Youl, 3d officer, dangerously
M^r. J. Tween, 4th do. do.
Capt. Pilkington, Aid-de-Camp to the
Hon. Gen. St. John, do.
Ensign Palmer, H. M. 10th regt. do.
Ensign Byer, 76th do. do.
William Kari, seaman
M^r. J. Ewer, writer, Bengal
M^r. J. Warner, cadet
M^r. H. Gibson, assistant surgeon
M^r. Charles Gohagan, cadet, Madras
M^r. C. Mitchell, do.
M^r. L. S. Smith, do.
Corporal Linegan, 29th light drag.
Corporal Spicer, 76th foot
J. Healing, private, do.
J. Snowden, do. do.
W. Potts, do. do.
W. Colliers, 27th light drag.
H. Perry, do.
S. Daniels, 10th regt. foot
R. Gillings, do.
G. Wright, do.
J. Griffiths, Hon. C.'s recruit
H. Hayding, do.
J. Garnerith, do.
Adw. O'Neil, do.
J. Stafford, do.
W. Dickson, do.

ABSTRACT.

Killed . . .	13
Wounded	42

Total .

East-India House, Dec. 23, 1800.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, taking into consideration the important services rendered to the East-India Company by their prefect Governor General, the

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MOST NOBLE the MARQUIS WELLESLEY; the political wisdom and foresight which distinguished his conduct in negotiating and concluding a treaty with the Subah of the Deccan, whereby a body of 14,000 men, commanded by 124 French officers, were completely disbanded, and the officers made prisoners, thereby removing the cause of great political apprehension, and leaving the army of his Highness at full liberty to act in conjunction with his British allies in the subsequent conquest of Mysore; the zeal and alacrity shewn by his Lordship in proceeding to the coast of Comandul, to forward the equipment of the army, which afterwards effected that glorious achievement, which not only terminated in the destruction of a most implacable enemy, but by which the Company also acquired a very large addition of territorial revenue; the great ability, energy, firmness and decision displayed by him during the whole of the negotiation with the late Tippoo Sultaun, and the able manner in which the subsidiary treaty with the Rajah of Mysore was concluded:

Resolved unanimously, That, in reward for such eminent services, his Lordship be requested to accept an annuity of 5000l. to issue out of the territorial revenues in India, for the term of 20 years, provided the Company's exclusive trade shall so long continue, and the territorial revenue shall so long remain in possession of the Company; to commence from the 1st of September 1798, being the day on which the before-mentioned treaty with the Subah of the Deccan was concluded; and that the same be paid to his Lordship, his executors, administrators or assigns, for the term aforesaid.

On Wednesday, February 18th, 1801, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when CHARLES WILKINS, Esq. was appointed Librarian to the Company's Oriental Repository.

On Wednesday the 4th of March a Court of Directors was held at the India House, when RANDLE JACKSON, Esq. was unanimously appointed Advocate General for Madras, in the room of Mr. SULLIVAN, promoted to the station of Puisne Judge.

On Thursday, March 12, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the Reverend Henry Peter Stacy was appointed a Chaplain at the Presidency of Bengal.

Tuesday, March 17, a General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held at the East India House, pursuant to notice. The minutes of the last General Court, having been read, the Chairman acquainted the Court, that the Court of Directors having considered, with the utmost regret, a letter they had received from the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, intimating his intention of relinquishing the situation as President of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, and the Court feeling the strongest inclination to give some testimony of the high sense they entertain of the essential benefit the Company have derived from the unremitting exertions of that right honourable gentleman's abilities in that station for upwards of sixteen years, in addition to the important services he rendered to the Company previous to that period; they have *unanimously resolved*, that he be requested to accept, during the existence of the Company's present limitation of their exclusive trade, of an annuity of 2000l. to be paid to him, his executors, or assigns. The

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said

said resolution of the Court of Directors was then read in conformity to the 19th section of the 6th chapter of the Company's by-laws. The Court was very numerously attended, and various conversations ensued, highly complimentary to the ability and integrity of the right honourable gentleman; when the Court, on the motion of Sir W. PULTENEY, seconded by Mr. HENCHMAN, *unanimously* confirmed the resolution of the Court of Directors for granting an annuity of 2000*l.* to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas.

The question being disposed of, Mr. HENCHMAN gave notice of a motion he meant to bring forward on Thursday fortnight, to indulge Mr. Dundas, during his life, with the house in Downing Street, appropriated by the Court of Directors for his particular accommodation while President of the Board of Control; the same afterwards to revert to the Company.

Mr. ALLARDYCE said, he should have the pleasure of seconding the same.

Mr. HENCHMAN said, he should take an opportunity of moving the thanks of the Court on Wednesday next to Mr. RANDLE JARVIS, for the eminent services he had rendered to the Company, both in and out of that Court.

Mr. HENCHMAN also signified an intention of bringing before the Court, at an early day, the subject of the loss of the Kent, and the general trade of India. The Court then adjourned.

On Wednesday the 25th March, Mr. JONES brought forward a motion at the Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of India Stock, for bestowing a present of 5000*l.* on Sir SIDNEY SMITH, for his gallant services at The motion was opposed by Major METCALF.—

After some conversation, the subject of the motion was agreed to be left to the Court of Directors.

Death of General MARTINE.

Our last letters from Calcutta mention the death of General MARTINE, a gentleman well known, and much distinguished in India, for his ingenious turn of mind, his eccentricities, and his wealth. He died at Lucknow in December last, where he had resided many years in the service of the Nabob of Oude. His fortune appears to be much less than what his friends supposed, having left *only* thirty-three lacks of rupees (396,000*l.* sterling!) which, exclusive of a few small legacies, he has bequeathed to different charitable institutions in Hindustan.

We have the satisfaction to state, on the authority of private letters received by the late conveyance from Madras, that the sugar plantations, in almost every district in India, but particularly in the province of Pondicherry, under the superintendence of Mr. CAMPBELL, promise a very considerable supply for importation in the ensuing season.

Several species of spice plants have lately been introduced into Madras from the Molucca Islands, and great hopes are entertained of their being brought to a state of perfection.

Agreeably to the orders issued at Fort St. George, an increase of one regiment of native cavalry, to be called the 7th, and two regiments of native infantry, to be called the 18th and 19th, has been made in the army of that presidency. The promotions which take effect on this occasion, are made with as strict an attention to seniority in the line, as the operation of regimental rise will permit.

By the late mission from Bombay

to Schiraz, the commercial relations between the Company and Persia have been extended and strengthened; and the King, in manifestation of the close and friendly connexion thus promoted, has enjoined all his subjects, and particularly Imauna Seyd Sultaun, who had been suspected of favouring the interest of France, under severe penalties, to abstain from all intercourse, commercial or political, with the enemies of England. The present annual consumption of Indian commodities in Persia, is estimated at about 2,300,000 rupees; and the exports, exclusive of copper, about 960,000. British subjects of all descriptions, as likewise the Company's dependants in India, are prohibited from trading with Persia in woollens, metals, and a variety of other articles hitherto constituting the ordinary investments for that country.

The Company lately presented a time-piece, richly ornamented, to the King of Siam, in acknowledgement for his humanity to the crew of an European ship wrecked on his coast near Tenassaruna. Machinery of this kind was previously unknown in Siam, time being generally measured by water-glasses; and in public places a man was appointed to strike the hours, as they occurred, on a large brazen vase.

We are happy to find, by letters from Cotiote, dated 22d May 1800, that the operation of road-cutting through that district advances with rapid progress; and it was expected, that, by the 25th of that month, the communication between all the principal points would be completed by capital military roads; the only one left unfinished, on the 22d, being the cross-road from the post of Toddycallum to that of Canote. Respectable military posts were established at Montana and Canote, surrounded by excellent defences, con-

structed by the orders, we understand, of the Hon. Col. Wellefley, and under the immediate directions of Capt. Moncrief.

A circumstance of an extraordinary nature has lately taken place in the South of our newly-acquired possession in India. A party of Kanarese recruits, principally composed of men formerly in Tippoo's service, deserted in one night from Mangalore, to the number of 800, with a disaffected Havildar at their head; made their way to the hill fort of Jemaulabad, (a place which had cost much time and trouble and some lives to our people to get possession of,) surprised the garrison, murdered the commanding officer (Lieut. Allan, of the Company's service), and took possession of the place, which, in spite of an army sent against them under the command of Lieut. Col. Cumine, of the 75th regiment, who had with him two mortars and a train of artillery, they kept from the 17th of April to the 19th of June, when it was retaken, but not till after the garrison, all but four men, had made their escape.

Some papers of the greatest importance to the commercial intercourse in the Indian Seas, were lately discovered on board a prow driven by stress of weather on the coast of Sumatra. The Governor General of Bengal sent them home in his late dispatches, together with a letter from Mr. Campbell, resident at Croce, containing a narrative of the circumstances which led to the possession of these papers. By this it appears, that, in April last, a large boat running too near the shore, upset among the breakers, in consequence of which one of the hands was drowned, and the rest with difficulty got on shore; a large prow which had been in company with them, on seeing the accident,

tacked about and stood to sea; this circumstance was deemed extraordinary, as vessels of this description in those seas generally touch at Croce. In a short time the wind veering about, the vessel was obliged to return and cast anchor in the offing, when a boat was immediately sent on board, and returned with information that she possessed a valuable cargo of opium, iron, and piece goods; that the Captain was a Chinese; and that they were bound to Bally. This account not appearing satisfactory, it was thought proper to detain her; and, on examining the hold, a vast quantity of papers, letters, &c. from Pooloo, Poogong, and the islands off Batavia, with a pass from the Dutch Governor-General, together with the national flag, &c. &c. were discovered. The Captain, on finding himself detected, offered the officer who was sent on board to seize, half the cargo to let him pursue his voyage. The papers are now translating for the information of the Court of Directors.

The accident which befel the Hon. Company's ship *Apa*, Capt. Wardlow, in November last, remains wholly unaccounted for, as no person was in the hold when the flames were first discovered; she had but little of her cargo in, which consisted principally of cotton for the China market. The smoke was first seen early on the morning of the 1st of November, succeeded suddenly by the flames, which burst forth with irresistible fury through the fore hatchway. All the boats which could be spared from the shore and ships in the harbour of Bombay were immediately sent to her assistance, and at nine o'clock the flames were subdued; the ship has, however, sustained much damage, her upper timbers being much burnt.

We have the pleasure to state, on the authority of a letter from Bombay, lately received, that the surviving seamen belonging to his Majesty's late frigate the *Reffiance*, which was blown up in the Streights of Banca, had all arrived at Malacca. It appears they were ransomed by the Macassar Rajah, in consequence of a representation made to the Sultaun of Lingan by the Commanding Officer at Malacca. These unfortunate men, five in number, had been some months in captivity with the Malay pirates.

A pretty long residence at the Cape of Good Hope enables a gentleman just returned from thence to give the following account of that place:

"There is, perhaps, no country more capable of the highest state of improvement than the Cape of Good Hope, and certainly none which has heretofore been more neglected. Since the arrival of Sir George Yonge, it seems daily improving, owing to the encouragement given, and attention paid to agriculture and commerce, from which very sanguine expectations may be cherished of its proving a valuable acquisition to the British Empire. The botanical garden is revived, experiments successfully tried, and no measures neglected of promoting the prosperity of the colony. Among the first judicious and laudable steps taken by the Governor, was the appointment of Col. Cockburne and Capt. Tucker to be deputy barrack-masters-general, as, from an entire neglect for five years, the barracks and other buildings were rendered extremely dangerous and unfit for the accommodation of troops. There seems no doubt, however, that (from the activity and zeal already evinced by the
new

new constructed barrack department,) those comforts of which our soldiers have been destitute, will speedily be afforded them. Sir George Yonge's choice merits general approbation, as none could be more active and zealous in the execution of these duties than those gentlemen. It affords pleasure to state also, that Sir George seems, on every occasion, to consult the comfort and happiness of both men and officers, and he is consequently esteemed by all ranks. The natives also seem to respect and admire both the Governor and his suite. General Dundas's zealous activity most indisputably prevented a war with the Caffres, and restored tranquillity to the interior of Africa.

"The idea generally entertained, that the Cape is a pleasant quarter, is highly erroneous: it has few recommendations besides its climate, which, though not unwholesome, is extremely disagreeable. Many marriages take place between the English officers and Dutch ladies. In their youth the women at the Cape are very pretty, but owing to the heat of the climate their beauty begins to fade at the age of thirty."

EMBASSY TO TESHOO LAMA.

Captain Thompson, who has lately returned to Bengal from his embassy to the Teshoo Lama, the religious Sovereign of Tibet, was only permitted to be in his presence half an hour. At that time the votaries of Teshoo Lama flocked in numbers to pay their adorations to him. Those who went esteemed it a happiness if he but appeared at the window and they were able to make their prostrations before he retired. On the 4th of November, Captain Thompson saw a prodigious large party of 'Calmuks come for the purpose of devotion,

and to make their offerings to the Lama. They collected together at the entrance of the square, in front of the palace, each with his cap off, his hands being placed together, elevated, and held even with his face. They remained upwards of half an hour in this attitude, their eyes fixed upon the apartment of the Lama, and anxiety very visibly depicted in their countenances. At length he appeared to them, and they began altogether by lifting up their hands, still closed, above their heads, then bringing them even with their faces, and lowering them to their breasts; they then dropped on one knee, and struck their heads against the ground. They afterwards advanced to deliver their presents, consisting of talents of gold and silver, with the products of their country, to the proper officer, who having received them, they retired apparently with much satisfaction. Offerings made in this manner are by no means unfrequent, and in reality constitute one of the most copious sources from which the Lamas of Tibet derive their wealth. The Lama presented Captain Thompson with a beautiful green vest, lined with lambs skins, curiously manufactured. [For an account of the Lama's Journey to China, see the MISCELLANEOUS TRACTS, p. 58.]

Descriptive Sketch of the Storming of Seringapatam; as exhibited in the Great Picture at the Lyceum in the Strand, London.

About mid-way up the breach is a sally of Tippoo's guards, who are repulsed by the grenadiers of the 74th regiment.—Lieut. Prendergast appears mortally struck by a musket-shot, and Lieut. Shaw lies among the slain.

At the foot of the breach, the fore-ground is occupied by a party
of

of Tippoo's Tiger grenadiers, advancing from a covered way ; they are met by a party of the 73d regiment, led by Captain Macleod, who, being wounded through the lungs, is conducted off by a soldier of the Meuron regiment, while a severe conflict is maintained with the leader of the Tiger men by a serjeant of the Highlanders.

Under the right bastion, the light companies of the 73d regiment and the Scotch brigade are led up to the breach by Lieut. Gawler and Capt. Molle, while the remainder of the 73d Highlanders are advancing across a branch of the Cavalry.

Further to the right, in the foreground, is the brave Col. Dunlop, borne off from the breach, wounded, between two grenadiers ; and in front of the mortar battery is Major Allan, with Colonel Dallas and Major Beatson ; near them stands the chief engineer, Colonel Gent, giving directions for the removal of a wounded artillery-man ; while Captain Caldwell is, with a glass, reconnoitring the enemy's works from the battery ; and Major Agnew, immediately behind him, appears communicating the information.

In the distance, at the extremity of the picture, is a view of the British camp, General Harris, with a group of his officers on horseback, appearing on the intermediate ground.

On the bastion, to the right of the breach, stands Colonel Sherbrooke, directing the right assault along the ramparts, where the 12th and 33d regiments are bayoneting the enemy from their traverses, and pushing on to gain the inner works.

On the rampart, to the left of the breach, is Tippoo Sultan, attended by his chiefs and standard-bearers ;

he stands near an open veranda, directly above the gateway in which he afterwards fell, and appears reconnoitring the attack, in concert with a French officer, General Chapuy, who is stationed on the battlement a little further to the left.

At the Sally Port Bridge (accidentally let down by the fire of our batteries) is a desperate conflict between the Company's sepoys, and a chosen band of the Sultan's guards, known by the name of Hyder's grenadiers. — Lieut. Lalor is mortally wounded on the bridge, and appears struggling with his assailant as he is falling into the water.

In the fore-ground is a party of the Madras artillery, under Lieut. Bell, who having advanced with one of the heavy guns, to force the Sally Port, is directing his men, with the artillery lancers, to drag it to the rear.

At the left of the extremity of the picture, is Captain Lardy, of the regiment De Meuron, assisted by one of the artillery men in binding up his wounded left arm, in order that he may rejoin the storming party : and behind the group of artillery are the native troops, with a party of the Nizam's forces headed by Lieut.-Col. Migan, while Lieut. Palley, as Major of Brigade, is animating them on to the attack.

Beyond the walls of the fortress appear the principal buildings of Seringapatam ; a superb mosque is seen to the right of the breach, and on the left Tippoo's palace and the gardens of the Laui Bang. Several high cavaliers overlook the works within the fort ; and on the outside of the walls are a number of ruined redoubts, demolished by the fire of our breaching batteries, which form the two extreme points of the foreground of the Picture.

STATE PAPERS.

ABSTRACT of an Act of Parliament for the better Administration of Justice at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; and for preventing British Subjects from being concerned in Loans to the Native Princes in India. (20th July 1797.)

1. SETS forth, That by an act of the 13th year of his present Majesty, intituled "An act for the establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company, both in India and Europe," it was enacted, that a Supreme Court of Judicature should be established at Fort William in Bengal, and should consist of a Chief and three other Justices, who should be barristers of England or Ireland, of not less than five years, to be named by his Majesty, his heirs, and successors. It was further enacted, "That on the death, resignation, or removal of any of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, the said Supreme Court should consist of a Chief Justice, and two other Judges."

2d, That from and after the death, &c. of one of the Judges, his Majesty may direct the payment of a yearly sum, out of the territorial revenues, to any Chief Justice, or other Judge returning to Europe.

3d, Proviso, That not more than 2000l. per annum to be so paid to any Chief Justice, nor more than 1500l. per annum to any other

Judge, but nor to any Judge who has not resided in India for seven years as a Judge, his Majesty not to authorize the payment of any sum, with the sums before directed to be paid at the date of such grant, which would exceed the amount of the salary now paid to one of the Puisne Judges of the said Supreme Court.

4. The Supreme Court, in cases where the matter in dispute, does not exceed 1000 pagodas, may direct depositions to be filed of record or not.

5. The Court of Directors authorized to direct the Chief Justice to issue precepts to the officers of the Supreme Court, to make return on oath of their salaries and fees.

6. Officers of the Court to make return to the precept in twenty days, and for making false return to forfeit their offices.

7. Judges to take return into consideration, and report to the Governor General in Council, what officers shall be continued, and the salaries.

That, if Officers of the Council agree with the Judges respecting the retrenchments, they are to be made subject to the orders of the

Court of Directors, who are also to decide, if the Council and Judges disagree.

Proviso, That if a vacancy occur before the report is made, such vacancy to be filled up provisionally.

8. That such regulations of the Governor General in Council, as affect the natives, or others, amenable to the court of justice, are to be printed, with translations in the country languages.

9. Recites the charter granted by his late Majesty to the East India Company, constituting and establishing courts of civil, criminal, and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, at Madras Patnam, and Bombay in the island of Bombay, and Fort William in Bengal.

Alteration of said charter in respect to the administration of justice at Fort William in Bengal, by an act of the 13th of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe." It is there expressed, the said charter does not sufficiently provide for the due administration of justice, in such manner as the state and condition of the Company's settlements require at Madras Patnam and Bombay.

It is therefore enacted, That his Majesty may erect courts of Judicature at Madras and Bombay, to consist of the Mayor, three Aldermen, and a Recorder, who is to be a barrister, and to be appointed by his Majesty.

10. Proviso, As to the extent of their jurisdiction, viz. To all British subjects residing within any of the factories, subject to or dependent upon the governments of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Courts not competent to try in-

formations against the Governor or Council, except for treason or felony.

11. That the said courts may try all suits, which by authority of Parliament may now be tried by the Mayor's courts, or courts of Oyer and Terminer.

Proviso, That the Governor, Council, and Recorder of the court shall not be subject to arrest; and that the jurisdiction of the said courts is not competent to certain matters, viz. to hear or determine, or to exercise jurisdiction in any suit or action against the Governor, or any of the Council, at the said settlements of Madras and Bombay, respectively; and the said court not to have or exercise any jurisdiction in any matter concerning the revenue under the management of the said Governor and Council respectively, either within the limits of the said towns, forts, or factories, or concerning any act done according to the usage and practice of the country, and the regulations of the Governor and Council. No person being a landowner, landholder, or farmer of land, or of land rent, or for receiving a pension in lieu of any title to or ancient possession of land or land rents, or for receiving any compensation or share of profits for collecting rents payable to the public out of such lands or districts as are usually farmed by himself or undertenants by virtue of the farm, or for exercising within the said lands any ordinary or local authority commonly annexed thereto, or for becoming security for the payment of the rents reserved, or otherwise payable out of any lands or farms within the dominion, subject to the government of Madras and Bombay respectively.

No person, by reason of his being employed by the said Company

b^e the Governor and Council, or by any person deriving authority under them, on account of his being employed by a native, or the descendants of a native of Great Britain, shall become subject to the jurisdiction of the said courts respectively, in any matter of inheritance or succession to goods or lands, or in any matter of dealing or contract between party or parties, except in actions for wrongs or trespasses only.

12. Rights of fathers and masters of families, as exercised by the Hindu and Mahommedan laws, to be preserved to them; and the same not to be violated or interrupted by any of the proceedings of the said courts. Any act done in consequence of the rule or law of cast, so far as respects the members of the same family only, not to be deemed a crime, although the same not justifiable by the laws of England.

13. Said courts may determine suits against the inhabitants according to the charter; but their inheritance of and succession to lands, rents, and goods, and all matters of contract between party and party, to be determined in the same manner as would have been done in a native court, and, where one party is a Mahommedan, or Hindu, by the usages of the defendant; the said court to make rules and orders of the same, and to frame process for the execution of their judgments, sentences, or decrees, as shall be most consonant to the religion and manners of said natives, and to said laws and usages respectively; and the appearance of the witnesses shall be in such manner, and their examinations shall be taken in such a way, as shall be consistent with said laws and suits, to be conducted with as much ease and little ex-

pence as is consistent with the attainment of substantial justice.

14th clause enacts, That no action for wrong shall be brought against a judicial officer for any order of court, nor for any act done by virtue of any such order: and if any information is intended against such officer, it is to be brought according to 21 Geo. III. intituled, "An act to explain and amend an act, &c. for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the East India Company, both in India and Europe."

15th clause enacts, That a registry of the natives employed by the Company, or British subjects, shall be established at Calcutta.

16th clause enacts, That his Majesty may direct by the said new charter, that persons conceiving themselves injured by any judgment of the said courts, may appeal from such judgment to his Majesty in Council.

17th clause enacts, That the records of the Mayor's courts, or the courts of Oyer and Terminer, and Gaol Delivery, shall be deposited in the new courts respectively, to which parties concerned may resort upon application to said court.

18th clause enacts, That the jurisdiction of the Mayor's courts, and of the Presidents and Councils, as courts of Appeal, shall cease on the publication of the new charter. The charter of his late Majesty to continue in full force and effect, except in so far as it is altered or varied by this act.

19th clause enacts, That the Court of Directors shall cause to be paid to the Recorder of each court, 5000l. annually, out of the revenues of the settlement. The payment to be made at the exchange of eight shillings for the pagoda at Madras, and two shillings for the Bombay rupee at the settlement of Bombay.

20th clause enacts; That the commencement of the salaries (which are to be in lieu of all emoluments) shall take place from the day on which persons resident in Great Britain at the time of appointment shall embark therefrom; and the salaries of persons resident in India at the time of appointment, shall have their salaries from the time they take upon them the execution of their office.

21st clause enacts, That upon the return of the Recorder from either of the said Courts of Judicature of Madras and Bombay respectively, from age, infirmity, or other cause to be approved by his Majesty, his Majesty may order him an annuity to be made out of the territorial revenues: such allowance not to exceed 1200 l. per annum. Proviso, that such Recorder shall have resided in India five years. Proviso, that his Majesty shall not direct the allowance of any sum to any Recorder, which, with the allowance before directed at the date of such grant to be paid either to any Recorder, Chief Justice, or other Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, shall, in the whole, exceed the amount of the salary of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta.

22d clause enacts, That when any Recorder of Madras or Bombay shall die, and no successor shall be upon the spot, the junior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta shall proceed to the settlement and take upon him the office of Recorder, and hold the same till a Recorder arrives.

23d clause enacts, That such Judge acting as Recorder aforesaid, shall receive a proportion of salary during so long as he fills the office of Recorder aforesaid.

24. Proviso, That the Judge

exercising the office of Recorder as aforesaid, shall not vacate the appointment of Judge by reason thereof.

25th clause enacts, That the Recorders at Madras and Bombay respectively, shall not be concerned in traffick or commerce, either directly or indirectly.

26th clause enacts, That the Recorders of the said Courts shall be tried in the same manner, for offences committed by them, as the Judges of the Supreme Court at Calcutta.

27th clause enacts, That all new forms of process are to be transmitted to the Board of Commissioners for India affairs, and laid before his Majesty for his approbation: and such process to be used till repealed or varied.

28th clause enacts, That from the 1st December 1797, no British subject shall lend any money, or be concerned in raising any for native Princes, without consent of the Court of Directors, or the Governor in Council; and any person so doing to be prosecuted for a misdemeanor. All bonds, notes, assignments, or security for money lent contrary (either directly or indirectly) to the intent and meaning of this act, to be void.

29th clause enacts, That, on complaint to the Governments in India; any person acting contrary to the provisions in this act, such complaint and case shall be laid before the Law Officers, whose report shall be transmitted to the Court of Directors.

30th clause enacts, That the jurisdiction of the Court of Requests at Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta, shall extend to the recovery of debts only, not exceeding the sum of 80 current rupees.

ABSTRACT of an ACT for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the British Territories in India, and the better Administration of Justice within the Same. (23th July 1800.)

PREAMBLE states the extension of the territorial possessions in India, and further regulations necessary to be made on account thereof: then recites the act of 33 Geo. III. cap. 52. intituled "An act for continuing in the East India Company for a further term, the British territories in India," &c. "and for making provision for the good order and government of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay."

1st clause enacts, That the Court of Directors may appoint what parts of the territorial acquisitions, revenues, &c. shall be subject to either, and which of their Presidencies, subject to the control of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

2d clause recites the grant of the charter of the 8th January, and 21st year of the reign of Geo. II.; and further recites, that, in respect to the administration of justice at Madras, it had been altered by an act of the 37th of his present Majesty, intituled "An act for the better administration of justice at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay," &c. Further recites, that said charter, in respect to the administration of justice at Fort William in Bengal, had been altered by an act of the 10th Geo. III. and by subsequent statutes. The same clause

Enacts, That his Majesty establish a Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to consist of the like number of persons, to be named by his Majesty, &c. with full power to exercise all civil, criminal, admiralty, and ecclesiastical jurisdictions, both as to natives and British subjects; and to be invested with the same powers as the Supreme Court at Fort William, &c.

3. Proviso, That the Governor and Council at Madras, and the Governor General at Fort William, shall be exempted from the authority of the Supreme Court of Judicature to be erected.

4th clause enacts, That if his Majesty shall erect a Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, the records directed by recited act of 27 Geo. III. shall be delivered over to the New Courts, and those belonging thereto shall be delivered over to the Supreme Court, to which all persons may have recourse, on applying to said Court.

5th clause enacts, That so much of the charter of his present Majesty for erecting the Courts of Recorder at Madras and Bombay, as relates to the appointment of Recorder, in case of a new charter being granted, shall be void, and the powers granted by the recited act of 37 Geo. III. may be exercised by the Supreme Court.

6th clause enacts, That the Court of Directors shall cause to be paid certain salaries to the Chief Justice and Judges of the said Court, as shall be established by the new charter, out of the territorial revenues of Madras, at an exchange of eight shillings for the pagoda of that settlement.

7th clause enacts, That the salaries in respect to persons resident in Great Britain shall commence from the day on which such persons shall embark from Great Britain; and in respect to persons resident in India, from the time such persons shall take upon them the execution of their office; and such salaries shall be in lieu of all perquisites.

8th clause enacts, That if the Chief Justice, or any of the Judges

Judges shall return to Europe, his Majesty may direct allowances to be made to them out of the revenues of the British territories in India, not to exceed 1600 l. to the Chief Justice, and 1200 l. sterling to the Puisne Judges; provided that they have resided in India seven years either as Chief Justice or Puisne Judge.

9th clause enacts, That the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Courts, and of the Recorder of Bombay, shall cease on their leaving India.

10th clause enacts, That the junior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court at Madras, shall execute the office of Recorder of Bombay, whenever there shall be a vacancy thereto. The said Puisne Judge to fill and exercise the same office of Recorder in as full and ample manner, and with the same allowances and exemptions, as if appointed Recorder thereof.

11th clause enacts, That it may be lawful for the Governor and Council at Fort St. George to frame regulations for the Provincial Courts and Councils annexed to that Presidency, in the same manner as the Governor and Council at Fort William may do for the better administration of justice in Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa.

12th clause enacts, That if the Governor General of Fort William, or the Governor of Fort St. George, or of Bombay, shall signify his intended absence from the Council, the senior Member for the time being shall preside: but no act of such Council shall be valid, unless signed by the Governor General or Governor respectively, if resident at the Presidency, and not prevented by indisposition; and if not so prevented, and he shall refuse to sign, he and the Members who shall have signed, shall mutually communicate the grounds of their opinions as

directed by said recited act of 35 Geo. III. where he shall, when present, dissent from the Council.

Proviso, That nothing herein before-contained shall prevent such Governor, when absent, from nominating a Vice-President and Deputy-Governor of Fort William.

13th clause enacts, That any person or persons convicted at any session of Oyer and Terminer, convicted of offences for which they would have been liable by the laws of this realm before the passing of this act, shall be transported to New South Wales, or to some of the islands adjacent, or elsewhere, and for such term of years as the said court shall direct; and persons convicted of crimes excluding them from benefit of clergy, may, instead of sentence of execution, be ordered to be transported.

Proviso, That natives of India, not born of European parents, are not to be transported to New South Wales.

14. Proviso, That no offence shall be punished by transportation (except substituted for capital punishment,) unless such offence shall have been committed three months after this act shall have been published at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay respectively.

15th clause enacts, That if any person so transported for life, or term of years, shall return into the territories of the said United Company, or shall come into any part of Great Britain or Ireland, before the expiration of his term, such person shall be punished as a felon, without benefit of clergy.

16. Proviso, That his Majesty may extend his mercy to such offenders.

17th clause enacts, That the Governor General and Council of Fort William, and the Governor and Council of Fort St. George may order

order in what manner the Courts of Requests shall in future be formed, and to what amount the jurisdiction shall extend.

18th clause enacts, That the Governor General and Council at Fort William may order corporal punishment for breach of rules made under authority of the recited act of 13 Geo. III.

19. Proviso, That no corporal punishment shall be inflicted, except on conviction before two Justices of the Peace.

Proviso also, That no such conviction, judgment, or order shall be reviewed, or brought into any superior court by *certiorari*, or appeal, or any other process whatsoever.

20th clause enacts, That from March 1st 1800, the power of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Fort William shall extend over the province of Benares, and all places subordinate thereto, and all districts hereafter to be annexed to the Presidency.

21st clause enacts, That from March 1st 1801, whenever any British subject shall die within either of the Presidencies, or subordinate territories, and no next of kin or creditor shall appear, the Register of the Ecclesiastical Court shall apply for letters of administration, and shall collect the assets of the deceased, and bring them into court and account for them.

22d clause enacts, That when any next of kin or creditor who

shall have been absent, shall make out his claim, the letters of administration to the Register shall be recalled, and administration in due form shall be granted to the claimant.

23d clause enacts, That the Judge of the Supreme Court at Fort William, and of the Supreme Court to be erected at Madras, and the Court of the Recorder at Bombay may make rules for extending to insolvent debtors the relief intended by act 32 Geo. II. commonly called "The Lords' Act."

Proviso, That all such rules shall be transmitted to the President of the Board of Commissioners for India Affairs, to be laid before his Majesty for his royal approbation; and such rules and orders shall be observed until the same shall be repealed or varied; and in the last case, with such variation as shall be made therein.

24th clause enacts, That all rules and orders made previous to the notification of this in the respective Presidencies for the relief of insolvent debtors, shall be confirmed, and all suits commenced for acting under them shall be void.

25th clause enacts, That his Majesty may appoint Commissioners for carrying into execution a commission for the trial and adjudication of prize causes; all or any of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras, or the Court of Recorder at Bombay.

REPORT of PROCEEDINGS of WALTER EWER, Esq. as Commissioner appointed by the Right Hon. the Governor General of Bengal, to inquire into the Illicit Trade carried on at Bencoolen; communicated by his Lordship to the Court of Directors.

Fort Marlboro', 6th Feb. 1800.

The following proclamation to be issued in the different languages :

Complaints have been made to the Rt. Hon. the Governor General in Council, that the trade of this

Presidency is monopolized by a few individuals, to the exclusion of the rest, and that these persons have committed several arbitrary and unlawful acts; by which, not only strangers, but British subjects, have been obliged to quit the settlement without being allowed to dispose of their merchandize, except on conditions disadvantageous to themselves.

"Some of these acts have been open, but others have been committed by secret influence, terror, and other means, contrary to the British laws, and injurious to the dignity of the East India Company.

"The Commissioner for the affairs of Bencoolen wishes to avoid a retrospect; but he cautions all persons to be on their guard in future, as, after this declaration, offenders will not only call forth the power of the law, but subject themselves to such punishment as the Rt. Hon. the Governor General in Council shall think proper to inflict.

"The Commissioner is informed, that some persons have an idea that his regulations will only continue in force while he remains in the Residency, and that on his departure the ancient system will be reverted to, and under this impression are afraid to assert their rights; he takes this opportunity of assuring all such persons, that his regulations once approved of by the Governor General in Council will have all the force of law.

"The Commissioner invites all persons, of whatsoever nation or cast they may be, to trade at Fort Marlbro' in every species of merchandize which does not interfere with the regulations or exclusive trade of the Company, and engages to afford them all the protection of Government."

Extract of Proceedings of the Commissioner at Fort Marlbro', dated 8th February 1800.

The following proclamation to be published in the different languages:

"Whereas a trade is carried on from the west coast of Sumatra with Batavia, and other places in the island of Java, in the possession of the Dutch, by persons residing under the protection of the British flag: This is to give notice, that such commerce is contrary to law, and that all the vessels employed, together with their cargoes, are liable to confiscation, and the owners thereof subject to severe punishment."

To Mr. Murray.

"SIR,

"You have already received instructions about the ship which is arrived at Poole Bay. On Saturday last a prow, supposed to be from Batavia, appeared off the Bay; a servant of Mr. Coles's, mounted on a horse of his, was on the beach, and had some conversation with an European stationed there by Col. Clayton. In the mean time a boat went off to the vessel, on which she stood to sea and disappeared. You will endeavour to find out who sent this boat, what message she carried, and of what nation was the prow she spoke with; whether there was any European on board, and whether there was a carriage; whether any letter was sent on shore, and to whom addressed: you will make such other inquiries as shall occur to you when on the spot. Two or three prows are expected from Batavia, said to be consigned to, or belonging to Mr. Coles: you must therefore, on the arrival of a strange vessel, prevent all boats from going off to give any intelligence

intelligence; you will also observe the proclamation and put it in force. You will be exempted from the duties on provisions for your own use, in the same manner as Mr. Milne. Lieut. Beaghan will provide a tent for you.

(Signed) "W. EWER."

The 20th March.

Mr. Milne, from Poole Bay, was examined before the commissioners and commandant, concerning some opium said to be landed at Poole Bay in a clandestine manner, and a vessel seen off that place on Sunday the 16th inst.

Mr. Milne knew nothing about the opium, except that a boat, which was cleared out at Malbro', put some opium on board an eastern vessel. With respect to the vessel seen off Poole Bay on Sunday 16th inst. he says that on Monday the 17th, a man in the service of Mr. Coles told him, that being at work making chunam off Buffalo Point on Sunday, he had seen a vessel at sea, which appeared to have a number of Europeans on board; a two masted pinnace went after, but did not reach her. A man whom he believes to be a servant of Mr. Coles, and whom he supposes to be the same who constantly rides behind Mr. Coles's carriage, was on the beach with a grey horse; he said to another man, "*I suppose that is a vessel of my master's from Batavia.*" The vessel stood to sea, and the pinnace was no more heard of.

Extract of a letter from Walter Ewer, Esq. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Mornington, dated Fort Malbro', 12th April 1800.

"A trade has been constantly carried on with Batavia under a

Chinese name; it is so marked that I cannot get at the truth at present: I have not a doubt but the boat seized by Captain Craig, which has made so much noise, belonged to British subjects:—That no one hereafter may plead ignorant of the law, I have published the proclamation which your Lordship will find in my proceedings.

"Mr. Terhoof, the late Dutch chief of Padang, obtained leave from this government to go to Batavia on his private affairs; why they granted this, I cannot guess, unless it was in order to trade: he is expected here soon with a cargo; I am watching his arrival in order to seize it.

"The following copy of a bill for glass will shew how liable the Company are to be imposed upon, by suffering the members of government to trade; they cannot pretend that they were in distress for glass, for the chests were not opened when they were delivered over to me by the superintendent. As I am preparing for the departure of the ships, I shall let the business stand over. No notice is taken of this purchase in the consultations.

The Hon. Company:

To glass pipes, 21 chests, containing pipes 3488	L. 22	2	6
50 per cent. paid to Diamond	12	14	4
	315	16	10
Added 25 per cent.	86	9	2
Exchange, 4 dollars for 1 L. P.	1729	0	80
	432	6	0

Fort Malbro', Dec. 1799.

E. E.

(Signed) E. COLES.

(Signed) T. WATERS, 21 chests recd.

(Signed) P. BRAHAM, S. D. Gov.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT,

RELATIVE TO THE

AFFAIRS OF INDIA,

DURING THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1800.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1800.

THE order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the Accounts of the India Company, being read, Mr. Secretary Dundas rose, and spoke in substance as follows:

WHEN the Finances of the East-India Company were last submitted to the consideration of Parliament, it was stated, that from a disappointment in the receipt of the documents from India, the direction of the act of the 33d could not possibly be complied with, and that the accounts then before the House were moved for in order that regularity might be preserved. The prospect was at the same time held forth, that the accounts of the subsequent year would be brought forward at the prescribed period. The occasion of the delay which again unfortunately occurred, having been explained by the Court of Directors, it only remains for me to express my regret that the established order of investigation of this truly important branch of the British interests should have suffered interruption; although I am fully aware that, during a period of warfare, the contingencies to which the dispatch or arrival of shipping must necessarily be exposed, will ever render it difficult, if not impossible, to calculate with any degree of certainty on the receipt of the books of accounts from India. It is, notwithstanding the disappointments now noticed, very satisfactory

to remark, that the attention of the governments abroad to the directions sent out on the subject of finance has been very conspicuous; and the particular orders issued by them to every department in this branch of the service, warrant the expectation of a continuation, not only of that precision and accuracy which I have, upon different occasions, found reason to commend, but also of every possible exertion to insure the receipt, in due time, of the materials to enable the Court of Directors to furnish the annual statements required of them.

From what has been observed, the Committee are prepared for the information, that the statements now before them are those which should have been presented in May last. It might be urged, as I took occasion to remark when I last addressed the Committee, in circumstances nearly similar, that a prospect exists that the accounts of the next year will, at a period not very distant, be brought forward, when those of the two years might be considered at the same time: but the disappointments which have happened give additional weight to the reason then adduced for moving for the accounts. This reason has already been stated; and as it now applies with equal, if not superior force, the necessity of bringing before Parliament the accounts in the present instance appeared indispensable.—They exhibit the situation of the finances of the East India Company abroad for the year 1797-8, and at home for the year 1798-9; and being drawn up in the accustomed form, I have only to add, that in order to place them in the most connected and distinct point of view, I shall proceed

proceed to digest and arrange them in exactly the same order as on former occasions—taking the revenues and charges of each Presidency respectively—shewing average of the revenues for the three past years, compared with the average last drawn—comparing the actual accounts with the estimates—and stating the expectations of the next year. The whole will then be combined in general results, both actual and estimated, that the surplus from the territorial revenues, in either instance, after payment of the charges, may be discovered. The effect of the interest on the debts will next be shewn, and the amount of the produce from the sales of imports, and from certificates on the Court of Directors. The remaining total will be the amount deemed applicable, in this view, to the purchase of investments. The advances for commercial purposes, and the cargoes actually shipped, will then be stated; and the last point in the Indian accounts to be noticed, will be the debts and assets at the conclusion of the official year, contrasted with those of the preceding one. A detailed investigation of these points being accomplished, the attention of the Committee will be required to the home accounts, actual and estimated; likewise, the debts and assets. The last object to be considered, as immediately connected with the accounts both at home and abroad, is the general effect produced on the concern at large, by the receipt and expenditure, in both instances, during the year.

During the detail of the examination of the accounts, explanations will be given, that the Committee may receive every possible information of the causes of the several variations; and such further remarks will be offered as appear to be suggested from the view of the concern taken generally. The observations upon the situation of the Company at the present truly memorable period, and upon the future prospects, whether of a commercial, financial, or political nature, will be rather in abstract; as it is intended, when the accounts next in order of date are laid before Parliament, to take up the whole subject in a more comprehensive manner.

The revenues and charges of the several Presidencies in India having been mentioned as the first object of investigation, the accounts of the Presidency of Bengal, numbered 1, 2, and 3, will, in course, primarily claim the attention of the Committee.

The three first columns of No. 1, contain the revenues in the years 1795-6, 1796-7, and 1797-8, the average of which amounts to 5,726,947*l.* and is less than the average 1794-5 to 1796-7 by 51,736*l.* The difference is chiefly owing to the revenues of the year 1794-5 (the first period of the average drawn last year) having been uncommonly productive; the collections of the land revenues, in consequence of the recovery of arrears, having considerably exceeded those of any subsequent year; and the receipt from the sale of opium being at the amount it yielded before the trade experienced the reverse, as formerly stated to the Committee.

It has not been usual to shew an average of charges, for reasons repeatedly explained. As those reasons are found still to apply, the account No. 3, being the actual amount of the revenues and charges of the year 1797-8, compared with the estimate, will next come under consideration. The revenues estimated to amount to 5,743,847*l.* actually amounted to 5,782,741*l.* being more than estimated by 38,894*l.* This is the net excess on the whole of the revenues. On reference to the account it will be discovered, that notwithstanding the actual receipts have on the whole exceeded the estimate, variations appear in every item; and that the general excess was 167,777*l.* and the deficiency 128,903*l.*

The particular heads under which the estimate has been exceeded to an amount requiring notice, are as follow, *viz.*

Mint Duties, 3,426*l.* from an increased coinage on account of individuals, and from a profit on the coinage of copper at the Presidency.

Oude Subsidy, 88,323*l.* As the late Vizier (whose death in 1797 was mentioned in the last address to the Committee) had made an addition to his subsidy in the March preceding, the estimate was calculated on the expectation of its being paid, and that the balance which had accrued on his former engagement would be likewise liquidated. The Committee are prepared, by documents already before the House, for the information of the further changes in the Government of Oude, which took place in January 1798; but as this will be more particularly explained hereafter, it is only requisite now to state, that the excess arises entirely from an extra donation by the present Vizier, otherwise the sum reckoned upon in the estimate would not have been realized; the deficiency, however, in that case, would have been little more than three lacks: and it is satisfactory to

remark;

remark, that every prospect exists of the arrear being fully discharged.

Judicial Department, Fees, Fines, &c. 8,522l. These articles must ever be liable to fluctuation, depending, for the most part, on the number of suits in the Courts. The major part of the present excess has arisen from the arrears of police taxes, and the rent of resumed Tannadaree lands, not included in the estimate.

Sale of Opium, 64,043l. The prospect of the revival of this article was held out when the accounts of the last year were under consideration. Notwithstanding the present excess, the opium trade is far from having reached its former amount. The Government have directed their particular attention to its recovery, and have adopted every measure likely to accomplish it; but no very sanguine hopes of success may be entertained, till the causes which produced the stagnation are removed.

The deficiency in the expected receipts has appeared under the following heads:

Benares Revenue, 14,516l. Notwithstanding the apparent deficiency, the prosperity of this district has continued without abatement: the expectation from the lands has been fully realized. The produce from the customs, indeed, has not been so great as estimated: it might probably have been over-rated, from too sanguine a calculation of the advantages hoped from a recent change in the management; but the great portion of the difference is proved to have arisen from an error in estimating the demand, without deducting the established remissions.

Land Revenues, 61,631l. A deficiency in the collection of the land revenues appeared in the statements last presented, to the amount of upwards of eight lacks of rupees. In the estimate of the present year, the receipt was calculated at an amount exceeding the actual of the preceding in only the sum of four lacks. As ample allowance was left for any probable defalcation, there was every reason to expect that at least it would have been realized. The amount reckoned upon as balances has been exceeded, and upwards of three lacks received from a variety of contingent articles, never included either in the jumna or the estimate. The difference on Syer and Abkarree, or tax on spirituous liquors, though naturally uncertain in their produce, was trivial. The disappointment is chiefly on the proper demand of the year; and this would hardly require notice, from the impossibility of an extensive rental being received exactly within the official year, if provision had not been made for that cir-

cumstance in the estimate. The greatest want of punctuality has been experienced in some of the largest zemindaries. Measures are, however, in contemplation, to give more full effect to the regulations for the recovery of rents; and it appears by subsequent accounts, that a large amount of the balances of this year was received before the end of the July following.

Sale of Salt, 5,475l. The deficiency is small when the total sale is considered; but as the sales of salt have, for so many years, uniformly exceeded the estimate, and as the estimate, in the present case, was at the same amount as formerly, an explanation seems requisite. The defalcation was in part produced by impediments to the manufacture, in Bengal, in consequence of most unfavourable weather, and in part by the non-fulfilment of the contract for coast salt.

Stamp Duties, 47,280l. The Committee were informed last year, that this is entirely a new article of revenue, and that it was substituted in lieu of the police tax, which, though an increasing resource, was abolished, as the collection was not only attended with difficulty, but found oppressive. The estimate was framed on a calculation of the probable produce, supposed to be accurate; but as more time was consumed in preparing the presses, and making the numerous arrangements, than expected; the documents, which the stamps were principally to be used, as the bills, deeds, &c. in the judicial courts, were filed before they possibly could be ready. The expectation appears nevertheless to have been over-rated; but as a revision of the plan has taken place, the prospect may be indulged, that in process of time the original intention will be answered.

The revenues actually received in the year 1797-8, have been stated to exceed the estimate in near four lacks of rupees. It is also to be remarked, that they exceeded the receipts, in either of the preceding years, in upwards of eight lacks. On the other hand, the charges will be found to exhibit a very different view. They were estimated to amount to 3,893,991l.; the actual amount for the year was 4,031,660l., being more than estimated by 137,669l.

When the estimate for this Presidency was brought before the Committee last year, doubts were stated as to the realization of the net revenue. The foundation of those doubts was not so much from an apprehension of the failure of the resources, as of an increase of the outgoings, in consequence of the peculiar situation of affairs in India. The result has

established

established the propriety of the remarks then made; and it appears, that the gross excess of charge amounted to 258,662*l.* and the deficiency was 120,953*l.* making the net excess as before stated.

The heads of charge in which the estimate has been exceeded, are as follow, *viz.*

Mint Duties, in a small amount.

Post-Office Charges, 1,241*l.* from an increased expence of dawk-bearers, &c. in consequence of transactions in the upper provinces.

Charges of Benares Residency, 3,701*l.* from the payment of pensions and loIs on Batta, not stated in the estimate.

Charges of the Resident's Office at Lucknow, 9,436*l.* The charges adverted to in the explanations of the receipt for subsidy, produced a variety of contingent expences, which could not be foreseen at the time of forming the estimate.

Other Charges of the Civil Department, 55,644*l.* These, in addition to the establishments, include contingencies of every description, and a number of charges, though fixed in their nature, variable in their amount. In these cases, it is scarcely possible to form an estimate of the probable expenditure. From the mode of stating the arrears, by which the adjustment of this part of the account has been made, it is not practicable to explain exactly the cause of the excess. Some part of it appears to have been occasioned by extraordinary expences attending temporary embassies, particularly that to Ava, by additional durbar charges, also by a greater charge incurred on account of the Residency at Poonah, in consequence of the newly-appointed Resident being prevented proceeding thither by the sitting in of the rains. Other causes might likewise be mentioned, which it would be too tedious to detail.

Judicial Charges, 17,216*l.* The same difficulty occurs as in the preceding article. It is, however, to be remarked, that in this department is included a number of contingencies which cannot be estimated with any certainty.

Military Charges, 152,621*l.* The estimate appeared to be calculated at an amount which might have been expected to embrace every probable contingency of the year, as it provided for an additional force in Oude, also for the expences of intended expeditions; but from a course of events, absolutely impossible to be foreseen, it became requisite to make a further increase, in the first instance, by which several regiments were placed on double batta. From that circumstance, and the unexpected movements of the

army, a considerable expence was incurred; the expence also of expeditions was much greater. Another cause of the excess is to be found in the augmentation of the native infantry, both in the strength, and by the raising two entire new regiments.

Customs Charges of Collections, 1,171*l.* This arises in part, from an addition to the establishment.

Opium, Advances and Charges, 31,534*l.* This expence has hitherto depended on the quantity delivered under the contract, which may account, in some measure, for the excess: but a part has been occasioned by the preparations for the change in the system of management.

The last head under which an excess is to be noticed is the *Stamp-Office Charges*, to the amount of 5,845*l.* The expenditure, in this instance, is treble the sum estimated. It being the first year of the establishment of the office, the difficulty of calculating the expence may be, in some degree, owing to the novelty of the charge; but the principal cause of the excess is assigned to have arisen from the purchase of a much larger quantity of paper than estimated, of which a very considerable portion remains in store, so that a part only of the expence may properly be charged to this year.

The heads under which the charges have fallen short of the estimate are but few; and, of those, by far the greatest amount is to be attributed rather to the deferring of the expence, than to the want of precision in calculating the estimate. They are as follows, *viz.*

Marine Charges, 6,678*l.* from a smaller expence attending the pilot schooners and moorings; from the charge of vessels to cruise off the Andamans, though estimated, not incurred; and from a smaller advance for building vessels.

Buildings and Fortifications, 43,076*l.* This difference is chiefly occasioned by the erection of extensive cavalry cantonments being deferred till a more suitable spot, than originally intended, shall be fixed upon; and a small part arises from a less expence being incurred for buildings in the judicial department.

Revenue Charges, 23,053*l.* This difference arises on a great number of items; near 70,000 rupees in pensions, charged in the estimate, but transferred to Benares in the actual account. The expence of Poonah was considerably less; and in several of the districts, the general expence was below the amount estimated.

Salt Advances and Charges, being less than the estimate in the sum of 48,145*l.* is the last article of explanation. The smaller

smaller provision of salt, in consequence of the unfavourable season, and the failure in the contract for coast salt, as noticed under the revenues, have been the cause of the diminution of the advances.

The net excess of the charges has been stated to amount to 1,37,669l.; from which deduct the net excess of revenue, as stated likewise, 38,893l.:—and the net deficiency in the actual net revenue, compared with the estimate, will then appear to be 98,775l.;—and the total net revenue of the Presidency of Bengal, in the year 1797-8, is found to amount to 1,75,10,81l. which, in consequence of the increase of the expenses during the year, is less than the net revenue of the year preceding, by 89,882l.

Estimate, 1798-9.

The prospects of the year 1798-9 are much more flattering than the preceding year.

The revenues are estimated, in the last column of No. 1, to amount to 6,259,600l.; and the charges, in the last column of the statement No. 2, to 3,952,847l.; making the estimated net revenue 2,306,753l. The net difference in the amount of the resources, on a comparison with those of last year, is no less than 476,859l.; and the charges are, on the whole, estimated at a less amount by 78,812l. It nevertheless appears, that in a few particulars the estimate states a more unfavourable view in both instances; some articles of revenue being expected to be below, and some heads of charge to be above, the last year; but in neither case to a great amount.

The gross sum of the improved revenue is 535,239l. An increase of the *Post-office collections* is expected, in consequence of regulations lately made in that department. The collection of the *Land revenue* is taken at 54,286l. more. This cannot be termed a very sanguine calculation, when the defalcation of the last, and the year preceding, is considered. It is to be hoped, that in this instance the estimate will be more than realized. A larger produce from the sale of *Salt* is stated, amounting to 63,477l. It likewise exceeds former estimates upwards of five lacs. The advances favour the prospect, that the expectation in this regard will not be disappointed. An increase of 18,280l. is reckoned upon from the *Stamp duties*. In the last year the institution of them took place. When the first calculation, at nearly six lacs, is considered, it may be hoped, that the present estimate, at half the amount, is not stated too high.

By far the greatest addition is expected from the subsidies, in consequence of new treaties with the *Rajahs of Oude* and the

Nizam. A more particular explanation of these engagements will be offered hereafter: at present, it may suffice to remark, that the *Oude subsidy* is calculated, in this year, to amount to 969,197l. which is more than received last year 227,070l. So large a receipt is not to be looked for in future years; as this sum includes not only the current subsidy settled in February 1798, but likewise arrears, and the expence of repairing some forts, which the present Vizier has agreed to defray. The *Subsidy* from the *Nizam*, under the former treaty, is included in the Madras statements. The sum here stated, amounting to 104,400l. is the part, under the treaty of September 1798; which fell due from that time to the end of the official year.

The only article requiring notice, from which a less receipt is expected, is the *Opium*; the difference amounts to 52,443l. This is the first year of the change of the system from a contract to the management by agency. The reduction of the quantity is one of the measures resorted to for restoring the trade; of course a less produce is estimated.

The net diminution of the charges, compared with the last year, has been stated. On an examination of the accounts, it appears that the aggregate of those items, on which an increase is expected, amounts to 93,726l. And the total of those on which a less expenditure is looked for, is 172,539l. Those, in the first instance, to any considerable amount, are the *Buildings and Fortifications*, 64,304l. of which the most considerable part is in the repairing and strengthening the forts in the Vizier's dominions. The advances in the *Salt department* are calculated at 24,945l. more, on account of the additional quantity likely to be provided for in the year.

The diminution is in the great majority of the items. The charges in the *Civil department* are all expected to be less: the *Post-office*, from the probability of a less expence in the extraordinaries: at *Lucknow*, from the residency being exempted from the contingencies of the last year. As to the remaining *Civil charges*, on which the diminution is the greatest, the remark upon the actual accounts must, of necessity, suffice for an explanation. This may likewise be found to apply with regard to the charges of the *Judicial department*, which appear below the last year. The *Military expenses* are estimated at a less amount by 12,792l. On the outturn in this respect it is impossible to form a conjecture, although the estimate was calculated with every attention to the circumstances then existing, of likely to occur. The greatest difference

difference is expected in the *Opium*, from the determination to restrict the quantity manufactured till the demand of the market can be more completely ascertained. The expence of the *Stamp-office* is below the last year. The great expence (beyond the first estimate) attending the institution, has been noticed, and that it was not likely to occur in future; it is therefore hoped that the amount now inserted will not be exceeded.

The result of the comparison of the revenues and charges, by the actual accounts, in the year 1797-8, and as estimated for the year 1798-9, in the net revenue in the latter instance, is expected to exceed that in the former by 555,671*l.*; with regard to which it is to be observed, that although their exists, at present, no ground for doubt of the realization of the estimated resources, and although the charges in general are stated at an amount which does not appear objectionable, it may be expected that the important transactions at the close of the year, and the extraordinary and unparalleled exertions of the Government, will have occasioned an increase of the military expences.

MADRAS.

The revenues and charges of the Presidency of Madras come next under consideration. To pursue the examination of them in like manner with those of Bengal, it will be necessary, first, to refer to the account No. 4, the three first columns of which shew the receipt of revenue in the years 1795-6, 1796-7, and 1797-8. In former years, the peculiar situation of a part of the resources of this Presidency, rendered it necessary to make some adjustments before an average could properly be drawn; on the present occasion, as in the last year, it seems only requisite to exclude the revenues of Ceylon and the Dutch settlements as not properly appertaining to the fixed annual receipt. In this view, the average receipt of the three years above named amounts to 1,824,753*l.* which is less than the average calculated on the accounts one year back by 21,321*l.*

Omitting an average of charges, for reasons already adverted to under Bengal, the next account which calls the attention of the Committee is No. 6. In that is shewn a comparison of the revenues and charges of the year 1797-8, according to the estimate, and by the actual accounts. The revenues were estimated to produce 2,334,675*l.*;—their actual amount was 1,938,950*l.*; making a deficiency, in the actual receipt, of 395,725*l.*

The heads of revenue are few, in which the actual receipts have, in this year, ex-

ceeded the estimated, amounting in the whole to only 27,643*l.* Of this, the sum of 3,156*l.* is in the *Subsidy* from the Nabob of Arcot, and arises from the collections in the Poligar countries (taken in part payment) being more productive than expected. This is not to be considered as an addition to the subsidy, but as a recovery of arrears. The *Revenues* of Ceylon, and the *Post-office collections*, in a small amount, from the remaining part of the surplus receipt. The total of the deficiencies was 423,368*l.* The detail is as follows, viz.

Land and Sea Customs, 2,151*l.* The trade on which the produce of the customs depends, having in this year been generally less than in the last, may account for the difference.

Subsidy from the Rajah of Tanjore, 166,958*l.* When the estimate was under consideration last year, a doubt of the realization under this head was stated; as it was a ground of surprise, that, situated as the Tanjore country then was, so large a receipt should be reckoned upon.

The deficiency in the *Subsidy* from the *Nizam*, amounting to 47,512*l.* is under the engagement by the former treaty. From the nature of the connection with his Highness, there is no doubt of its being cleared in the account with him.

The most serious disappointment, in every view, has occurred in the collection of the *Land revenues* to the amount of 191,042*l.* The collection of the last year was nearly three lacks below the sum estimated; but some satisfaction was derived, from the consideration of its being, on the comparison with former years, very productive. In that instance, it certainly appeared that the estimate was rated too high; but in the present it is to be observed with concern, that a similar excuse cannot be urged in nearly the same extent. A narrow examination into the causes of the defalcation became essentially requisite, and the advices have been attentively looked into; from which it is discovered, that the difference is in the demand of the current year, and that the collections on account of balances, in the general, have been exceeded. The revenues of the jaghire have been realized; and in the districts of the Southward, the deficiencies have been inconsiderable. The great failure has occurred in the northern districts; where, although the Company's authority is becoming each year more firmly established, the collections are still attended with difficulty, requiring all the energy, ability and diligence of the collectors. The effect of the smallest relaxation is soon visible; and although, in many of the districts,

tricts, the servants of the Company are highly deserving of credit for their successful and praise-worthy exertions; in some, a contrary conduct has produced inconvenience.

The causes assigned for the deficiency are various: superabundant and low price of grain, in some instances; in others, loss of property by inundations, and the interruption of agriculture, either by the failure of the early, or by the prodigious quantity of the middle and latter rains. It is, however, hoped, from the securities in hand, and the arrangements made, that the ultimate deficiency in the present year's demand will not be to a very considerable amount.

Notwithstanding the produce of the *Collections from the Ceded countries* was below the estimate in 15,352l. it was not far beneath that of the last year, and exceeded considerably that of the year before. A part is stated to have been occasioned by an alteration in the engagements with some of the renters, and security is obtained for another part.

The probable charges of the Presidency in the year 1797-8, appear to have been calculated with a particular degree of accuracy: They were estimated to amount to 2,482,838l.;—their actual amount was 2,515,774l.; exceeding the estimate in only the sum of 32,936l. Few observations on this small difference are requisite; because, although it is the net excess merely, the variations as to the surplus or the deficiency in the actual charges have not been to any considerable amount. The gross excess was 59,411l. and the deficiency 26,275l. arising in both instances upon a number of items. The excess in the *Civil charges* was 10,340l. and arises principally from contingencies, as loss by exchange, &c. not inserted in the estimate. The *Military expenses* were more than estimated, 16,388l. Some of the charges appear to have been less; but the increase of the army, the additional purchase of stores, and disbursements on expeditions, have operated to produce the excess. On the *Revenue charges* the excess was 19,932l. Some of the expenses of this department were less than estimated, but there is difficulty in accounting for it exactly, as a part of the difference arises from the mode of stating the arrears, which are adjusted with the actual accounts of the year. The *Charges at Ceylon* and the *Duties of the Mint* include the expense of the support and maintenance of prisoners, and a number of contingencies, which necessarily must be uncertain: this explanation may be supposed to account for the excess in this instance, amounting to 12,111l.

The items of charge which have not equalled the estimate are the Post-office, in a small amount; the charges on the revenues of the ceded countries, in 8,270l. from a diminution of the district establishments, a reduction of survey charges, a less expense in the repair of tanks, and the postponement of some other charges; the charges on the assigned revenues of Tanjore, 17,451l. in consequence of the estimate having calculated on a disbursement for pensions which has not been incurred, and on a charge of collection more than in the event proved requisite.

The deficiency in the actual revenues was stated to amount to 395,725l. Adding the surplus of the actual charges, as shewn above, 32,936l. the net surplus of the actual charges will then be found to amount to 428,661l. and the actual surplus of the charges of this Presidency, in the year 1797-8, will appear to be 576,123l. which exceeds the surplus of the charges of the preceding year by 164,660l. partly from the deficiency in the receipts, and partly from the increase of the military expenses occasioned by the addition to the forces, and other contingencies, in consequence of the war.

Estimate, 1798-9.

The important occurrences which will be brought to the notice of the Committee were partly in view, when the calculations were made of the probable expenses of this Presidency for the year 1798-9; from whence it is justly to be expected, that the disbursements must be to an amount almost unprecedented. No diminution of revenue having been apprehended, the receipts have been taken at an amount which, in general, appears to be prescribed by the experience of the year preceding. The particulars both of revenue and charge, will be found in the last columns of the accounts No. 4 and 5.

The revenues are estimated to amount to 2,004,003l. and the charges to 2,875,519l. by which the expected excess of charge appears to be 852,526l. On the comparison it is discovered, that the revenues are estimated to exceed those of the last year, by 66,041l. Several variations, nevertheless, appear to a more considerable amount; under some heads, the receipt being expected to be larger; and under others, less. The Tanjore subsidy is stated at something more than the receipt last year, on the supposition that more will be realized from the assumed districts. The subsidy from the Nizam is taken at the full amount payable under the former engagements at this Presidency. The deficient receipt in 1797-8, as explained in the account

count of that year, may account for the difference. A notandum to the account remarks, that this sum was taken from the Bengal statements. Perhaps an adjustment may hereafter become necessary under this head.

The *Land Revenues* are estimated at five lacks beyond the amount collected last year. In the explanatory remarks on the extraordinary deficiency in that year, it was stated, that securities were in hand for many of the balances; so that a recovery may, with some propriety, be reckoned upon. It does not appear, that the calculations, in general, are beyond what is justly warranted; and it is hoped, from the talents and assiduity of the present collectors, that the result of this year will prove much more favourable than that of the last.

Of the heads of revenue expected to be less than last year, two only require notice. The *Subsidy from the Nabob of Arcot*, to the amount of 13,352l. in the collections of the assigned Peshcush, which are expected to be less, in consequence of the extra receipt in last year. The difference in the *Revenues from Ceylon*, amounting to 173,690l. is explained in the account to be supposed to arise from the expectation that the island would not continue under this Presidency the whole year.

The charges, as before remarked, are expected to be very high: those in the *Military department* were particularly in contemplation; and it appears that of the sum of 369,662l. in which the charges, in the gross, are likely to exceed those of the year 1797-8, near eight lacks and a half are in that department. This, in general, is to be considered as the estimated expence of the preparations for the army taking the field.

The probable increase of other articles of expence arises from different circumstances. That in the *Civil charges*, though only taken at 1840l. may be reckoned still higher, from the contingencies in the last year's accounts, which do not appear in the estimate. The addition is expected from the Durbar charges, and from the institution of the Recorder's Court. In this year, a greater expence is reckoned upon in the *revenue department*, principally from the measures wisely adopted by the Government for repairing the tanks. On the same account, the charges in the *ceded countries* are likely to be higher; but in this instance, an expence will probably arise, from the necessity of securing the inhabitants from depredators on Tippoo's frontier. The *charges on the assigned revenues of Tanjore* will experience an increase, from the expence attending the restoration

of Serfgee, which is to be noticed in the sequel; also from advances necessary to be made to the inhabitants for repairs and cultivation.

In two instances only is a less expence estimated, *buildings and fortifications*, which does not require notice; and at *Ceylon*, the reasons for which may be found in the remarks on the revenues.

The result of this comparison is—the net charge estimated for the year 1798-9, is calculated to exceed the charge of the preceding year in the sum of 275,702l. The remark at the conclusion of the examination of the Bengal estimate will most properly apply on this occasion; and it may further be added, that as the scene of the brilliant operations of the late war was immediately on this coast, it must not occasion surprise, if, on receipt of the actual accounts, it should prove that the charges have still reached a greater amount.

BOMBAY.

The revenues and charges of the Presidency of Bombay, as exhibited in the accounts No. 7, 8, and 9, come next under review.

The revenues of the years 1795-6, 1796-7, and 1797-8, are stated in the three first columns of No. 6. On an average, they amounted to 310,574l.; which is more than the average, 1794-5 to 1796-7, 8,569l. It is proper to remark, that some objection may arise to the comparison of the averages, because the accounts in both periods include subsidies, the payment of which do not appear regular: for example, in 1794-5, the recovery of an arrear from the Mahrattas, amounting to 15,106l. is stated; and in 1797-8, the subsidy from the Rajah of Travencore, for the balance of the last year, and for the amount of the current year, making together 53,189l. while the intermediate years include nothing but the proper resources of the Company. Divesting, therefore, the averages in both periods, of the receipt for subsidies, it will be found that the average drawn on the latter, or upon the years now under consideration, is less by 4,124l. which is chiefly to be attributed to the short receipt for the Malabar Province in 1797-8, as will be explained upon the examination of the revenues for that year.

Declining, as at the other Presidencies, an average of charges, the comparison of the revenues and charges of 1797-8, as estimated, and according to the actual outturn, is next to be examined: this is stated in the account, No. 9. The revenues were estimated to amount to 319,100l. the actual amount was 338,189l.; being more than the estimate 19,089l. The whole amount of the

the receipts of this Presidency is small, compared with the others; but the differences are proportionably greater. The surplus receipts amounted to 51,333l. and the deficient to 32,242l. In the former, the *customs* amounted to 17,828l. The collection was not only more than the estimate, but exceeded likewise the last year, which was very productive. The annual increase of this resource is a proof of the increasing commerce on this side of India.

A greater sum than estimated was received from the *Rajah of Travencore*. The excess amounted to 33,502l.; and it was observed, when the estimate was considered last year, that more might have been reckoned upon. The present receipt is on the engagement in the permanent treaty, and on the recovery of arrears; and it is to be remarked, that the complete realization appears, from the stipulations being brought to the credit of the *Rajah*, in his contract account for pepper, &c.

The deficiency in the receipt is principally in the *land revenues*, and the *collections* from the *ceded countries*; the former is a small amount, chiefly from an error in the estimate; and the latter in 25,494l. from the effects of the disturbance in *Cotiate*, of the disputed succession of *Cherikal*, and of the death of the *Zamorin*. Although the estimate may have been rated too high on account of the productive collections in 1796-7, a hope may be indulged that no eventual loss will accrue, as the difference may be rather considered a delay of payment than otherwise. The charges were estimated to amount to 844,059l. and actually amounted to 939,921l.; being more than estimated 95,871l.

The only charge below the estimate was the *Marine*, in a small amount. A surplus has occurred in every other item: the *civil* in 15,134l. which may mostly be attributed to the increase of salary to the members of council, and to the expense of an embassy to *Travencore* and to *Colapore*. The excess in the *military charges* was 59,450l. part owing to the disturbances in the *Malabar Province*, and part to a greater expense for stores. The expense of *buildings* was increased, from the necessity of strengthening the defences; and the *revenue charges* in contingencies, and the expense of repairing embankments. A greater expense has been sustained in the *ceded countries*, amounting to 10,187l. from the appointment of a Committee for making arrangements in the *Malabar Province*, the employment of a greater number of servants, and other circumstances, which could not be foreseen at the time of forming the estimate.

The surplus of the receipts, stated to amount to 19,089l. deducted from the surplus of the charges, 95,871l. the net surplus of the charge is found to be 76,782l. and the surplus of the actual charges of this Presidency is, in the year 1797-8, 601,732l. which is more than the surplus charge of the preceding year by 75,843l. and is accounted for, principally, in the increased military expenses.

Estimates, 1798-9.

The expectations of the Presidency of *Bombay*, in the year 1798-9, are stated in the last column of the accounts numbered 7 and 8. The revenues are computed to amount to 346,110l. and the charges to 996,699l. making a surplus in the charges of 650,589l.

In the revenues derived under this Presidency, the net difference from those collected in the last year is but small; no more than 7,920l. Few observations are necessary. The *collections* from the *ceded countries* are expected to be more from the receipt of sums deferred last year, as explained in the remarks on the actual accounts. On the other hand, the *customs* are expected to be less, on the supposition that the trade may not be to the extent of the year preceding; and the receipt from the *Travencore subsidy*, from the payment of arrears in that year.

The charges, in the whole, are estimated, at five lacks more than those of the year 1797-8. The gross excess is 76,182l. Of this, 64,795l. is in the *military expenses*, chiefly from the necessity of placing the army on a footing to resist any attack which might be made on the coast; and 9,165l. in *buildings* and *fortifications*, from the repairs and additions required for the further security of the possessions.

Those articles of charge which are calculated to be less than the last year, in an amount requiring remark, are in the *marine* and *revenue* departments. The former, 9,695l. principally in the contingencies and the supply of stores; in the latter, 8,077l. partly from contingent expenses incurred in the last year, not expected in this. In the result, the net charge of this Presidency, estimated for the year 1798-9, exceeds that of the year 1797-8 by 48,857l.

As, at the time of framing the estimate, the measures in contemplation at the other Presidencies were not known at *Bombay*, no calculation was made on that account. From the distinguished part the army of this Presidency took in the subsequent transactions, it may readily be supposed that a very considerable additional expense has been incurred: indeed, the fact is ascertained by the advices. Other charges have

have also been greatly increased; but the Committee must be highly gratified by the information, that the collection of the revenues has suffered no diminution.

Having accomplished an explanation in detail, in so far as appeared necessary for the information of the Committee, of every circumstance which has affected, or is likely to affect, the receipt and expenditure of the three Presidencies during the periods under investigation, their attention is further requested to other articles of charge which fall upon the revenues of India. These are the expences of the settlements of

BENCŒOLEEN, PENANG, &c.

The revenues and charges of Fort Marlbro', the chief Residency of Bencœolen, and the settlement's subordinate, are stated in the account, No. 10 (a).

On the average of the three years, 1795-6 to 1797-8, inclusive, the revenues amounted to 5,177l. and the charges to 10,4707l. being a net charge of 99,530l. This is 14,749l. more than the net charge calculated on the average of the accounts presented last year. The excess of that average beyond the preceding one was stated to arise from expences of buildings. In addition to the effect of that circumstance, which is more particularly felt in the calculation now made, an increase of allowances in the civil department, and an extension of the military force, may be assigned as causes of the present increase.

The net expence of the residency of Marlbro' in 1797-8 was 108,901l. which is more than the average above stated, from the increase of civil and military charges adverted to. As this residency and the settlement of Penang are immediate dependencies upon Bengal, and the expences are defrayed by supplies from thence, the actual amount of those supplies has been usually stated with what has been sent to St. Helena. They were estimated to amount to 85,840l. and actually amounted, by No. 18 and 19, to 163,299l. being more than estimated 77,459l. That the actual expence should be almost double the estimated, must excite some surprise, and raise doubts of the accuracy of the calculation in the estimate. It certainly does appear, that insufficient allowance was not made for the probable exigencies of Bencœolen, where almost the whole difference rests; but, on the other hand, the supplies appear to have exceeded the actual demand of the year, probably from the necessity of making up for the deficiency in the year before, and of assisting the provision of the investment: a part,

also, may possibly be for the use of the next year.

The supplies estimated for the year 1798-9 are calculated by No. 11, to amount to 117,160l. Unless it is considered that a part of the very ample supply to Marlbro' in last year may be intended in aid of the present, the estimate seems underrated; for, according to the Marlbro' accounts in No. 10, the probable demand for that Residency only is not much under the sum now stated.

GENERAL VIEW.

The general result of the revenues and charges of the several Presidencies in India, in the year 1797-8, is as follows, viz.

REVENUES OF	
Bengal by No. 3, - -	£ 5,782,741
Madras - - 6, - -	1,938,950
Bombay - - 9, - -	338,189
Total Revenues	£ 8,059,880
CHARGES OF	
Bengal by No. 3, - -	£ 4,031,660
Madras - - 6, - -	2,515,774
Bombay - - 9, - -	939,921
Total Charges	7,487,355
Net revenue of the three Presidencies	£ 572,525
Deduct—Supplies from Bengal to Bencœolen, &c. as before stated, per No. 18 and 19,	163,299
The remainder - -	£ 409,226
Is the excess of the revenues above the Civil, Military, &c. charges.	

A further charge upon the revenues is the interest on the debts.

The sums paid were,

At Bengal No. 18, - -	£ 408,810
Madras - 19, - -	147,458
Bombay 20, - -	47,658
The total interest paid on the debts is	603,926
and, being more than the revenue stated to be remaining, the difference, amounting to	£ 194,700
Is the net deficiency of the territorial revenues; which, deducted from the amount received in India on the sale of import goods, as by No. 15, - - - - -	
The remainder - - - -	£ 388,133

Is the sum ascertained to be applicable, in this view, to the purposes of commerce in the purchase of investments, and the payment of charges of the commercial department.

When this subject was last before the House, the prospect of a most extensive provision of investment was stated. The amount was greatly enhanced by the payment intended for the spices purchased from the captors of Columbo. From the pressure on the finances consequent upon the situation of affairs in India, a considerable reduction was to be apprehended;

the result has, however, been much more favourable than could have been expected.

The actual advances for the investment, including the assistance to China, and for the commercial charges, in the year 1797-8, are as follow, viz.

In Bengal, by No. 18,		
Charges of the Board of Trade at the		
Presidency and Factories, £91,794		
Advances for the investment		
with commission, 954,055		
Purchase of spices at Columbo 264,375		
	1,310,224	
Add supplies to Canton,	191,744	
Total, Bengal,		1,501,968
At Madras, by No. 19,		
Charges, allowances, &c. in		
commercial department, £107,398		
Advances for investment,		
with charges - - - - -	523,506	
	630,904	
Add remittance to Canton,	16,803	
Total, Madras, - - - - -		647,704
At Bombay, by No. 20,		
Salaries, &c. in the com-		
mmercial department - £267,205		
Advances for investment,		
with charges - - - - -	16,889	
	284,094	
Add supply to Canton,	25,720	
Total, Bombay - - - - -		309,814
At Bencoolen, by No. 22, - - - - -		20,479
Total advances for investment and		
commercial charges - - - - -		£2,479,065

The amount now pointed out as the sum applied to commercial purposes in the year 1797-8, although less by 200,000l. than expected, is still very considerable when compared with any former year. The supply for the China investment exceeded 230,000l. A question naturally arises, by what means so extensive a commerce was maintained and carried on, when the surplus of the revenues, formerly productive to an immense amount, was reduced so low as in the present year, and when, in consequence, the demand of funds upon this account was carried so high as 2,200,000l.? The diminution of the cash and bills in the treasuries, compared with the last year, and the bills drawn on the Court of Directors, contributed largely; but the great supply has been from loans, which will appear in the addition made to the debts.

The cargoes actually shipped for Europe in 1797-8, with charges not added in the invoices, No. 22, amounted to 2,583,690l. Excluding the supply to China, this sum exceeds the advances, 338,000l.; but as the spices purchased at Columbo, paid for in this year, were shipped for Europe in the last, the excess will be 602,000l. This difference was supplied from the stock of goods in warehouse at the beginning of the year, the

immense quantity of which was adverted to in the last investigation.

The general result of the estimates of the year 1798-9 is next to be stated.

REVENUES OF	
Bengal, by No. 1, - - -	£6,259,600
Madras, - - 4, - - -	2,004,993
Bombay, - - 7, - - -	346,110
Total Revenues	8,610,703

CHARGES OF	
Bengal, No. 2, - - -	£3,952,847
Madras, - 4, - - -	2,857,519
Bombay, - 8, - - -	996,699
Total charges,	7,807,065

Net estimated revenue of the three	
Presidencies - - - - -	803,638
Deduct supplies from Bengal to Ben-	
coolen, &c. by No. 11, - - - - -	117,160

The remainder is - - - - -	686,478
The interest payable on the debts, by	
No. 16, is - - - - -	758,135

The difference - - - - -	71,657
is the estimated deficiency of the re-	
venues; and, being deducted from	
the amount to be received on sale	
of hulports, by No. 15, - - - - -	630,675

The remainder, - - - - -	559,018
is the amount estimated to be forth-	
coming for the purchase of invest-	
ments, payment of commercial	
charges, &c.	

In this year, the provision of investment is calculated upon a more confined scale than the last, in consequence of the demand of funds for the purposes already mentioned. The advances and charges, including the supply to China, are stated at 1,800,000l.; but whether the trade will have been carried to the full extent of this sum, or not, cannot be well determined, till the accounts of the year are received.

DEBTS IN INDIA.

The state of the debts contracted by the several Governments in India come next under consideration. From the observations already made on the receipt and expenditure, and on the advances for the investments, a very considerable increase of debt is to be expected. On a comparison with last year, the increase is as follows, viz.

In April 1797, the debts amounted to £9,294,539	
In April 1798, by No. 16, their	
amount was - - - - -	11,032,645
being an increase of - - - - -	1,728,106

The subscription to the remittance plan, under the orders of June 1793, was, by No. 17, 345,579l. which is less by more than 150,000l. than the sum prescribed by the act of Parliament for the liquidation of the Indian debt. The operation of this plan must have been interrupted by the increased demand of funds, and, in consequence, by the more advantageous modes

of remittance, and of employment of money on loan.

The debts bearing interest, by the account of last year, amounted to 7,479,162*l*. By No. 16 of the present accounts, they were 8,933,648*l*. making an increase of 1,454,486*l*. The amount of interest payable annually was, by last year's accounts, 576,775*l*.; the annual interest by the present account, No. 16, is 758,135*l*.; increase of interest. 181,360*l*. The rate of exchange is calculated as on former occasions.

ASSETS IN INDIA.

The value of the assets in India, consisting of cash, goods, stores, and debts owing to the Company, calculated at the same exchange as the debts, amounted, on the 30th April 1797, to 10,531,145*l*. On the 30th April 1798, by No. 21, it was 9,922,503*l*. The decrease of the value of assets is 608,242*l*.

In two articles only have the assets increased; the stores, and the debts owing to the Company: the former, in consequence of the war; and the latter, from the balances of revenue principally. The decrease is in the smaller quantity of import goods, and salt, opium, &c.; the remains of which must generally depend upon the extent of the sales in the year; but the great diminution is in the export goods, and the cash and bills, as already noticed.

Adding to the above decrease of assets the increase of debts, 1,738,106*l*. the general state of the affairs in India is, on the comparison with the last year, worse by 2,346,348*l*.

HOME ACCOUNTS.

The investigation of the state of affairs at home, to which the attention of the Committee is now requested, will, I doubt not, afford the highest degree of satisfaction, from exhibiting a signal display of the increasing wealth and improving commerce of the Company. It will be found also, to dissipate any alarm which may have been occasioned from the short amount of the sales of the last year. In that year, from disappointment in the arrival of cargoes, which, during war, is at times unavoidable, the sales certainly sustained a very considerable check: the very grounds on which the estimates were formed were completely changed; and the defalcation in the produce, whether on the comparison of the year immediately preceding, or the average of three years, was to a great amount. The cause of this difference being fully ascertained to be merely casual, the

estimate for the year 1798-9, now under consideration, was framed on calculations, supposing the arrival of the ships detained in India, likewise those expected in the usual course of the season. Happily, a second disappointment has not occurred; and the expectations have been more than justified by a result which has been favourable in the extreme.

The aggregate amount of the sales of goods from India and China, including the Company's, the private trade, and the goods sold under the Neutral Property act, by No. 25, was 10,315,256*l*. which exceeded the preceding year 1797-8, in no less a sum than 4,261,855*l*. The excess on the Company's goods alone was 3,618,244*l*.; on private trade goods, 425,058*l*.; and it was remarked on the sale of private trade goods in that year, that it was greater than any former sale. On neutral goods the excess was 218,553*l*.

The sales of the Company's goods were estimated to amount to 6,691,327*l*. and actually amounted to 8,337,066*l*.; being more than the estimate, 1,645,739*l*.

The deficiency of the last year arose from the accidental detention of the goods, as already adverted to. As every probability existed that those goods would arrive in the ensuing year, the estimate was not only framed with due attention to that circumstance, but reckoning also on the receipt of goods beyond the proportion of former years, in consequence of the measures known to have been adopted in India for the extension of the investments. The great excess, however, furnishes the presumption, that the advantages accruing from those measures were under-rated, or that a commendable caution was used, from the knowledge of the interruption which the markets were exposed to from the continuance of the war. A much larger quantity of goods certainly did arrive, and was put up to sale, but not to an amount fully accounting for the immense difference. This, it is satisfactory to observe, is likewise to be attributed to the advanced prices, consequent upon an enlarged actual demand, and in a very great degree for foreign consumption. The sales of tea, indeed, amounted to a sum beyond the experience of any former year, or any calculation which could with propriety be made at the time of forming the estimate. The only articles in which the estimate was not under-rated, are the Bengal piece goods and the raw silk; the latter in a small sum: but, in both instances, they exceeded the last year in a very considerable amount. The Coast and Surat goods were immensely productive; and every other article of merchandize

merchandise sold to an amount and at prices beyond expectation flattering.

The salutary consequences of this highly advantageous event will ultimately be found to have extended to every branch of the Company's concerns, both abroad and at home, as will be more particularly noticed hereafter; the present intention being to point out its immediate effects upon the cash transactions at home. The account, No. 73, shews the receipt and expenditure in the year 1798-9; and it will appear, on reference to the estimate for that year, that variations have occurred, to a considerable amount; but it will, I trust, be admitted, that disappointments similar to those of the preceding year, and even more so unexpected and unprecedented as those of the present year, must almost defy accuracy in calculation or estimate. This observation is conceived necessary to remove any doubts which might be entertained of an attention to due care in stating the prospects of the Company, in consequence of differences to so large an amount having appeared in two succeeding years between the estimates and the actual accounts.

A cursory view of the account now referred to will lead to the most satisfactory inferences: and still more so, on the comparison with the estimate for the period in question, or with the actual account of the last year. In that year, the unfavourable result at first apprehended was prevented, partly by the help of resources on the credit of the Company, and partly from demands upon the Company being either protracted, or intended expences being deferred. In the present year, the result was likewise expected to be unfavourable to a very large amount; but will be found to have terminated quite otherwise, without incurring any debt on loan, or by the issue of bonds, to an amount worthy of notice.

From what has been observed, the Committee are prepared for the information, that the change is chiefly to be attributed to the receipt on the sale of goods. This receipt, estimated to amount to 5,905,927*l.* actually amounted to 7,764,404*l.* being more than estimated 1,858,477*l.*

The sum left due on the sales of the former year was only 314,600*l.* The amount due from the purchasers at the last sales was 942,528*l.*

The receipts for charges and profit on private trade goods, estimated to amount to 120,000*l.* actually amounted to 317,394*l.*; exceeding the estimate in the sum of 17,394*l.* principally from the larger extent of the sales.

The receipts in the actual accounts, on account of customs and freight on private trade, are never stated in the estimates, being uncertain in their amount, and not forming any resource of the Company. These sums are included in the disbursements on the other side, and are usually adjusted in the examination of those items.

The amount received for the sale of the loyalty loan beyond the sum estimated, is hardly to be noticed, as it merely tended to reduce the assets under that head, though not in a degree with the sum received, on account of the advantageous disposal of it: so that, exclusive of the receipts on account of private goods, of which no estimate is ever made farther than the sum actually due on past sales, the whole of the receipts in the year were more than estimated, 2,017,142*l.*

On the payment side it will be found, that, excluding the private trade, as in the receipts, the expenditure in general has exceeded the estimate to the amount of 75,041*l.* This difference is comparatively small, but may not be taken as a certain criterion of the accuracy of the estimate. In an expenditure so immense, comprising many branches, each exposed to a variety of contingencies, an exact correspondence of the actual disbursement with the estimated was not to be looked for, especially at the period in question: of this the Committee must be aware, from the observations already made. Substantial reasons may, however, be adduced for every difference.

In many items, the sums disbursed have been less than the estimate: and in those instances where the estimate has been exceeded, which will appear to have been the case to a large amount, it is satisfactory to remark, that most essential benefits have been already derived from the advances made. Of these advances beyond the amount estimated, upwards of a million was in supply of the funds abroad, the necessity for which was not only imperious, but just, inasmuch as the amelioration of the home concern had been produced at the expence, and apparently to the detriment of that in India. Of this sum, upwards of 260,000*l.* was expended in exports of the manufactures of this country; the remainder was in bullion.

The expected expenditure has been exceeded in the sum of 500,325*l.* by the payment of bonds by the purchasers at the sales. This, indeed, has occurred in an amount, more or less, for some years past; although it has never been stated in the estimates. The omission is very correct, because the circumstance depends entirely, whether the bonds are at a premium or

or at a discount: if the former, it can never happen; but if the latter in but a small amount, it will always suit the interest of the buyers to pay for their purchases by this method, as they are receivable at par. As the issue of new bonds in this year has been very trivial, the bond debt will be found reduced in nearly the whole sum paid in.

The excess by the pay of officers on furlough and on retirement, has arisen from a greater number embracing the benefit of the military regulations than was expected when the estimate was made. Another excess is in the payment to the Bank, in discharge of loans. This is merely in appearance, being only under one branch of the obligations to the Bank. On reference to the other, it will be discovered, that the sum of 700,000*l.* was deferred. The real state of this concern is, the whole amount of the debt, at the commencement of the year, was 1,150,000*l.* Of this 700,000*l.* was a loan on the mortgage of the annuities, 100,000*l.* on bonds, and 350,000*l.* on the loyalty loan. It was originally in contemplation to discharge the two first, but finally determined to pay only the latter; so that, instead of a real excess, it will appear that the actual payments to the Bank were 450,000*l.* less than estimated, and that the debt still remaining due is reduced to 800,000*l.*

The heads under which the actual payments have fallen short of the estimated, to an amount requiring notice, are as follows:

The customs on the Company's goods, in the sum of 203,159*l.* Considering the enlarged importation, an excess was rather to have been expected; but the sum due amounts to 415,921*l.* more than last year.

The freight paid on the Company's goods was also below the estimate 673,433*l.* which, from the numerous arrivals, was naturally to be expected to exceed likewise: the debt under this head is 434,000*l.* more than last year. A less sum, by 78,920*l.* has been paid on bills from India and China, from the bills not coming in course of payment in the year; but a much larger amount is owing on those from China than last year. A difference has occurred in charges of merchandize, amounting to 108,644*l.* partly from a less expence for buildings; but this head usually includes a variety of contingencies, of which no calculation can properly be made.

The result of the comparison of the esti-

mate and actual account of the whole receipt and expenditure is: the balance of cash expected to be against the Company on the 1st March 1799, 1,318,937*l.* proved to be in favour, to the amount of 805,938*l.*; making a balance of better than estimated, 2,124,875*l.* in consequence of the immense receipts on the sale of goods, the increased and advantageous disposal of the loyalty loan, the deferred payment to the Bank, and the smaller disbursements for customs, freight, &c. notwithstanding the extensive supply to the funds abroad, and the discharge of 500,000*l.* bonded debt.

Estimate, 1799-1800.

The prospect entertained for the year 1799-1800 will likewise appear in the account, No. 23, already referred to, which was drawn up at the conclusion of the last official year. If the causes of the great variation from the estimates of the two past years were not fully understood, some diffidence in the ground of the estimate for the present year might arise; and although the observation repeatedly made, as to the difficulty of stating the expectations, with any probability of their complete realization in time of war, might fairly apply in the present instance, I have reason to hope that, notwithstanding the obstacles to be apprehended, the calculations, upon the present occasion, will be verified in the result; at any rate, it may with propriety be remarked, that they appear to have been warranted by the general circumstances at the time they were made.

The great and leading point first to be noticed in the estimate is the receipt for the sale of goods. The amount stated on this account is 7,840,528*l.* which is only 76,124*l.* more than the receipt in the last year. The estimate appears to be made with great caution: the sale is taken at 470,000*l.* less than the last year, though the value of goods in warehouse was more by 3,400,000*l.* The principle on which it is formed is as follows: The sales were estimated to amount to 7,863,000*l.*; of which may be received, after the close of the year, 865,000*l.*; leaving the receipt on these sales at 6,998,000*l.*; but, reckoning on the payment of what was due on the sales of the last year, to the amount of 842,528*l.* making, as above, 7,840,528*l.* From the sales actually made (as far as it can be ascertained) there exists every probability that the expectations in this regard will not be disappointed.

On the payment side, the customs and freight are calculated, as usual, on the quantity

quantity of goods expected: a variation in the first may arise from the act passed in the last session, by which, in some cases, the purchasers will pay the customs. The supply to India in bills and bullion, and the manufactures of this country, is stated to a large amount; and it is expected that the sum of 800,000*l.* will be paid to the Bank. The result of the whole is, the balance against the Company, on 1st March 1800, is estimated to be 565,988*l.* From the experience of the two past years, a more favourable out-turn, as to the cash balance, may be expected; and indeed it is more than probable that arrangements have been made, accommodated to the circumstances of the Company.

DEBTS AT HOME.

The debts and assets at home come next under review. In March 1798, the debts amounted to 7,284,694*l.*;—in March 1799, by No. 23, their amount was 7,103,762*l.*; being a decrease, in the last year, of 180,932*l.*

This, it is to be observed, is the net decrease. On some items an increase has appeared; but these have, for the most part, been already noticed. The large diminution of the bond debt, and of the debt to the Bank, likewise before-mentioned, with the smaller sums due on bills from India, and other articles not necessary to be particularized, produced the difference here stated.

ASSETS AT HOME.

A considerable amelioration of the property at home was shewn in the last year. In the present it has occurred in a much greater amount. The value of the assets was, on the 1st March 1798, 14,211,370*l.*; on the 1st March 1799, by No. 23, it was 17,119,628*l.*; making an increase amounting to 3,908,258*l.*

The increased amount of goods in warehouse, and of the sums due on sales, has been adverted to. Additions are found in the outward-bound cargoes, in bullion, and in articles for export. The only item shewing a decrease requiring notice, is the cargoes from China, which had not arrived at the time of making up the account of the last year.

If the decrease of the debts, amounting to 180,932*l.* is added to the above increase of assets, the improvement of the home account in this year will appear to be 4,089,160*l.*

CHINA AND ST. HELENA.

In the last year, a reverse at China appeared to a large amount. The balance

against the Company, by the account now under examination, appears to have increased. In the former year it amounted to 713,945*l.*; by No. 24 of the present accounts it was 1,073,607*l.*; which is more unfavourable by 354,662*l.*

No books of a later date having been received from St. Helena than those from which the balance stated last year was taken, a comparison in that instance cannot be made.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE VIEW of the Debts and Assets in the last and present Year's Account.

The final object intended to be accomplished by the present investigation is, a discovery of the effect produced on the Company's concerns at large, by the transactions, both abroad and at home, during the year under consideration. To that end it will be necessary to draw into one view the increase or decrease of debts and assets which have been already stated.

An increase has appeared in the debts in India, amounting to 1,738,106*l.*;—the decrease in the debts at home is 180,932*l.* and, deducted from the increase in India, shews the net increase of debts to be 1,557,174*l.* The decrease of assets in India is 608,242*l.*;—the increase of assets at home is 3,908,258*l.*; by deducting the decrease in India, the increase of the assets will be 3,300,016*l.*; and deducting farther the decrease at China, amounting to 354,662*l.* the net increase of assets will then appear to be 2,945,354*l.* The difference between this sum and the increase of debt, as above, is 1,388,180*l.* and is the amount in which the general state of the Company's affairs has improved in the period of account now before the Committee.

The account, No. 24, intitled, Stock by Computation, is drawn up with the view, likewise, of exhibiting the general state of the Company's affairs, both abroad and at home. The comparison of the balances of this account, from year to year, should correspond with the comparison now made; the reason why it does not, has been formerly explained. By this account it appears, that the balance of property in India was taken from stock accounts of various dates, some so far back as October 1797. Every adjustment was made, as prescribed by the advices received at the time of making up the accounts; and the dates of the invoices of cargoes to or from India were examined, that no part of their value should be included, both abroad and at home.

As the amount of the property in India, No. 21 of the statements now under reference, was made up to the 30th April 1798, a farther examination has taken place; and it appears that cargoes to the amount of 279,653*l.* forming a part of the assets at home, arrived in India, previous to the closing of the quick stocks, on 30th April 1798. This sum must, in course, be deducted; when the net improvement will be reduced to 1,108,527*l.*

The results arising from the investigation of the accounts, naturally suggest the propriety of further remarks.

From the origin of the establishment of the present system of controul over the affairs of the East India Company, but particularly since the arrangement in the year 1793 (the commencement of the present charter), my earnest endeavours have been exerted, that the end designed should be fully accomplished. Every variation from the estimate then formed, which was considered the basis of the financial calculations, has been distinctly attended to; the subsequent estimates, framed agreeably to the circumstances of the times, have been minutely examined, and their out-turn, either as it respected revenue or charge, closely investigated, and stated to the Committee. Upon the present occasion, it has been deemed requisite to go into more extensive explanations in the detail of the examination, because it is the first in which a deficit has appeared in the resources of India to answer the demands, and because the result in the home concern has been so much more favourable than any expectation which could have been entertained. These explanations might, perhaps, be sufficient to account for the differences between the estimates and the actual accounts of the year in question; but it appears needful that the attention of the Committee should be directed to a more general view of the subject, lest any alarm should arise in consequence of the deficiency abroad, and lest the confidence in the stability of the resources there (which may be justly entertained) should be shaken.

The estimate of the year 1793, now adverted to, was framed on the most accurate calculations prescribed by the experience of past years. That the prospects might not be over-rated, the resources, though evidently in a state of improvement, were taken on a moderate scale:—This is proved by the issue. Their produce has more than justified the expectations; and although fluctuations on so immense a revenue must naturally be expected, the estimate has been exceeded in

no less a sum than a million sterling on the average: and it is satisfactory to observe, that notwithstanding some disappointments have occasionally happened in the realization of the Company's own immediate resources, nothing has occurred to raise any doubt of their general stability and permanence. The subsidies from the Princes in alliance with the Company, for the military assistance rendered them, have received a considerable addition; and it is expected that the receipts on that account will, in the year 1798-9, exceed the sum first stated in no less an amount than 560,000*l.*

From what has been now observed, it must be concluded, that the immense difference has entirely arisen from the increase of the charges. It nevertheless appears, that the estimate, in this respect, was framed with an equal degree of caution. The increase has been occasioned by circumstances which could not possibly be foreseen: it has been progressive; and the various additions have been annually explained to the Committee as they arose. On the review it will be found, that a part may be looked upon to be permanent; as that occasioned by the regulations for the administration of justice, that incurred by the military regulations in 1796, with the increased pay to the Europeans, in conformity with the same measure in England; also the addition to the army, in consequence of the subsidiary treaties: but a very material part of the increased expence may be stated to be temporary and contingent, and to have arisen from the necessity of various expéditions, and of warlike preparations, of which it will not be practicable to ascertain the whole charge incurred till accounts of a later date shall be received. It is then intended more fully to illustrate the policy of the measures adopted from time to time; likewise the important and beneficial consequences which may be ultimately expected from the successful issue of the late military operations.

A part of the additional disbursement may be attributed to the commerce; the debts having been increased from the measure of carrying the investments to the utmost extent possible, from which the annual interest was much greater. The remarks now offered arise from the general view of the whole concern, and lead to the most satisfactory inferences. The expences have certainly been immense; but, under every circumstance of the war, the revenues have increased, and the trade has been advanced, to an amount before unknown. Great advantages have been already

ready derived; more may be expected. The major part of the expence incurred can only be effected a temporary sacrifice to obtain a substantial and permanent benefit. My opinions to this effect have formerly been given: and I am much gratified, that, in whatever way the subject is considered, they appear to be fully warranted in the result.

The view of the political situation of the Company, presents a source of the highest satisfaction, and cannot fail of producing the warmest approbation of every measure which has been adopted. The necessity of the most vigorous and decisive measures is completely self-evident; and if the preservation of the British possessions, entire and undiminished, had been alone accomplished, a truly valuable end would have been answered: but when the most sanguine expectations have been exceeded, and the power and influence of this country in the East have been carried to an extent, and established on a footing, flattering to its pride, and conducive to its general interests, every regret at the immense expences incurred will vanish, and the attention will only be directed to the ample remuneration which will hereafter be found.

The pursuit and attainment of these great objects naturally affected the whole financial system abroad, in a degree apparently injurious to the commercial interests. A very considerable part of the sum usually appropriated to the purposes of commerce became absorbed; so that the contingency of the investments at their accustomed amount, and much more the extension, might certainly be considered a question rather problematical, from the difficulty of providing funds increasing with the additional amount required; and especially as those funds could only be raised on loans at expensive rates of interest, or on bills at an unfavourable exchange. The effect of the former has been shewn in the increased debt abroad, and the inconvenience is felt in the great demand for interest: but at the periods in question, no inconvenience of this description could be put in competition with the far greater evils which must have arisen from the interruption of the manufactures on the one hand, or with the advantages which, on every commercial principle, might be reckoned upon, on the other. In both respects, the end has been fully answered; the industry of the natives has had full scope, and the produce of it has met a ready and profitable market. The treasury at home has been replenished, and the Company have been enabled to afford

to India extensive supplies at most seasonable periods. The payments from the home treasury on account of India and China, in the three years 1797-8 to 1799-1800, (a year later than the accounts now before the Committee,) have amounted to no less a sum than 10,669,000*l.* Of this, 4,100,000*l.* were for the exports of this country, 2,240,000*l.* for bullion, 2,700,000*l.* in payment of bills of exchange, and 1,669,000*l.* in liquidation of the Indian debt; so that the average supply in those years was more than 3,500,000*l.*

The propriety of keeping up the investments in India to the utmost amount possible, is still farther evinced, by a reference to the situation of the Company, in consequence of the expulsion of European rivals. The opportunity was too favourable to be neglected; it became, in fact, a duty to embrace it. On that principle, the Legislature permitted (if necessary) an addition of two millions to the capital stock. The depressed value of the public securities, for a considerable time after the passing of that act, rendered it unadvisable to have recourse to this measure; which, in one respect, may be deemed fortunate, as an opportunity has been afforded of discovering the power and extent of the Company's credit and resources; and the full benefit of the exertions abroad has been derived by the aid only of occasional issues of bonds and of loans from the Bank, each of which has been reduced to the former level. In the last year, a considerable amelioration appeared in the home concern; but in no proportion equal to that in the accounts of the present year. Against this the deterioration of the foreign may be stated; but the most effectual remedy in that respect has been applied; and the improvement on the concern in general, compared with the year preceding, exceeds one million sterling.

The produce of the sales in the year 1798-9 was unprecedented. The encouragements under the act of 1793 to private traders, that the commerce of the East might be brought to Great Britain, have already had happy effects. The sales of private trade goods are every year increasing; those of the last year exceeded any former; those of the year now under consideration were still 400,000*l.* more; and little doubt need be entertained, but by a regulated extension of the privilege, and by the adoption of such additional measures as experience may suggest, steadily adhering at the same time to the principle in view when the act was passed, the object will be attained, so far as, under

der existing circumstances, there is just ground to hope.

Greater credit may be assumed from the amount of the sales in general, from the discovery that the purchases were not made on mere speculation, but on a real demand. In the articles for foreign consumption, particularly, proofs to that effect exist; and the goods were shipped with a rapidity before unknown. An evidence still stronger is found on the sales of the next year, which, as far as the accounts are made up, appear to have been equal to the large amount estimated.

The improving state of the commerce is likewise manifested in the enlarged demands for the manufactures of this country. From the ready sale, the governments abroad were induced to add considerably to their orders; and the Court of Directors, willing to contribute so essentially to the general advantage, greatly enlarged the consignments. Some later advices mention a partial stagnation, from the scarcity of specie, and the disturbed state of India. The supply of bullion from home will have afforded great relief in the first instance, and the successful operations of the British arms will have materially contributed to correct the other; so that there is every prospect of an increased consumption in future. A demand may likewise arise in the recently acquired territories, and in other parts where it has been endeavoured to establish a commercial intercourse.

The substantial advantages accruing, both abroad and at home, from an increased demand of the manufactures, in either instance, will not be disputed: in it centers the surest source of prosperity. Those advantages cannot be more strongly exemplified than in the period now under consideration. The employ of the thousands of industrious artisans in the Indian provinces, afforded the means of purchasing the goods of this country, and contributed largely to produce other beneficial effects already stated.

The trade with China may not perhaps be thought to be productive of this reciprocal advantage in so great a degree; the benefit is still, however, immense, both to the Company and to the Nation: to the Company, from contributing most essentially to the sales at home, in an article yielding considerable profit. The benefit to the Nation, exclusive of the employment of shipping, is two-fold; in point of revenue, as will be again noticed, but especially in the constant, regular, and increasing annual demand for the woollens and metals. The demand, indeed, for woollens, may be

stated as beneficial to the Nation alone; as in a commercial point of view, the Company, considered only as merchants, might not think it prudent to attend to it, on account of the loss to which it frequently exposes them; but notwithstanding a loss in the last year, the export in the following has been increased, because the Company, from a sense of duty to the Public, very properly reflected, that they should not be justified in placing their own immediate interest in competition with the advantages generally diffused by the consumption of manufactures to the amount of several hundred thousand pounds sterling. It is much to be regretted, that, from the situation of the affairs in India, the balances due the Chinese merchants were so greatly increased; as it is always desirable for the credit of the Company and of the Nation to keep them as low as possible. Late advices state, that, by the timely assistance of bullion and goods from and bills upon Europe and the Presidencies in India, the balance has since been reduced from 1,073,000*l.* to 220,000*l.*

I have already remarked, that the produce of the sales in the year 1798-9 was unprecedented. Their immense amount, notwithstanding the continued demands upon the capital of the country for the purposes of war, furnishes a convincing proof of the general commercial prosperity. The internal prosperity is likewise particularly displayed, in the greatly increased amount of one article forming a very material part of those sales. The article alluded to is that of tea; which, though it may perhaps be termed an artificial necessity of life, is become a necessary few would be disposed to relinquish. The consumption of it has gradually increased since the year 1784, the time of passing the Commutation Act. At that time it was supposed by some gentlemen, that the quantity consumed would not exceed twelve millions of pounds; and I well remember differing in opinion on that subject, with a most valuable character now no more, the late Mr. Nathaniel Smith, for whose memory I shall ever retain the highest respect. The result has been most flattering to my expectations, and most beneficial to the country in point of revenue. By an account of the annual sales of tea from 1784 to the latest period, it appears that till the year 1790 they amounted, on the average, to sixteen million pounds weight, never below fifteen: from that time to 1796, the increase was progressively to twenty-one millions. In the two following years they did not quite reach twenty millions; but in the year ending 1799 they arrived

arrived at near twenty-five millions, and there is every prospect that the next year will not fall short of that quantity.

Having offered the fullest explanations of the causes which have operated as a drain upon the resources of India, of the effect upon the commercial system, and of the measures successfully resorted to for carrying on and extending the trade; it still remains to be premised, that notwithstanding the wisdom of those measures appears so fully confirmed by their favourable out-turn as to demand an almost unqualified approbation, and notwithstanding the wish I ever did and always shall entertain for the utmost extension of the Company's trade, I am not prepared to say it will be, at every time, prudent to furnish the investments, by adding to the debt in India. The peculiar situation of affairs rendered it, in the past case, expedient, and indeed necessary; but in future, other modes must be devised. A considerable surplus from the revenues will again, I trust, very soon accrue; but in whatever sum that may prove deficient for the purchase of cargoes, a supply must be found, either by bills upon the Court of Directors, or by bullion or exports from this country. The debt abroad must not be allowed to accumulate beyond a certain amount: it is, at present, far too large, and means must be discovered for its reduction.

It being intended to take a more comprehensive view of the general state of the Indian concern when the next accounts are laid before the House, the remaining observations, with regard to the situation of the possessions abroad, will be very brief.

A tolerable accurate judgment of the state of the provinces under the management of the several Presidencies may be formed, from the copious remarks upon the produce of their resources respectively. The causes of the disappointments in the receipts from the land rents, and from the sale of salt in Bengal, have been distinctly explained, and the remedy in contemplation to secure the more ready recovery of the former. The apprehensions of the tranquillity of the provinces being disturbed by the supposed disaffection of some of the Zemindars, appear to be completely removed, from the discovery of the artifice employed to produce them; and, exclusive of occasional protraction of the payments of the rents (by no means general), no ground of complaint seems to exist. On the contrary there is every reason to be satisfied that the great body of the land-holders appear fully impressed with a sense of the superior comforts they enjoy,

from the mild and equitable regulations established under the present system of government.

The only points in immediate connection with the Indian resources, to which it is further necessary to request the attention of the Committee, are those relating to the alliances with the native princes. Some important changes have been glanced at, and an intention signified that more precise information would be afforded.

The due realization of the subsidies which those Princes severally engaged to pay to the Company for military succours, is certainly of material consequence. In some instances, it is secured by direct assignments of districts; in others, the good faith of the parties was the only guarantee. The treaty with the late Nabob Vizier of Oude was under this predicament, and will be the first for remark.

It may not be requisite now to enter upon the discussion of the origin of this connection, nor of the obligations which the former Vizier was under to the Company. Of this, both himself and his successor, the Nabob who died in 1797, appeared sensible, and the engagements they entered into were discharged. The necessity of preserving the influence which had long subsisted at the Court of Lucknow, cannot be disputed; nor the consequence which must attach to the exercise of that influence on principles of moderation and justice. During the latter part of the life of the late Vizier, the errors in the administration of his affairs were such as to threaten the most serious evils, and were the cause of repeated friendly remonstrances on the part of the Bengal government.

The events immediately following the death of the Vizier are detailed in the very able and judicious minute of the late Governor General, laid before the House, with other documents on this subject, in the last session. The succession of Vizier Ally, a youth about sixteen years of age, the reputed son of the deceased, the necessity of his early deposition, and of placing the rightful heir on the musnud, are therein distinctly stated; also the treaty with the latter, conferring greater advantages on the Company. The defective title of the deposed Nabob was fully proved; and his deposition may be considered a favourable circumstance, as the worst of consequences might have been expected from the treachery and baseness of his disposition, also from his enmity to the British. These have since been most fatally displayed in the premeditated

dictated assassination of the Resident and some other Gentlemen at Benares, where he had retired, under the protection of the Company, on ample allowances from the government of Oude. The adoption of prompt and vigorous measures, prevented the further accomplishment of his purposes; and he, for a time, escaped by flight the just vengeance due to his crimes.

The increased subsidy provides for an additional force stationed in Oude. Doubts were at first entertained of its realization for a year or two; but, by late advices, the payments have been punctually kept up. The intention of the present Vizier to reform the administration, and to disband a great part of his own extensive army, and institute a more disciplined force in its room, will enable him to continue the regular fulfilment of the stipulations of his treaty.

The due performance of the stipulations in the treaties with the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore is secured, by specific assignments of districts in their respective territories. As to the Nabob of Arcot, it was reasonably to be expected that the long established alliance with his family, and a grateful sense of the eminent services they had received, would have been inducements to the most friendly and cordial co-operation, in whatever might have a tendency to further the interests of his allies. A modification of the arrangements made in the year 1792 was desirable for the interest of both parties: the remonstrances with him, on that subject, have been formerly stated to the Committee; nothing however has been yet effected.

The Committee were informed, in the last year, of the assumption of the assigned districts in the Tanjore country. That measure has been followed by one of still greater importance, but totally unconnected with the character or conduct of the Rajah, or the fulfilment of his stipulated engagements. A long detail of the reasons which influenced the Governments in India in the transaction now to be stated, would consume too much time; suffice it to say that they were prescribed by every principle of justice, and that the measure was not carried into effect without an elaborate investigation, nor without reference to the most venerable Hindoo characters in different parts of India. On their judgment of the illegality of the title of the Rajah, to the Musnud, he was removed; and as the right of the adopted son of the former Rajah was, on the same judgment, pro-

nounced indisputably valid, he was accordingly seated on the throne. The change has not produced any disturbance, the late Rajah having shewn all submission to the decision, from his deference to the respectable authorities on which it was founded. Every arrangement has been made, that the effect of the loss of his station and dignity may be felt as little as possible; and a suitable allowance has been conferred by the present Rajah for his support.

The Committee are already furnished with complete information of the circumstances connected with the late war in Mysore, by the documents not long since presented to Parliament. The resolutions of the House have recorded the gratitude of the country, and the sense entertained of the distinguished merits of the most noble and truly honourable and respectable characters, to whose wisdom and talents in the management of the affairs of the East, at a very critical and momentous period, we are most signally indebted. The like just tribute has been paid to the armies, by whose undaunted courage, and indefatigable zeal and exertions, the speedy and successful termination of this unprovoked war has been accomplished. Having signified my intention of soon offering to the Committee a more comprehensive view of the Company's concerns, I shall, till then, defer any observations on the extensive happy consequences to be expected from this memorable event.

FRIDAY, *March 28.*

Mr. STURGEON (according to order) reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of the several accounts and papers which were presented to the House upon the 3d day of February last, by Mr. Owen (from the Directors of the East-India Company), the resolutions which the Committee had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table, where the same were read and agreed to by the House, and are as follow, *viz.*

“Resolved, That it appears that the annual revenues of the East-India Company

pany in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and from Benares and Oude, under the heads of mint or coinage duties, post-office collections, Benares revenue, Oude subsidy, land revenues, police taxes, customs, sales of salt and opium, and stamp duties, amounted, on the average of three years, 1795-6 to 1797-8, both inclusive, to the sum of five crores seventy-two lacks sixty-nine thousand four hundred and fifty-two current rupees.

"Resolved, That it appears that the annual revenues of the East-India Company in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and from Benares and Oude, under the same heads which were estimated for the year 1797-8 to amount to five crores seventy-four lacks thirty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy-seven current rupees, amounted to five crores seventy-eight lacks twenty seven thousand four hundred and thirteen current rupees.

"Resolved, That it appears that the charges incurred by the East-India Company in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and in Benares and Oude, under the heads of civil, judicial, military and marine, the charges of buildings and fortifications, of collecting the revenues and customs, and the advances and charges on account of salt and opium, and the charges of the stamp-office, which were estimated, for the year 1797-8, at three crores eighty-nine lacks thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and ten current rupees, amounted to four crores three lacks sixteen thousand five hundred and ninety-nine current rupees.

"Resolved, That it appears that the annual revenues of the East-India Company in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and from Benares and Oude, under the heads of mint or coinage duties, post-office collections, Benares revenue, Oude subsidy, land revenues, police taxes, customs, the receipts from the sales of salt and opium, and the stamp duties for the year 1798-9, are estimated, by the Governor-general and Council, to amount to the sum of six crores twenty-five lacks ninety-six thousand and eight current rupees.

"Resolved, That it appears that the charges to be defrayed by the East-India Company in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and in Benares and Oude, under the heads of civil, judicial, military and marine, the charges of buildings and fortifications, of collecting the revenues and customs, and the advances and charges on account of salt and opium, and the charges of the stamp-office for

the year 1798-9, are estimated by the Governor-General and Council to amount to the sum of three crores ninety-five lacks twenty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy-three current rupees.

"Resolved, That it appears that the annual revenues of the East-India Company, at the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and the settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and northern Sircars (exclusively of Ceylon), under the heads of mint or coinage duties, post-office collections, sea and land customs, subsidies from the Nabob of Arcot, the Rajah of Tanjore, and the Nizam, land revenues, and farms and licences, amounted, on the average of three years, 1795-6 to 1797-8, both inclusive, to the sum of forty-five lacks sixty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three pagodas.

"Resolved, That it appears that the annual revenues of the East-India Company, at the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and the settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and northern Sircars, under the heads of mint or coinage duties, post-office collections, sea and land customs, subsidies from the Nabob of Arcot, the Rajah of Tanjore, the Nizam, land revenues, and farms and licences, which were estimated, for the year 1797-8, to amount to fifty-eight lacks thirty-six thousand six hundred and eighty-nine pagodas, amounted to forty-eight lack forty-seven thousand three hundred and seventy-seven pagodas.

"Resolved, That it appears, that the charges incurred by the East-India Company, at the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and the settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and northern Sircars, under the respective heads of post-office, civil, military, and revenue charges, and for buildings and fortifications, which were estimated, for the year 1797-8, to amount to sixty-two lacks seven thousand and ninety-six pagodas, amounted to sixty-two lacks eighty-nine thousand four hundred and thirty-six pagodas.

"Resolved, That it appears that the annual revenues of the East-India Company, at the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and the settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and northern Sircars, under the heads aforesaid, for the year 1798-9, are estimated by the Governor and Council of Madras to amount to fifty lacks twelve thousand four hundred and eighty-three pagodas.

"Resolved, That it appears that the annual charges to be defrayed by the East-India Company, at the Presidency of

Fort Saint George, and in the Carnatic and northern Sircars, under the respective heads aforesaid, in the year 1798-9, are estimated by the Governor and Council of Madras to amount to the sum of seventy-one lacks forty-three thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven pagodas.

“Resolved, That it appears that the annual revenues of the East-India Company, at the Presidency of Bombay, and the settlements subordinate thereto, amounted, on an average of three years, 1795-6 to 1797-8, both inclusive, to the sum of twenty-five lacks sixty thousand six hundred and sixty-two rupees.

“Resolved, That it appears that the annual revenues of the East-India Company, at the Presidency of Bombay, and the settlements subordinate thereto, which were estimated, for the year 1797-8, to amount to twenty-eight lacks thirty-six thousand four hundred and fifty rupees, amounted to thirty lacks six thousand one hundred and twenty-nine rupees.

“Resolved, That it appears that the charges incurred by the East-India Company, at the Presidency of Bombay, and the settlements subordinate thereto, which were estimated, for the year 1797-8, to amount to twenty-five lacks two thousand six hundred and sixty-seven rupees, amounted to eighty-three lacks fifty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty-five rupees.

“Resolved, That it appears that the annual revenues of the East-India Company, at the Presidency of Bombay, and the settlements subordinate thereto, for the year 1798-9, are estimated by the Governor and Council of Bombay to amount to thirty lacks seventy-six thousand five hundred and thirty-seven rupees.

“Resolved, That it appears that the annual charges to be defrayed by the East-India Company, at the Presidency of Bombay, and the settlements subordinate thereto, in the year 1798-9, are estimated by the Governor and Council of Bombay to amount to eighty-eight lacks fifty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty rupees.

“Resolved, That it appears that the annual revenues of the East-India Company, at the Presidency of Fort Marlborough, and its dependencies, arising from customs, farms, and licences, amounted, on an average of three years, 1795-6 to 1797-8, both inclusive, to twenty thousand seven hundred and seven Spanish dollars.

“Resolved, That it appears that the debts owing by the East-India Company,

at the several settlements in India, amounted, on the 30th April 1798, to the sum of eleven crores three lacks twenty-six thousand four hundred and fifty-two current rupees.

“Resolved, That it appears that the part of the aforesaid debts bearing interest amounted to eight crores ninety-three lacks thirty-six thousand four hundred and eighty-six current rupees, and that the interest thereon amounted to seventy-five lacks eighty-one thousand three hundred and fifty-three current rupees.

“Resolved, That it appears that the value of assets in India, consisting of cash in the Treasuries, of bills receivable, of goods provided to be shipped for England, of goods imported to be sold in India, of salt, opium, &c. and of stores for use, or sale, amounted, on 30th April 1798, (including current rupees, five crores fifty-seven lacks eighty-four thousand five hundred and fifty-one of debts stated to be owing to the Company there) to nine crores ninety-two lack twenty-nine thousand and thirty-four current rupees.

“Resolved, That it appears that the balance of stock against the East-India Company's commerce in China amounted, on the 30th April 1798, to the sum of one million seventy-three thousand six hundred and seven pounds.

“Resolved, That it appears that the debts owing by the East-India Company in Great Britain (including nine hundred and forty six thousand nine hundred and thirty-four pounds of debts transferred from India), amounted, on 1st March 1799, to seven millions one hundred and three thousand seven hundred and sixty-two pounds.

“Resolved, That it appears that the effects of the East-India Company in England, and afloat outward, consisting of annuities, cash in the Treasury, goods sold not paid for, goods unsold, cargoes afloat, and other articles in their commerce, amounted, on 1st March 1799, to the sum of seventeen millions one hundred and nineteen thousand six hundred and twenty-eight pounds.

“Resolved, That it appears that the sales of the East-India Company's goods, which, in February 1793, were estimated on an average to amount to four millions nine hundred and eighty-eight thousand three hundred pounds, amounted, in the year 1798-9, to the sum of eight millions three hundred and thirty-seven thousand and sixty-six pounds.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, July 23.

Mr. Secretary DUNDAS moved the order of the day, which was for the House to go into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the several accounts presented by the East-India Company.

The House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, and Mr. DUNDAS rose and spoke as follows :

THE subject for the consideration of the Committee is the state of the finances of the East-India Company, during the official years 1798-9 abroad, and 1799-1800 at home, with the estimates, in both instances, for the following years. When the statements for the two years immediately preceding were brought forward, it was, upon each occasion, particularly explained, that, from accident, the investigation of this important concern in due course had been interrupted. The material consequence attaching to the preservation of the official periods, in a regular and connected succession, was likewise pointed out; and the prospect afforded, that, by the receipt of the documents expected from India, this branch of the business would be soon again placed in its accustomed channel. A literal obedience to the directions of Parliament, in this regard, is at all times desirable; but the production of the accounts now before the Committee is of singular moment, from the anxiety which must naturally arise to obtain some discovery of the expences incurred, and the advantages to be expected from the brilliant events within the periods to which they relate: I have therefore the greater satisfaction in being able to remark, that, by the opportune arrival of advices from India, the order of investigation prescribed by the act is again established, with the exception only of the lapse of a few weeks, which may not be considered material, as the accounts are presented within the session, according to the dates required. It is, however, necessary to premise, that as, at the periods to which the actual accounts abroad are made up, it was impossible to obtain exact statements of the military disbursements, in consequence of the extended stations of the many detachments from the army in the field, some variations may be hereafter expected.

As an explanation of the nature of the accounts does not appear requisite, I shall only here state, that I have, according to my constant practice, entered upon a minute examination of their extensive detail; and that it is my intention, as on former occasions, to arrange the whole in the point of view, that it may be rendered as clear and intelligible as possible. To this end, the foreign accounts will first be attended to in their order, shewing the average revenues of each Presidency, for three years, compared with the average last drawn: the actual revenues and charges, compared with the estimated; combining them in one general result, that the net proceeds of the three Presidencies may be discovered. The further demands for the expences of some other settlements, and for the interest on the debts, will then be shewn, as also the effect of the produce of the sales of imports, in order to exhibit the amount applicable to the purposes of commerce. The sum actually applied will next be stated, and the amount of the cargoes consigned to Europe. The estimates for the next year will be brought, in like manner, into a general result; afterwards the state of the debts and assets compared with that of the last year. As to the home accounts, the extent of the trade will be shewn, by the produce of the sales; the actual receipt and expenditure will be examined, on a comparison with what was estimated: I shall then proceed to consider the estimate for the next year; likewise the debts and assets, contrasted with those of the year preceding. The investigation of the whole of the accounts will be completed, by a general comparison of the increase or decrease of the debts and assets in the year; from which the principal object in view will be attained, *viz.* a discovery, whether, on the whole, the Company's concerns have improved or not, during the period in question.

It was fully my intention, as stated to the Committee in my last address upon this subject, to have now entered comprehensively into the consideration of this great concern, in its every relation; but the lateness of the arrival of the accounts from India, and the incomplete state of them, as to the object particularly in view, oblige me to defer it till the next session. I shall nevertheless, upon the present occasion, endeavour to afford every requisite explanation of the numerous variations which appear in the several accounts, and likewise offer a few observations,

tions, arising from the general view of the Company's affairs, in order to lead to correct inferences on their actual situation.

BENGAL.

The attention of the Committee is, in the first place, requested to the statements of the revenues and charges of the several Presidencies in India. Those numbered 1, 2, and 3, relate to Bengal.

The three first columns of No. 1 contain the revenues of the years 1796-7, 1797-8, and 1798-9, which on the average are found to amount to 5,880,087*l.* exceeding the average of 1795-6 to 1797-8 in the sum of 153,140*l.* This may, almost exclusively, be attributed to the increased receipts from Oude in the two last years.

Having repeatedly stated, as an objection to drawing an average of the charges in like manner with the revenues, that during the time of war they were subject to so many and so large additions, incidental to particular years only, as to defeat the main object of an averaged statement, *viz.* the annual permanent expence, I have only to add my regret, that the charges of the year now to be considered tend further to confirm the objection: they will be brought to view in the examination of the account No. 3, which is a comparison of the revenues and charges of the year 1798-9 as estimated, and according to the actual out-run. In this account an adjustment is made of the charges, so that those really appertaining to the year are stated with as much accuracy as practicable on so immense an expenditure.

The revenues were estimated to amount to 6,155,200*l.*; they actually amounted to 6,153,615*l.* being below the estimate in the sum of 1585*l.*

It must have been observed, on the perusal of the account now referred to, that notwithstanding this small difference in the result, a surplus has arisen on some items, to the amount of 130,322*l.* and a deficiency in others exceeding that sum in the degree above stated: some further explanation therefore appears requisite.

The articles in which the estimate has been exceeded are:

Mint Duties, in a trivial amount.

Subsidy from the Nabob of Oude, 23,072*l.* The estimate under this head was calculated on the receipt of a sum far exceeding the annual subsidy, taking in the arrears of a former year, and the expence of repairing some forts. The latter having fallen considerably short of what was expected, the receipt has likewise been less; so that the present excess arises en-

tirely from the payment of the arrears being more than double what was reckoned upon.

Customs, 2,910*l.* This excess is entirely occasioned by the improvement in the mode of collection of the Calcutta customs, through the vigilant exertions of the present collector. The actual receipt in this department exceeded the estimate 10,000*l.*; but from the deficiency at Mangee, the general excess was reduced to the amount now stated.

Sale of Salt, 78,723*l.* The expectation from this article was stated nearly six lacks above the former estimates; it has nevertheless been exceeded, partly from the selling price being greater, and partly from a more extensive sale of Bengal salt. The produce of this year has exceeded that of the last 140,000*l.*

Sale of Opium, 24,704*l.* The reason of the moderate scale on which the estimate of the produce of these sales was framed, was formerly stated. The excess is satisfactory, although the receipt has not been equal to that of the last year. The beneficial effects of the new system are already apparent, and afford the prospect of the complete re-establishment of this source of revenue.

The articles in which a deficiency has occurred are as follows, *viz.*

Post-office Collections, 3239*l.* The estimate, in this regard, was calculated at an amount much exceeding any former receipt, from the expectation of the good effect of a reform in the department. The deficiency may be attributed to the circumstance of the new regulations not having been acted upon so early in the year as intended: the collection has, nevertheless, considerably exceeded that of any former year.

Benares Revenue, 34,474*l.* A deficiency, under this head, is unusual. A small part is in the customs, which will ever be fluctuating: the whole of the remaining difference was realized before the end of July.

Land Revenues, 78,988*l.* I have again to regret a disappointment in this important branch of the resources. This small difference, compared with the extensive rental, might not be considered of material consequence, as the collections have only fallen short of the amount realized in the last year, in about two lacks and a half of rupees: but as the defalcation has been, on the average, nearly to the same amount from the year 1795-6, which fell considerably short of 1794-5, in consequence of the recovery of balances in that year, a strict examination

into the cause of the deficiency is essential; and the more, when the favourable terms on which the zemindars and renters enjoy their lands, under the permanent settlement, are considered. As there is every reason to believe the provinces to be in a state of increasing prosperity, and as the principal advantages arising from every improvement rest chiefly in the persons holding the lands, it is very fair to expect the rents to be paid with punctuality. This subject has engaged the particular attention of the government; and as delay in payment has occurred mostly in some of the larger zemindaries, occasioned, in many instances, from the want of sufficient power for recovering the demands upon the under tenants, regulations have been passed, which I trust will be found fully sufficient to the correction of this growing evil. The present deficiency is in the jumma of the current year; but the collections in the three following months, upon the arrear, were considerable. The receipts on Syer and Abkarree exceeded the estimate.

Judicial Department, Fees, Fines, &c. were below the estimate 10,283*l*. An exact realization of a resource, in itself fluctuating, is not to be looked for; neither is it thought desirable that it should be greatly extended, as the institution of it was chiefly with the view of checking a spirit of litigation, too prevalent among the natives.

Stamp Duties. The deficiency under this head, amounting to 4,924*l*. is to be lamented, as the tax was expressly substituted in lieu of another much more productive, which was discontinued for reasons given on former occasions. The estimate was only stated, at half the amount of the original expectation; measures are, however, taken, that, if possible, it may be rendered more productive.

The resources in the year 1798-9 have, nevertheless, exceeded those of the preceding year, in the sum of 370,000*l*.; and as the disappointments above noticed are by no means such as to be deemed permanent, there is no cause whatever for drawing unfavourable inferences from them.

The charges will be found to be much above the estimate. When this subject was last under consideration, it was remarked, that although the expences were rated below those of the year 1797-8, the state of affairs was known to be such that an increase was to be expected. The charge estimated to amount to 3,952,847*l*. actually amounted to 4,124,491*l*. exceed-

ing the estimate by 171,444*l*. In a few instances, the actual charges have fallen short of the estimate, the amount of 40,506*l*. as follow, viz.

Charges of the Resident's Office at Lucknow, 10,420*l*. partly from the establishment having been considerably reduced.

Buildings and Fortifications, 28,876*l*. In some particulars, the estimate, in this instance, has been exceeded; but the difference is principally occasioned by the estimated advances for the repairs of the forts in the Vizier's dominions, in the course of the year, having been over-rated. The only remaining deficiency of charge is in the salt department; but so small as not to require notice. The gross amount in which the actual charges have exceeded the estimate is 211,949*l*. The particular heads on which an excess has occurred, requiring remark, are as follow, viz.

Mint Charges, 13,082*l*. from the losses incurred by recoinage being included in the actual accounts which were not in the estimate.

Charges of Benares Residency, 2,170*l*. in the expence of adawluts and in contingencies.

Other Charges of the Civil Department, 9,252*l*.; in great part from the increased expences at the courts of the different princes, in consequence of the situation of affairs in India, also of temporary embassies. The charges attending the public granaries have likewise undergone some increase.

Judicial Charges, 15,762*l*. chiefly in contingencies and the diet of prisoners.

Military Charges. The increase in this respect forms a very material part of the whole: it amounted to 153,259*l*. and may be accounted for in the additional expence of stores and contingencies of various descriptions, arising from the circumstances of the war. The charges incurred on account of His Majesty's troops, likewise, exceeded the estimate.

Revenue Charges, 9,275*l*. in pensions and charitable allowances, and a variety of contingencies not necessary to be detailed.

Opium Advances and Charges, 4,995*l*. These are usually in proportion to the quantity manufactured and sold. The estimate of the charges appears to have been taken too low.

Stamp-Office Charges, 2,578*l*. The estimate did not calculate on the purchase of paper, which has been again required in this year.

The net deficiency of the revenue amounted to 73,851*l*.; and the net excess

of the charge to 171,444l.; their amount together 173,029l. is the deficiency of actual net revenue, on a comparison with the estimate. The total of the actual net revenue of the Presidency of Bengal, in the year 1798-9, was 2,029,324l. which is found to exceed the net revenue of the preceding year in the sum of 278,243l.

Estimates, 1799-1800.

The prospects of the year 1799-1800 will be found to vary but little in the aggregate from the actual out-turn of the preceding year.

The revenues are estimated to amount to 6,196,733l. and the charges to 4,157,553l.; making a net estimated revenue of 2,039,180l.

On a minute examination of the particulars of these estimates it appears, that they are stated at amounts which seem to be suggested from the then situation of affairs; the revenues on the experience of the past years, and the charges accommodated to every probable circumstance, as far as could be foreseen: but notwithstanding the revenues are taken at only 43,118l. and the charges at only 33,262l. more than by the actual accounts of the last year; they, in many instances, are found to vary in a much larger amount. In the revenues, more is expected from Benares, by 57,105l.; also from the *land revenues* by 85,473l. in consequence of the arrears of last year being likely to be recovered in this. On the other hand, a less receipt is stated from the Vizier, by 13,092l. The extra receipts from the Vizier in the last year, have been before brought to the notice of the Committee. Although those of the present are neither of the description, nor quite to the amount then stated, they are still considerable, from his Highness having agreed to pay the expence of troops, which it was found necessary to station in his dominions, beyond the number stipulated in the treaty with him. The receipt on the *sale of salt* is stated at exactly the same amount as estimated for the last year. The excess upon that occasion, and the sales already known to have taken place, warrant the expectation, that the estimate will be more than realized. The *sale of opium* is taken at 7,300l. less; but late advices mention, that the revival of this trade has been rapid, and the sales productive beyond former example, as to price; a considerable excess may therefore be looked for under this head.

As to the charges, under most of the heads a less expence is likely to be incurred; although their amount, on the

whole, is expected to be greater than the last year, from the increase in the *military department*, and in *buildings and fortifications*. In the first, 56,933l. from the increase in the native establishments (in great part for the service of Oude), and from contingencies. In the last, 56,716l. from the additions and repairs required for the forts and other buildings. A small addition is expected in the charges on the customs; also in the *advances and charges* on account of *opium*; in the latter instance amounting to 5,793l. which will be accounted for in the receipts.

The whole of the other heads of charge are estimated at a less amount. The *mint* at 17,000l. principally from the losses on recoinage, in the actual accounts of last year, not reckoned upon in the present. *Benares Residency*, 6,810l. the establishment of the *adawlut* at Ghazepore being abolished. The other *charges* of the *civil department*, 20,044l. The civil charges, in general, are stated at a less amount, by 45,830l. from the causes above-mentioned, and from the effects of retrenchments made by the government. From the latter circumstance, a reduction is looked for in the *judicial and revenue* expences. The *advances and charges* in the *salt* department, depending on the quantity manufactured, the apparent diminution requires no farther remark. The *charges* of the *stamp-office* appear to be taken according to the establishment; the difference arises from the purchase of paper last year, not stated in this. The result of the comparison is, the net revenue, estimated to be remaining in the year 1799-1800, exceeds that in the preceding year by 9,856l.

Although the war was favourably concluded at the time of forming the estimate, I am unwilling to hazard an opinion with respect to the charges; but as to the revenues, I have sanguine hopes that the estimated accounts will be exceeded, and consequently no fear need be entertained of the net revenue being fully realized.

MADRAS.

The accounts to be next considered are those of the Presidency of Madras, numbered 4, 5, and 6. In order to ascertain the average of the revenues, during the three years 1796-7 to 1798-9, it will be necessary to refer to the three first columns of No. 4. From this it will appear, that, excluding the revenues of Ceylon, as in the last view of this subject, the average turns out to be 1,871,452l. exceeding that on the accounts drawn one year back by 46,699l. principally from the increased

amount of the subsidy from the Nizam. The collections of the land revenues were more favourable in the last year of the account than the preceding. The average was, however, less than that one year back; but it is more than counterbalanced, by the improvement in the produce from the ceded countries.

As the fluctuation in the charges of this Presidency is much greater than at Bengal, the reason for omitting an average of them applies with greater force; I therefore proceed to the comparison of the revenues and charges, as estimated, and according to the actual accounts. This is stated in the account No. 6. The revenues were estimated to amount to 2,128,734l. Their actual amount was 2,109,220l.; being less than the estimate by 9,514l.

This difference may be really termed small, when the accounts of last year are taken into consideration. On that occasion, the deficiency amounted to 400,000l. Variations, nevertheless, occur, balancing each other within the amount now stated.

The surplus beyond the estimated receipt was 84,512l. and the deficiency below 94,026l. On the former, few observations are requisite. The receipts in the *post-office*, or on the *customs*, being necessarily fluctuating, it is difficult to estimate them accurately. The excess is satisfactory, as in the latter case, particularly, they exhibit an increasing trade. The payment of the *subsidy* from the *Nizam* beyond the sum estimated, is a proof of the punctuality of his Highness in the fulfilment of the stipulations of his treaty. The greatest excess is in the *revenues* from the *ceded countries*; it amounted to 38,856l. and is a signal display of ability and attention in the management of the collections. It is by far the largest amount ever produced, and exceeds the average of the three preceding years more than a lack of pagodas. As the *revenues* of *Ceylon* continued under the management of the Company only a part of the year, it may not be necessary here to notice the excess in the collections.

Of the deficient receipts, one article only calls for particular remark; the collection of the *land revenues*: it fell short of the estimate, 76,452l. When the estimate was under consideration, the largeness of the amount was adverted to, and great hopes were expressed from the talents and assiduity of the collectors. Having examined minutely into the causes of the defalcation, I have great satisfaction in the discovery, that this branch of the service has, on the present occasion, been conducted in a way highly creditable to most of the persons engaged in it, and that

the disappointment has chiefly arisen from circumstances against which no effort of human exertion could provide. A most extraordinary draught in the Jaghire and in the southern countries, rendered it necessary to issue orders for retaining on hand a quantity of grain to the northward, for the use of the Presidency, during the scarcity. The effect has been, the collections from the Jaghire were more than a lack below the estimate, and those from the Sircars is nearly the sum remaining to be accounted for.

A very considerable excess in the estimated charges of this Presidency was fully expected, when this subject was last under consideration. The situation of affairs, in consequence of the war, was then in view; the sequel has proved the conjecture well founded. The charges, estimated to amount to 2,857,519l. actually amounted to 3,843,686l. being an increase of 686,167l. The gross excess was 706,569l. Of this 64,914l. were in the expences of the *military department*, for which the only explanation to be expected is the necessity of the most extensive and energetic exertions, in proportion to the object contended for: of course, all practicable addition to the force was essentially requisite, as well as the provision of adequate supplies in every department. The success has fully justified the propriety of the measures adopted, and will eventually compensate for the extraordinary disbursement.

The *civil charges* exceeded the estimate 42,809l. principally from the losses incurred by exchange, and on the coinage of specie.

The only article to be attended to, in which the charges have fallen short of the estimate, is in the *revenue department*; the amount is 13,762l. This is not from a reduction of the expence attending the collections; but in the balance of advances for cultivation, on which, although a larger sum was advanced than estimated, the repayment was so considerable as to make the difference now stated. Adding the deficiency of revenues, 9,514l. to the excess of the charges, 686,167l. the excess of charge, beyond the amount estimated, is 695,681l. and the surplus in the actual charges of the year 1798-9 is 1,434,466l. which is more than the surplus charge of the preceding year, by 857,642l. almost exclusively in consequence of the expences of the war.

Estimates, 1799-1800.

The prospects of this Presidency, in the year 1799-1800, although the great ratio of expence was necessarily carried some

some months forward, will, by the happy termination of the war, be found to exhibit a much more favourable appearance in every respect.

The revenues, by the account No. 4, are estimated to amount to 2,507,594l. and the charges, by No. 5. to 2,739,230l. being a net charge of 231,636l.

The accession of revenue is considerable; nearly 400,000l. The gross additional resource, estimated for this year, amounts to 536,821l. Of this 410,324l. is that derivable from the *conquered countries*, and from the *subsidy* from *Mysore* for part of the year; and upwards of two lacks of pagodas from the *subsidy* from the *Nizam*, this being taken for the whole year. The additional receipt from the *Nabob* of *Arco* arises from an expected recovery of balances from the *Poligar* countries. The receipts from the *land revenues* are estimated at 12,684l.; and from *farms* and *licences* 7,155l. more. Of the resources, which are expected to be less than in the last year, the greatest amount is in the *revenues* of *Ceylon*, 70,032l. the cause of which has already been explained. The receipt from *Tanjore* is expected to be less by 24,316l. a smaller sum being estimated for the revenues of the country. The *revenues* from the *ceded countries* are stated at a less amount, by 36,154l. partly from a caution in calculating on so large a receipt as last year.

The reduction of expence is double the amount stated at the expected accession of revenue, notwithstanding the field and other establishments, consequent to the war, were of necessity continued some months after hostilities had ended. The charges, in general, are taken at a less amount than those incurred the last year, by 804,455l. The gross diminution of charge is 910,028l. The principal part of this sum is in the *military department*, the difference being 866,532l. The *civil charges* are estimated less by 24,686l. and the *revenue* by 6,815l. from contingencies in the last year, not looked for in the present.

No remark on the smaller expences on account of *Ceylon* is necessary, nor on the few heads on which an excess of expence is reckoned upon, to a small amount. The sum estimated for *charges* and *salaries* in *Mysore*, 96,196l. will be more particularly explained, when the actual accounts of the year are brought forward. On the whole, the net charge of this Presidency is estimated to be less in the year 1799-1800, than in the preceding year, by 1,202,830l. respecting which it may be observed, that as some disappointment may be expected in the *Sircar* revenues,

and as it is impossible to calculate with precision on expences at the end or winding up of a war, it is not safe to hazard an opinion of the complete realization of the estimate; although there is at present no ground for apprehending any considerable difference.

BOMBAY.

The revenues and charges of the Presidency of Bombay are stated in the accounts No. 7, 8, and 9. The average amount of the revenues, calculated on the three years 1796-7 to 1798-9, is 342,904l. which exceeds the average on the three years 1795-6 to 1797-8, 32,330l. As a great part of this increase is to be attributed to the realization of a subsidy payable from Travencore, which appears only in the two last years, it may perhaps afford a more correct view of the proper resource of the Presidency, if an average is shewn, excluding that article. On this principle it is found, that the average of the last three years exceeds that of the accounts one year back by 18,025l. which arises from the increased produce of the customs, farms, and licences.

To pursue the plan adopted with the accounts of the other Presidencies, the comparison of the revenues and charges in the year 1798-9, as estimated, and according to the actual accounts, will be next for examination. For this purpose, it is necessary to refer to the account No. 9. The revenues were estimated to amount to 352,431l. their actual amount was 374,586l. being more than estimated 22,155l.

The only deficient receipt in this year is from the *land revenues*, to the amount of 4,208l. The estimate was probably rated too high, from the expectation of the success of the plans for the improvement of the island of Salfette, as it appears the principal part of the difference is in the collections of that island.

The collection of *customs* has again, in this year, been very productive. The estimate was, with proper caution, calculated at an amount rather below the actual produce of the preceding year, which was rapidly increased. The excess amounts to 5,267l. The excess on the *farms* and *licences*, amounting to 8,690l. may be partly attributed to their having been disposed of on more advantageous terms; but mostly to the recovery of arrears, in consequence of a decree of the Mayor's Court.

In the *revenues* of the *ceded countries*, the estimate has been exceeded in the sum of 12,405l. When the accounts of last year were under consideration, it was remarked,

ed, that the small receipt, compared with the estimate, arose from the disturbances in the Malabar province and other causes, and that the difference might be rather considered a delay of payment than a loss of revenue: a larger sum was therefore reckoned upon in the estimate of the present year, as a recovery of balances. On a near inspection of the accounts it appears, that more than double the amount so estimated has been realized, while the collections on the current jumma have fallen short 16,875l. This may, in part, be attributed to the greater payment above noticed, and in part, to the last part of the year of account falling due at the close of that year: but one lack may be considered as sacrificed or lost, in consequence of the irregularity of the Zamorin in his payments, which induced the Government to take the management of the collections under their own immediate superintendence. This loss will be more than compensated by the system now introduced, which has proved uncommonly successful in the realization of the revenue. The charges, estimated to amount to 2,002,821l. actually amounted 1,270,622l. being more than estimated 267,801l.

From the remarks made when the estimate was under examination, a considerable increase was to be expected. It appears that nearly the whole of the additional actual expence has arisen from the circumstance then alluded to. The gross excess of charge amounted to 287,900l. while the amount in which the actual charges fell short of the estimate was only 20,099l. in *buildings and fortifications*, which were deferred, from the extensive demand of funds for other purposes. Of the sum in which the estimate was exceeded, 237,816l. were in the *military charges*, arising entirely from the war expences not included in the estimate. The additional amount of *civil charges* was 31,104l. and was principally occasioned by several extraordinary deputations, &c. in connection with the war. The increased *marine expences* may be attributed to the same cause as the military. The excess in the expence of the *collection of the revenues and customs* is chiefly in the new arrangement in the island of Salsette; and the *charges of collection in the ceded countries*, from an increase in pensions, and from the charges attending the customs in those districts, being inserted in the actual accounts, but not in the estimate. *Deducting the surplus in the revenues, amounting to 22,155l. from the excess of the charges, which is 267,801l. the net surplus charge is 245,646l. and the surplus of the actual charge of

this Presidency is 896,036l. which exceeds the surplus charge of the year 1797-8 by 294,304l.

Estimates, 1799-1800.

The revenues and charges of this Presidency, as estimated for the year 1799-1800, are stated in the last columns of the accounts No. 7 and 8. The revenues are estimated to produce 368,366l. and the charges are 1,450,476l. being an excess of charge by 1,082,110l.

The revenues are expected to be less than in the last year by 6,220l. A smaller amount is stated under the *revenues and customs*, but a greater under the *revenues from the ceded countries*, partly in the current jumma, and partly in the arrears, from the prospect of more punctual payment of the rents, in consequence of many of the districts being under the immediate management of the Company's servants. The immense amount at which the charges are estimated, arises from the calculation of the *military expences* being made on the supposition that the army might continue in the field during the whole of the year. The increase, on this account, is 161,108l. The *marine expences* are likewise stated at a greater amount, on the expectation of a larger consumption of stores, and that the charge incurred by the war would continue: the *buildings and fortifications* also, from the prospect of carrying into effect what was deferred last year.

The *revenue charges*, and the *charges in the ceded countries*, are both expected to be less. On the whole, the excess of the charge is estimated at 179,854l. and the net charge now estimated is expected to be more than the net charge of the year 1798-9 in the sum of 186,074l.

From the expected great reduction of the Madras expences, in consequence of the discontinuance of the war establishments, it may be hoped, that as the military expences of this Presidency are calculated on a war establishment for the whole year, the charges will not equal the estimate; and that, as there is every prospect of the realization of the receipts, the surplus charge will ultimately fall below the amount here stated.

BENCOOLEN, PENANG, &c.

The further demand upon the revenues of India for the expences of the Presidency of Fort Marlbro' and the settlements subordinate, also of the establishment at Penang and St. Helena, will next be stated. As more immediate dependencies upon Bengal, the gross supply is usually taken

as the charge. The revenues and expences at Fort Marlbro' will, however, as formerly, be first shewn, as stated in the account No. 10 (a).

On the average of three years, 1796-1797 to 1798-9 inclusive, the revenues amounted to 5,539l. and the charges to 113,214l. being a net charge of 107,675l. The net charge, according to this average, is rather under the estimate for the year 1798-9, but it exceeds the average last drawn. The expences of the Residency in 1798-9, although below the estimate, exceeded that of the year preceding. The increase of the expences from year to year was gradual till the year 1797-8. The occasion was explained to the Committee: and it was hoped, that the additional charge in that year might, in part, have been casual. A further increase, however, appears in 1798-9. As it is far from the intention of the Company to maintain the settlement at so great a charge, measures have been taken to restrain it, if possible, within due bounds. The net expence for the next year is estimated at 84,187l.

The supply from Bengal to these several settlements, as above adverted to, was estimated to amount, in the year 1798-9, to 117,160l. the actual amount was, by No. 18, 120,668l. being more than the estimate 3,508l. When the estimated supply was brought to the view of the Committee, the idea was held out of its being too low. This small excess scarce requires notice; and it only remains to be added, that whatever further assistance the Residency of Fort Marlbro' needed for the provision of the investment, was obtained by supplies from Europe. The supplies estimated for the year 1799-1800, by No. 12, amount to 100,920l. The part intended for Fort Marlbro' is less than in former years, probably from the prospect of a reduction of the expences.

GENERAL VIEW.

The general result of the revenues and charges of the several Presidencies in India, in the year 1798-9, is as follows, viz.

REVENUES OF	
Bengal by No. 3.	£ 6,153,615
Madras - - 6.	2,109,220
Bombay - - 9.	374,586
Total revenues	£ 8,637,421
CHARGES OF	
Bengal by No. 3.	4,124,291
Madras - - 6.	3,543,686
Bombay - - 9.	1,270,622
Total charges	8,938,599
Net charge of the three Presidencies	301,178
Add—Supplies from Bengal to Bencoolen, &c. as before stated, by No. 18.	120,668

Total	421,84
Add further—The interest paid on the debts	
At Bengal, by No. 18.	£ 509,900
Madras - - 19.	160,438
Bombay - - 20.	57,107
Total interest paid on debts	727,425

The total	1,149,341
is the deficiency from the territorial revenues. From which is to be deducted the amount produced from the sales of the imports from Europe, as by the account No. 15.	532,041

The difference - - - - - 606,400 is the amount in which the charges incurred at the several Presidencies, and the interest paid on the debts, have exceeded the resources from the territorial and other revenues, and from the sales of imports.

To supply this deficiency, and to provide funds for the payment of the commercial charges, and for the provision of investments to Europe, was a subject of no small embarrassment to the Governments in India. I will here state the amount advanced on these accounts.

The advances made for the Indian investment, and in aid of that at Canton, with the charges on the commerce of the several Presidencies in the year 1798-9, were as follows, viz.

In Bengal, by No. 18.	
Charges of the Board of Trade at the Residency and factories	£ 94,038
Advances for the investment, with commission	633,647
Add—Supplies to Canton	727,685
Total Bengal	£ 149,999
	877,684

At Madras, by No. 19.	
Charges, allowances, &c. in the commercial department	60,720
Advances for the investment with charges	237,140
Add—Supplies to Canton	297,860
Total Madras	106,097
	403,957

At Bombay, by No. 20.	
Salaries, &c. in the commercial department	44,459
Advances for the investment	142,713
Add—Supply to Canton	187,172
Total Bombay	1,966
	189,138

At Bencoolen, by No. 22.	
Cargoes	36,345
Total advances for the commerce and charges	£ 1,507,124

The advances are 350,000l. less than what were estimated. The uncertainty, in this regard, was mentioned when I last addressed the Committee. Indeed it was then doubtful whether so large a sum as that now stated would be applied; but it is evident that nothing but extensive relief

lief from Europe, or great assistance from loans, could supply the deficiency in the current demands of the year, and enable the Government to continue their attention to the provision of investments. By far the greatest aid has been derived from loans, which will appear in the increase of debts, to be hereafter noticed. The assistance from Europe has likewise been considerable. The cargoes actually shipped, including the charges not added to the invoices, by No. 22, amounted to 1,224,504l. which, excluding the supply to China, differs but in a small sum from the advances.

The general result of the estimates for the year 1799-1800 is as follows, viz.

REVENUES OF		
Bengal, by No. 1,	-	£ 6,196,733
Madras	4,	2,567,694
Bombay	7,	308,366
Total revenues		£ 9,072,693

CHARGES OF		
Bengal, by No. 2,	-	4,157,553
Madras	8,	2,732,330
Bombay	8,	1,450,476
Total charges		8,347,259

Net estimated revenue of the three Presidencies		725,434
Deduct—Supplies from Bengal to Bencoolen, by No. 11,		100,921

The remainder		624,514
Is to be deducted from the interest payable on the debts, by No. 16,		915,687

The estimated deficiency from the territorial revenues will then appear to amount to		291,173
and deducted from the amount to be received from the sale of imports, by No. 25,		624,727

The difference — — — £ 333,554 is the sum expected, in this view, to be applicable to the purposes of commerce, in the year 1799-1800. The investments, in the last year, were much reduced, in consequence of the war. In the present year, it appears that the Governments have considerably extended them; and the advances, including a supply to Canton, of 224,378l. are estimated to amount to 2,330,000l.

DEBTS IN INDIA.

The accumulated demands upon the several treasuries in India for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and the attention which it was thought necessary, at the same time, to pay to the provision of investments, rendered it necessary to have recourse to loans in an extensive degree. The effect, on a comparison with the accounts of the last year, is as follows, viz. In April 1798, the amount of the debts was 11,032,645l.; in April 1799, by No. 16, it was 12,995,526l.; being an increase of 1,962,881l.

The amount subscribed to the remittance, under the orders of June 1793, was, by the account No. 17, 274,516l. which

is still less than the subscriptions in the last year, from the causes which were then stated to obstruct the operation of the plan laid down for the liquidation of the Indian debt. The institution of a sinking fund by the Bengal Government, may likewise be supposed to have interfered with this arrangement. In April 1798, the debt bearing interest amounted to 8,933,648l.; in April 1799, by No. 16, the amount was 10,190,528l.; making an increase of 1,256,880l. The annual interest payable on the debt last year was 758,135l.; the annual interest on the present debt, by No. 16, is 915,687l. Increase of interest, 157,552l. The same rate of exchange is used as on former occasions.

ASSETS IN INDIA.

The value of the assets in India, consisting of cash, goods, stores, &c. and of debts owing to the Company, calculated at the like rate of exchange as the debts, amounted, on the 30th of April 1798, to 9,922,903l. on the 30th of April 1799, by No. 13, it amounted to 10,259,107l. shewing, in the value of assets, an increase of 336,204l. In this year, an increase appears in every item, with the exception of that of the stores, which is less by 175,000l. which may be accounted for by the extensive demands for the armies in motion at all the Presidencies. The small addition to the amount of debts due the Company does not require notice; but it will afford satisfaction to discover, that the larger value of all the remaining assets is an actual increase of effective property. Deducting the increased value of the assets, as above, from the increase of debts, which has been shewn to be 1,962,881l. the general state of the affairs in India is, on a comparison with the last year, worse by 1,626,677l.

HOME ACCOUNTS.

Having completed the examination of the whole of the accounts relating to the affairs abroad, the attention of the Committee is now requested to those relating to the affairs at home. From the observations on the former, and the general results which have been drawn from them, it will, of course, have been discovered that in a financial point of view, the Governments must have been engaged in serious difficulties, inasmuch as the consignment of investments to Europe could only be accomplished by means of loans, at unfavourable rates of interest. The effect upon the Indian debt, and upon the resources, has been shewn. It now remains to state the subject in a more favourable view.

view, by pointing out the advantages derived from the attention which, under every pressure, has been paid to the commercial interests of the Company. This will be shown, in the pursuit of the plan now laid down, as to the comparison of the actual accounts with the estimates, to which I shall proceed, after stating the extent of the trade in general, according to the produce, or sale amount, of the goods, as exhibited in the account, No. 25.

The aggregate amount of the sales of goods from India and China, in the year 1799-1800, was 10,160,610*l.* which is less than the sales of the last year in the sum of 154,646*l.* The goods sold on account of the Company were to a less amount by 969,339*l.*; those on account of private traders exceeded the last year in 707,021*l.*; and those termed neutral property, by 107,672*l.* being together an excess of 814,693*l.* making a net diminution in the amount of sales, as above stated, of 154,646*l.* From which it appears, that although the sales of the Company's goods in this year fell so far short of their amount in the last, the trade in general from the East has, in this point of view, experienced a diminution scarcely requiring notice, when the surprising rapid increase in the last year is taken into consideration. But, in fact, this is not to be termed a diminution altogether, because the present account is stated upon different principles. The sales of the last year included the whole of the customs usually chargeable on a part of the goods; whereas, in consequence of an act passed in the last session, commonly called the "warehousing act," the operation of which commenced in September, a large portion of the goods was sold, subject to the payments of the customs by the purchasers on the clearing of them; so that whatever sum might be ascertained to be payable on this account, would, on the former principle, be an addition to the sales, which would thereby be increased to an amount beyond that now stated.

The difference in the Company's goods is considerable; but so large a sale as that in the last year was not calculated upon. The sales in the present year were estimated to produce 7,863,000*l.* their actual amount was 7,367,727*l.* being less than the estimate 495,273*l.* As the estimate was framed on the principle formerly in practice with regard to the customs, this difference might, in a general way, be accounted for by the alteration above adverted to; but as, on a closer inspection of the several species of goods disposed

of, it appears that some were sold to an amount exceeding the estimate, and some to an amount much farther below it, it may not be unacceptable to the Committee to be furnished with more precise information.

The advantage to the revenue of the country, and the profit to the Company, from the tea trade, are well known. It is satisfactory to find, that though the sale of this article was estimated little short of the unexampled produce of the last year, the actual disposal of it was near 500,000*l.* more than the estimate, in consequence of an increase both in demand and price. From the same causes, the sale of saltpetre was double the sum estimated; although that was considerably more than what was sold in any former year, except the one immediately preceding. In most of the other articles, disappointment has been experienced, arising, in some instances, from the want of them; but a great part of the difference in the sale amount may be attributed to the alteration in the customs. The greatest defalcation, on the comparison, is in the sugar, and arises almost entirely from the fall in price, when the sudden interruption to the demand occurred, from the immense influx into the foreign markets. It was seriously apprehended, that the interruption experienced in the foreign trade in general, would have been more severely felt by the Company; but the Committee will be gratified by the information, that, with the above exception, the only inconvenience worthy of notice was the necessity of deferring the sales for a short time; from which the periods of payment were extended, and the payments within the year of course lessened.

The more direct consideration of this part of the subject will bring to the view of the Committee the account No. 23, in which the cash concerns of the Company in this year are exhibited, likewise the estimate of them for the next. The most prominent article on the receipt side is that of the sale of goods. It was estimated to amount to 7,840,528*l.* and actually amounted to 7,209,849*l.* which was less than the estimate by 630,679*l.* The deficiency of the sales certainly affected the receipt in some degree; but the deferring of the sales, as above noticed, likewise contributed to produce the difference; for the sum left due at the close of the year was much more than was expected. The charges and profit on private trade were estimated to amount to 120,000*l.*; the actual amount was 202,969*l.* being more than estimated by 82,969*l.* partly from the

the large sale, and partly from the settlement of some particular accounts in this year.

Excluding every other article relating to the private trade, as not directly connected with the actual property of the Company, the net actual receipts below the estimate were 548,290*l*. The deficiencies were occasioned by the short receipt on the sales, as already shewn, and by the deferred disposal of the loyalty loan. In a few instances, an excess has occurred: the private trade profits, at above stated, and the payment for saltpetre by the ordinance. The sum derived from the issue of bonds, to the amount of 218,500*l*. was not reckoned upon in the estimate.

On the review of the receipt side, including the balance of cash at the commencement of the year, it appears that the sum of 8,718,159*l*. was at the disposal of the Company. It now remains to investigate its appropriation, as shewn on the payment side of the account. The payments in the course of the year, excluding the private trade, were estimated to amount to 9,797,207*l*.; the sum actually paid, under the same exclusion, was 8,142,729*l*. making a difference of 1,654,478*l*. This, it is to be observed, is the net difference between the estimated and actual payments. The examination of the detail shews, as usual, that although, on the whole, the expenditure was so considerably below the estimate, on some articles it has been above. Of these, the supply to India and China is first to be noticed: the exports, to the amount of 242,268*l*.; the payment of bills of exchange 132,463*l*. but as the liquidation of the Indian debt was 72,408*l*. and the export of bullion 149,807*l*. less than estimated, it will appear, that the whole payment in aid of India and China exceeded the estimate in only the sum of 152,506*l*. The charges of merchandize exceeded the estimate 116,712*l*. principally from a larger payment on the commission due the China *supra* cargoes, and from the expence of buildings; likewise from a considerable issue of money for the redemption of the land tax on the Company's house and warehouses; but their property will be benefited in the amount so applied. The small excess on the interest on stock and bonds does not require notice. That occasioned by the payment of bonds at the sales was in this year, only 8,425*l*. which fully confirms the propriety of the remark on the accounts of the last year; nothing was inserted in the estimate on this account, as then explained.

The smallness of the sum, compared with several former years, is in consequence of the improved state of the Company's credit, from which their bonds bear a premium. Of the payments below the estimate, those still requiring notice are; the customs, and freight and demurrage, after allowing for what had been received on the private trade: the former was less by 463,447*l*. chiefly in consequence of the change repeatedly referred to, and the latter by 554,499*l*. from the estimate being calculated on the supposition that more ships would arrive, or that more would be engaged, than in the event proved to be the case. The postponement of the liquidation of the debt to the Bank, to the amount of 800,000*l*. is the largest sum by far of the deficient or short payments.

On the whole, the actual payments above the estimate amounted to 528,916*l*. and those below to 2,183,394*l*. The difference is as before stated. Adjusting this difference with that of the actual receipts below the estimated, the result would appear to be more favourable at the close of the year by 1,106,188*l*.; but as the payments on account of the private trade were in this year more than the receipts, a further adjustment is necessary. The actual balance of the account will then be better than estimated by 969,310*l*. The general result of the receipt and expenditure in the year 1799-1800, on the comparison between the estimate and the actual account, may be stated as follows, viz. The balance at the close of the year was estimated to be against the Company in the sum of 565,988*l*. but, notwithstanding the deficient receipts from the sales of goods, and notwithstanding the aid afforded to India and China exceeded the estimate, a small issue of bonds, a less payment for customs and freight, and the protraction of the intended payments to the Bank, have so operated, that the actual balance proved to be in favour, to the amount of 403,322*l*. making, as above stated, a balance better than estimated by 969,310*l*.

Estimate, 1800-1801.

The estimate of the receipt and expenditure in the year 1800-1801, contained in the account last referred to, does not seem to demand many remarks. On the receipt side, the amount expected from the sales appears to be the only article requiring particular notice. The receipt from Government for sundry claims, and that on the disposal of the Loyalty Loan, will operate to the reduction of the assets in their respective amounts.

The sales in this year are estimated to produce

produce 6,675,000*l.*; of which may be received, after the close of the year, 1,390,000*l.*; the remainder 5,285,000*l.* with the sum to be received from the sales made previous to the 1st March 1800, amounting to 916,000*l.* will exhibit a total of 6,201,000*l.* as the amount expected to be received in the course of the year, on account of the sales of the Company's goods.

The whole sale is taken at 692,000*l.* less than the actual sale of last year, and the sum estimated to be received, at a million less than the actual receipt of the last year; but it is not to be inferred from thence, that the diminution of the trade will be to the amount first stated, because the full effect of the warehousing act, before referred to, will be found in the amount of the sales of this year; and if the sales are less from the customs being to be paid by the purchasers, those paid by the Company will likewise be diminished, in whatever sum they may amount to. The greater difference in the receipt arises from the large sum that will not fall in course of payment within the year. From the caution with which, on an examination of the particulars, the estimate appears to be calculated, and from the general appearance of the trade, a hope may be indulged, that unless any thing unforeseen should occur, the actual out-turn will be more favourable.

As to the estimated payments, those on account of the charges immediately attaching to the goods, or to the concern in general, appear to be calculated on principles prescribed by each respectively: The customs, of course, at a very small amount compared with former years. The supply to India and China, including the payment of Indian debt, rather exceeds the average of the last three years. The liquidation of the debt to the Bank, postponed the last year, is again estimated to take place in the present.

The general result of the estimate is, that in consequence of the large payments on account of India and China, and of the intention of liquidating the whole of the debt to the Bank, reckoning only on the produce of the sales, on a receipt from Government on sundry claims, and on the disposal of the Loyalty Loan, the balance, on the 1st March 1801, is expected to be against the Company to the amount of 368,013*l.*

DEBTS AT HOME.

The state of the affairs at home, as to the debts and assets, contrasted with the last year, is next to be considered. First

the debts: On the 1st of March 1799, they amounted to 7,103,762*l.* On the 1st March 1800, their amount by No. 23, was 5,830,222*l.* being a decrease of 1,273,540*l.* In a few instances the debts have increased; the bond debt nearly 200,000*l.* as noticed in the receipts of the year. A larger sum is due on bills of exchange from India, and more is due to the proprietors of private trade. The decrease proceeds from less sums being owing on bills from China, and on the Indian debt. The amount due on freight and demurrage is much smaller than in the last year: but the greatest decrease is in the customs, to the amount of 922,147*l.* This arises from the circumstance repeatedly adverted to, and the computed value of goods will be found to have experienced a considerable reduction in consequence.

ASSETS AT HOME.

The value of the assets at home amounted on the 1st March 1799 to 17,119,628*l.* On the 1st March 1800, by No. 23, it was 16,185,950*l.* being a decrease of 933,678*l.*

On the comparison of the several articles in the detail of this account with those of the preceding year, many and great variations are discovered, which will require more minute explanation than has been generally heretofore thought requisite in this branch of the Company's affairs. The decrease in general has amounted to upwards of three millions and a half, and the increase to more than 2,600,000*l.* Of the former, the smaller balance of cash and bullion, to the amount of 870,000*l.* being sufficiently accounted for by the remarks on the expenditure, it will only remain to state, that the decrease above exhibited has arisen principally from the less value of goods in the warehouse: the difference in this respect is 2,693,000*l.* The quantity of goods on hand at the conclusion of the last year was far beyond the usual proportion, in consequence of the numerous arrivals. The value, in that instance, was, as usual, the computed value, including the customs; in the present, it is calculated exclusive of the customs; to which circumstance a material part of the difference may be attributed, of which the Committee must be aware, from the remarks made on the debts: but by far the greatest part may be accounted for from the disposal of the goods. The present remains are still more than the general average.

As to the articles on which the increase appears

appears—The amount due on the sales has been adverted to—The large payments for exports will account for their increased value, which, comprising those actually shipped, and those not shipped, was 1,111,000*l.*: but some adjustment will be made on this head in the sequel. The addition to the value of the buildings may readily be accounted for by their extension, also by the redemption of the land tax, as before noticed. The debt stated by the Company to be due to them, from Government, for stores and supplies to His Majesty's troops, is more than in the last year by 764,300*l.*; but as this account is subject to further examination, an alteration may probably be hereafter made as to the ultimate balance.

Taking the debts and assets as shewn in the account now referred to, the result of the examination of the home concern in this regard is, a decrease in the debts to the amount of 1,273,540*l.*; from which deduct the decrease of the assets as above 933,678*l.* an improvement will then be exhibited amounting to 339,862*l.*

CHINA AND ST. HELENA.

From the observations on the statements of the last year, the Committee are prepared for the satisfactory information respecting the amelioration of the state of the affairs in China.

By those statements, the balance against the Company at China was 1,073,607*l.* By No. 24 of the present accounts it is 202,022*l.* being an improvement of 853,585*l.*

The view of the affairs at St. Helena cannot be brought down to the latest date for want of the books: as the variations are seldom to a considerable amount, it may not perhaps be reckoned material. The present statement is one year in arrears.

The balance stated last year was to the 30th September 1797; it was in favour in the sum of 54,248*l.* the balance in favour on 30th Sept. 1798 was 62,235*l.* The total improvement at China and St. Helena amounted to 861,572*l.*

GENERAL COMPARATIVE VIEW of the Debts and Assets by the last and present Year's Accounts.

Having stated the results of my examination of the concerns of the Company as to the property, or as to the debts abroad and at home, respectively, I proceed finally to offer a combined view of the whole; from which the Committee will be enabled to ascertain the actual

situation of the affairs in general, in these respects, compared with the last year.

The debts in India have appeared to increase in the sum of 1,962,881*l.*; those at home have decreased 1,273,540*l.*; so that the net increase of debt is 689,341*l.* The assets in India exhibit an increase of 336,204*l.*; those at home have decreased 933,678*l.* The decrease of assets 597,474*l.* when deducted from the improved situation of China, amounting to 853,585*l.* and of St. Helena to 7,987*l.* together 861,572*l.* will shew the net increase of assets to be 264,098*l.* The difference between this sum and the increase of debts, as above, is 425,243*l.* which is the amount in which the state of the concern, in this view, appears to be worse than at the conclusion of the last year. But the same kind of further investigation has been found necessary in this year as in the last. The Indian stock accounts were closed on the 30th April 1799, and appear to have included a part of the consignments, for which credit is taken in the home assets; as their arrival could not possibly be known at the time of making up the accounts in the latter instance. From this circumstance there will still remain to be added 202,450*l.* The total 627,693*l.* is the amount in which the state of the whole concern appears in a worse point of view than at the conclusion of the last year.

Having accomplished the investigation of the numerous accounts, and, I trust, arranged the whole subject to which they relate, in as clear and intelligible a point of view as its extensive nature would admit; the completion of the plan originally proposed for the consideration of it will only require a few further observations, in the way of recapitulation, in order to lead the attention of the Committee to correct inferences on the general view of this great concern. In so doing, the foreign concern and the home will be placed in two distinct branches; the propriety of which will probably seem obvious, from their different aspect in a financial view. On this principle, the affairs of India will be first attended to. When this subject was last before the House, the distance of the period from the dates of the actual accounts, and the knowledge of events which had occurred since the formation of the estimates for the year 1798-9, enabled me to draw tolerably accurate conjectures, that the charges would much exceed the sum estimated; and my suspicions to that effect were accordingly stated. The result has been as expected; and it appears, that the expences have not only considerably exceeded

ceeded the estimate, but have likewise been far beyond the ability of the ordinary resources, notwithstanding they were great, and productive beyond all former precedent. The distinct explanation of every additional charge will have afforded an idea of the cause of the increase; and the remarks on the military charges, particularly where it has mostly fallen, will have shewn, that the enormous expences have been occasioned by the critical situation in which the Governments were placed, which led to the necessity of having recourse to hostilities. The increase of the military expences, for several past years, has often been remarked to the Committee, and the causes have been explained, whether permanent or otherwise. The many important advantages derived from the successful operations of the British arms were likewise detailed. A reasonable hope was entertained, from the expulsion of European rivals, that the Company's power was established upon a basis not soon likely to be disturbed; especially as no means were left untried to convince the native powers of our fixed determination faithfully to adhere to the stipulations of treaties, and to act upon principles directed by moderation and justice. But as it is not my intention at this time to enter at large upon the political relations of the Company, I shall only observe, that the great drain upon the resources of the year in question has been occasioned by the war with the late Tippoo Sultan. As the House have already received most ample information with regard to the origin, progress, and conclusion of this war, and have also signified their unanimous approbation of the conduct of those concerned in the direction of it, any further explanation of its grounds is needless; and it will suffice for me to confine my remarks to the past and future effects upon the finances.

The indispensable necessity of every measure to insure success is completely obvious. Although a lavish expenditure, in any event, is always to be guarded against, parsimony, or an ill-judged economy, on an occasion in which it has fully appeared that the British interests in the East were at stake, would have been impolitic in the extreme. Every practicable addition to the effective force was essentially requisite, as well as the most extensive supplies in every department. That the means were proportioned to the end, has been fully proved in the issue. The effect upon the Indian treasures was such as might naturally be expected. The resources, including the assistance from

Europe, were not equal to the demands; and no other mode presented itself to supply the deficiency in this regard, or provide funds, that the trade might not be totally relinquished, but that of loans to a large amount. Having formerly illustrated the prudence and propriety of continuing the investments, under circumstances of such extreme difficulty in raising funds, I shall only now refer to those observations, and to the decided opinion I gave a short time back as to the expediency of pursuing the same system at all times: but this part of the subject will more properly remain to be considered in connection with the affairs at home.

From the remarks hitherto made, the conclusions, in so far as the finances are concerned, appear truly inauspicious, exhibiting only exhausted treasuries and accumulated debts. I have no small satisfaction in being enabled to observe, that a much more favourable side of the question remains to be stated.

The circumstance of the administration of the whole of the revenues experiencing little further interruption than might have been expected in the time of the most profound peace, and their realization, with but small exception, might, in the first place, be mentioned; likewise the punctual discharge of the several subsidies by the Princes in alliance with the Company, as affording, particularly in the former instance, a proof of the permanence and stability of the resources: but having more immediately in view the signal benefits obtained from the late events, I shall direct my observations to them. The Governments in India are relieved from the anxieties to which they were perpetually exposed from a powerful and enterprising enemy, whose principles of ambition and inveteracy led him, even during times of apparent peace, and under the most specious declarations of adherence to treaties, to every perfidious attempt to undermine the interests of the Company with their allies, to seduce their own immediate dependants from their allegiance, and to raise formidable combinations for their destruction. The expences incurred from the necessity of being always prepared to resist the attempts of this dangerous neighbour, have been immense. Those incurred by the demolition of his power, and conquest of his dominions, cannot be regretted; especially when, in addition to the security derived from the removal of a most formidable enemy, other extensive advantages are adverted to. The alarms which have been entertained for the safety of the possessions

possessions on the peninsula of India, for many years, from this power, in direct and avowed connection with our natural enemies, being removed, and the turbulence of our own immediate tributaries being thereby effectually checked, it is to be expected that the military expenses may be much reduced; from which, with the additional resources obtained from the accession of territory, there is every prospect that, at no distant period, the treasuries will be replenished, the debts diminished, and every effect exhibited in the accounts before the Committee fully repaired.

The facility procured for trade over a great additional tract will tend to promote the commercial interests of the Company, and will open a more extensive market for the manufactures of this country. As from the general view of the whole situation of the affairs in the East, either as it respects the internal state of the provinces, or the connection with other powers, there is every reason to conclude, that the influence and prosperity of the Company are established upon a permanent basis; the inferences suggested from the mere inspection of the present statements will be materially changed, and the attention will be directed to the advantages which I hope the Committee will admit are most evidently presented.

The home affairs offer a very favourable view, whether their state be considered as directly shewn by the accounts now before the Committee, or by the general complexion of the trade. The continuance of the demand for the produce of India fully demonstrates the advantages resulting from the measures adopted for the consignment of investments. The sales for the immediate account of the Company, notwithstanding they fell short of the amount in the preceding year, have been very productive. The debts are below their ordinary level; and the value of the assets being in a far greater proportion above, are proofs of the amended situation of the home concerns. From the produce of the sales, the Company have been enabled to make advances in repayment of the consignments from abroad to a great amount: of these a considerable part has been applied in the export of goods from this country. The reduction of the debts to the Chinese merchants shews, that this valuable branch (the China trade) is again restored to a flourishing state; and the immense sale of the teas furnishes a proof of the propriety of the remarks offered

on the subject, on the examination of the accounts of last year.

The final result of the whole is, the financial departments in India have experienced material deterioration from the united pressure of war expenses and provision of investments, but not in a degree to afford ground of alarm. A large proportion of the increase of the debt has been the occasion of adding to the assets; from whence the home concern has been considerably enriched. It certainly is of the first importance to devise a method, by which the present burthens on India may be relieved; and I am happy in being enabled to remark, that the means for accomplishing this desirable object are to be found in various ways:—in principles of economy, as to the future expenditure; and in a proper application of the increased resources abroad. An examination must likewise be made, by what mode the home treasury can contribute to the diminution of the foreign debt.

From the circumstances of the war, the establishments have been considerably extended. It will be a point of my diligent and close attention that every practicable reduction shall be carried into effect; from which, with the favourable prospect to be indulged from the stability and permanence of the resources, and the unexampled prosperity of the commerce, no apprehensions need be entertained on account of the magnitude of the present debt: I am prepared, indeed, to meet it at fourteen millions. My confidence in the means of retrieving the state of the finances abroad is further strengthened, by reference to the experience of former times. The situation of the Company on the first establishment of the present system, is well known to have been such, that the full extent of their difficulties could not be ascertained till the year 1786. In the year 1797 I took occasion to offer to the Committee a most flattering view of the surprising improvement brought about in the course of ten years. The reduction of the debts, and the increase of the assets, were to an amount exceeding 11,100,000*l.* sterling. It is true, that within that period money had been raised on additional capital, to the amount of 3,740,000*l.*; but it must likewise be taken into consideration, that the remainder may be termed a net improvement, under the events of an Indian war, at one time threatening serious disasters, though finally concluded highly to the advantage of the Company: under the events likewise of the present European war, during four years of the period,

which caused enormous additions to the expence of freights, and of the provision of every article of equipment; and occasioned also great expences by several expeditions, from which our rivals were deprived of their possessions in the East. But I have carried the comparison three years further, which will take in a great part of the immense expenditure of the late war with Mysore, and find, that the improvement, during these thirteen years, on the same principle, is 11,880,000*l*. If it be inquired what is the state of the concern between 1796-7, and the date of the present accounts, in which period the extraordinary pressure has been mostly felt, it is satisfactory to discover, that, without any aid from increase of capital, the improvement has still been 747,000*l*.

It is fair then to infer, that, so far from apprehensions, the most sanguine hopes may be indulged from the present general aspect of the Company's affairs, whether considered politically or commercially; that unless any thing unforeseen should occur, the debts may, in a few years, be reduced to the amount at which it may be prudent to limit them; and that the surplus produce of the revenues may be applied to the purposes intended when the last arrangement took place.

I beg leave to conclude, by submitting, as usual, the resolutions suggested from the accounts upon the table:

"Resolved, That it appears that the annual revenues of the East-India Company in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and from Benares and Oude, under the heads of mint or coinage duties, post-office collections, Benares revenue, Oude subsidy, land revenues, police taxes, customs, sales of salt and opium, and stamp duties, amounted, on the average of three years, 1796-7 to 1798-9, both inclusive, to the sum of 5 crores, 88 lacks, and 875 current rupees."

"That it appears that the annual revenues of the East-India Company in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and from Benares and Oude, under the same heads, which were estimated for the year 1798-9 to amount to 6 crores, 15 lacks, and 52,008 current rupees, amounted to 6 crores, 15 lacks, and 36,152 current rupees."

"That it appears that the charges incurred by the East-India Company in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and in Benares and Oude, under the heads of civil, judicial, military, and marine, the charges of buildings and fortifications, of collecting the revenues and customs, and the advances and charges on account of salt and opium, and the charges

of the stamp-office, which were estimated, for the year 1798-9, at 3 crores, 95 lacks, and 28,473 current rupees, amounted to 4 crores, 12 lacks, and 42,912 current rupees."

"That it appears that the annual revenues of the East-India Company in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and from Benares and Oude, under the heads of mint or coinage duties, post-office collections, Benares revenue, Oude subsidy, land revenues, police taxes, customs, the receipts from the sales of salt and opium, and the stamp duties for the year 1799-1800, are estimated by the Governor General and Council to amount to the sum of 6 crores, 19 lacks, and 67,332 current rupees."

"That it appears that the charges to be defrayed by the East-India Company in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and in Benares and Oude, under the heads of civil, judicial, military, and marine, the charges of buildings and fortifications, of collecting the revenues and customs, and the advances and charges on account of salt and opium, and the charges of the stamp-office, for the year 1799-1800, are estimated by the Governor General and Council to amount to the sum of 4 crores, 15 lacks, and 75,534 current rupees."

"That it appears that the annual revenues of the East-India Company at the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and the settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Sircars (exclusive of Ceylon), under the heads of mint or coinage duties, post-office collections, sea and land customs, subsidies from the Nabob of Arcot, the Rajah of Tanjore, and the Nizam, land revenues, and farms and licences, amounted, on an average of three years, 1796-7 to 1798-9, both inclusive, to the sum of 46 lacks and 78,631 pagodas."

"That it appears that the annual revenues of the East-India Company at the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and the settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Sircars, under the heads of mint or coinage duties, post-office collections, sea and land customs, subsidies from the Nabob of Arcot, the Rajah of Tanjore, and the Nizam, land revenues, and farms and licences, which were estimated, for the year 1798-9, to amount to 52 lacks and 96,834 pagodas, amounted to 52 lacks and 73,049 pagodas."

"That it appears that the charges incurred by the East-India Company at the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and the settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Sircars, under the

the respective heads of post-office, civil, military, and revenue charges, and for buildings and fortifications, which were estimated, for the year 1798-9, to amount to 71 lacks and 43,777 pagodas, amounted to 88 lacks and 59,214 pagodas.

"That it appears that the annual revenues of the East-India Company at the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and the settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Sircars, under the heads aforesaid, for the year 1799-1800, are estimated by the Governor and Council of Madras to amount to 62 lacks and 98,986 pagodas.

"That it appears that the annual charges to be defrayed by the East-India Company at the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and in the Carnatic and Northern Sircars, under the respective heads aforesaid, in the year 1799-1800, are estimated by the Governor and Council of Madras to amount to the sum of 68 lacks and 48,077 pagodas.

"That it appears that the annual revenues of the East-India Company at the Presidency of Bombay, and the settlements subordinate thereto, amounted, on an average of three years, 1796-7 to 1798-9, both inclusive, to the sum of 30 lacks and 48,038 rupees.

"That it appears that the annual revenues of the East-India Company at the Presidency of Bombay, and the settlements subordinate thereto, which were estimated, for the year 1798-9, to amount to 31 lacks and 32,723 rupees, amounted to 33 lacks and 29,657 rupees.

"That it appears that the charges incurred by the East-India Company at the Presidency of Bombay, and the settlements subordinate thereto, which were estimated, for the year 1798-9, to amount to 89 lacks and 13,970 rupees, amounted to 1 crore, 12 lacks, and 94,125 rupees.

"That it appears that the annual revenues of the East-India Company at the Presidency of Bombay, and the settlements subordinate thereto, for the year 1799-1800, are estimated, by the Governor and Council of Bombay, to amount to 32 lacks and 74,366 rupees.

"That it appears that the annual charges to be defrayed by the East-India Company at the presidency of Bombay, and the settlements subordinate thereto, in the year 1799-1800, are estimated, by the Governor and Council of Bombay, to amount to 1 crore, 28 lacks, and 93,125 rupees.

"That it appears that the annual amount of the East-India Company at the Residency of Fort Marlborough, and its

dependencies, arising from customs, farms, and licences, amounted, on an average of three years, 1796-7 to 1798-9, both inclusive, to 22,156 Spanish dollars.

"That it appears that the debts owing by the East-India Company at the several settlements in India, amounted, on 30th April 1799, to the sum of 12 crores, 99 lacks, and 55,259 current rupees.

"That it appears that the part of the aforesaid debts, bearing interest, amounted to 10 crores, 19 lacks, and 5285 current rupees, and that the interest thereon amounted to 91 lacks and 56,876 current rupees.

"That it appears that the value of assets in India, consisting of cash in the treasuries, of bills receivable, of goods provided to be shipped for England, of goods imported to be sold in India, of salt, opium, &c. and of stores for use or sale, amounted, on 30th April 1799, (including current rupees 5 crores 63 lacks, 74,667, of debts stated to be owing to the Company there,) to 10 crores, 25 lacks, and 91,062 current rupees.

"That it appears that the balance of stock against the East-India Company's commerce in China amounted, at the conclusion of the year 1798-9, to the sum of 220,922l.

"That it appears that the debts owing to the East-India Company in Great Britain, (including 725,900l. of debts transferred from India,) amounted, on the 1st of March 1800, to 5,830,222l.

"That it appears that the effects of the East-India Company in England, and afloat outward, consisting of annuities, cash in the treasury, goods sold not paid for, goods unsold, cargoes afloat, and other articles in their commerce, amounted, on 1st March 1800, to the sum of 16,185,959l.

"That it appears that the sales of the East-India Company's goods, which, in February 1793, were estimated, on an average, to amount to 4,988,300l. amounted, in the year 1799-1800, to the sum of 7,367,771l."

Mr. HUSSEY wished to know, whether the right honourable gentleman meant to say that the Company was better, by the sum he stated, in its affairs both at home and abroad.

Mr. Secretary DUNDAS replied, Certainly.

Mr. HUSSEY said, it signified nothing what he or any body else said

said of the affairs of the Company; for they had stated these affairs themselves: and he maintained, upon that statement it appeared, that, on the affairs at home, the Company, comparing the statement now with the statement 20 years ago, were six millions worse instead of better.

Mr. Secretary DUNDAS said, that this was making no allowance at all for the increase of the wealth of the Company in dead stock in India, as he had already stated, for warehouses, for shipping, for forts, and, above all, for territorial revenues, which would amount to many millions sterling; and this was the way to judge of the real state of the affairs of the Company. The truth was, the honourable gentleman knew very well, that the real state of the affairs of the Company was that of great prosperity.

Mr. HUSSEY said, that the right honourable gentleman knew the real state of the affairs of the Company

full as well as he did, and indeed better a great deal; and he knew very well that the difficulty which he had stated had not been removed. That the dead stock and territorial revenue of India were enlarged very much, he was ready to allow; but he would say this, and it was his duty to the Public to say it, if the Company were to break up tomorrow, and to convert all they had into cash both in India and Europe, and then to make a dividend to the first adventurer, instead of having enough to pay, he believed there would be many millions deficient: he spoke on a comparison of twenty years on their home account, and their own account of affairs. Upon that statement there were six millions *minus*.

The different resolutions were then put and carried; and the House being resumed, the report was ordered to be received tomorrow.

[The following PAPERS were presented to the Honourable the House of COMMONS, in consequence of an Act of the 33d of His present Majesty, Cap. 52. Sec. 126.]

No. I.—**ANNUAL ACCOUNT**, made up to the 1st Day of March 1800, containing the Amount of the Proceeds of the Sale of Goods and Merchandize of the Company, and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges and Payments in Great Britain, under the several Heads thereof, together with an Estimate of the same for the Current Year; and a Statement of their Bond Debts and Simple Contract Debts, with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest; and the State of Cash remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company in Great Britain, and afloat.

Amount of the PROCEEDS of the Sale of Goods and Merchandize of the Company, and their commercial and other Receipts, Charges and Payments in Great Britain, under the several Heads thereof, together with an Estimate of the same for the Current Year.

RECEIPTS.		1st March 1799 to	1st March 1800	PAYMENTS.	
Cash in the Treasury on 1st of March 1799 (Morning) exclusive of Duty	£. 805,938	— 7	Customs	£. 928,303	4 3
Company's Goods sold on Tea	7,209,848	17 11	Freight and Demurrage	1,587,204	7 10
Honourable Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre delivered	40,246	17 9	Goods and Stores exported	1,768,195	3 10
Private Trade, and Dutch Goods sold	1,268,615	11 11	Indian Debt	620,991	8 1
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	202,968	19 2	Bills of Exchange drawn from India	353,993	— 10
Customs on	228,163	16 2	Ditto — China	830,917	19 4
Freight on	61,638	— 7	Bonds granted to Registered Creditors of the Rajah of Tanjore	9,458	19 4
One Year's Interest received of the Bank of England, being the Company's Share of Annuities transferred to the Bank, agreeably to Act 33 Geo. III. cap. 47	36,226	15 10	Bullion exported	750,183	8 4
Persons returned from India	4,430	— —	Charges of Merchandize, including Supra Cargoes Commission, Biddings, Interest on Loans, &c.	745,711	8 6
Bonds issued	218,500	— —	Dividends on Stock, and Interest on Bonds	713,158	— 3
Government, on Account of Stores and Supplies to his Majesty's Troops	200,000	— —	Bonds paid off	200	— —
Indigo Contractors	13,757	7 5	Bonds paid in on Sales	18,425	— —
	£. 10,290,350	7 5	Proprietors of Private Trade	1,423,267	2 1
			Alms-houses at Poplar	1,890	2 7
			Balances of Goods sold under the Act 34 Geo. III. cap. 80	31,224	4 6
			Captains whose Ships are worn out	70,049	4 5
			Pay to Military and Marine Officers on Furlough and retired from Service	35,854	15 10
			Balance in favour on 1st March 1800	9,887,028	10 —
				423,321	17 5
				£. 10,290,350	7 5

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Estimate of the same for the Current Year, from the 1st March 1800 to 1st March 1801.

Cash in the Treasury on the 1st March 1800 (Morning) exclusive of Duty on Tea	£. 403,322	Customs	£. 176,639
Company's Goods sold and to be sold	-	Freight and Demurrage	17,59,794
Private Trade Goods sold before 1st March 1800	6,201,000	Goods and Stores exported	1,375,776
Honourable Board of Ordnance for Saltpetre	562,000	Indian Debt	679,500
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	60,000	Bills of Exchange from India and China	1,040,400
One Year's Interest, £. 3 per Cent. per Annum, on £. 1,207,559	100,000	Bullion exported	500,000
£5. the Company's Share of the Annuities transferred to the Bank, agreeably to Act of Parliament	86,226	Charges of Merchandize, including Supra Cargoes Commission, Interest on Loans, &c.	733,000
Persons returned from India	1,400	Indigo Contractors and Commercial Residents	20,000
Government, for fundry Claims	500,000	Dividends on stock, and Interest on Bonds	703,000
Loyalty Loan	308,136	Bonds advertised to be paid off	16,067
	-	Proprietors of Private Trade	555,000
	-	Balances of Goods sold under the Act 34-Geo. III. cap. 80.	1,000
	-	Captains whole Ships are worn out	88,500
	-	Pay to Military and Marine Officers on Furlough, &c.	50,000
	-	Warrants passed the Court unpaid	38,450
	-	Buyers of Tea returned	971
	-	Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of Annuities	700,000
	-	Bank, for a Loan on Bonds	100,000
Balance against on 1st March 1801	8,173,084		
	368,013		
	£. 8,540,997		£. 8,540,997

A STATEMENT of their BOND DEBTS and SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS, with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest; and the State of Cash remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company, in Great Britain, and afloat, on the 1st Day of March 1800.

To Bonds bearing Interest at £. 5 per cent. per annum	£. 1,515,712	By what due from Government to the Company	£. 1,207,560
To Ditto not bearing Interest	16,067	By Cash its Balance on the 1st March 1800 (Morning)	-
To Bills of Exchange unpaid from China	641,900	including separate Fund	£. 387,255
To Ditto from India, &c.	370,500	By Cash referred to pay off Bonds advertised to be paid off 16,067	403,322
To Indian Debt	725,900	By the Amount of Goods sold not paid for	1,478,000
To Customs on Goods sold and unfold	182,915	By the Honourable Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre delivered	60,000
To the Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of Annuities at £. 4 per cent. per annum	700,000	By the Value of Goods in England unfold	5,788,571
To Ditto on Bonds at £. 5 per cent. per annum	100,000	By Cargoes from England not arrived in India and China at the	-
To Ditto for Interest on the above Loans	10,666	Dates of the several Quick Stocks	2,884,133
To Freight and Demurrage	247,000	By Exports paid for, exclusive of Bullion	818,462
To Supra Cargoes Commission on Goods sold and unfold	78,000	By Silver exported this Season, and remaining in the Treasury	-
To Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods sold	555,000	paid for	242,005
To what owing on Account of Goods sold under the Act 34th Geo. III. cap. 80.	-	By Impres paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	203,340
To Alms Houses at Poplar	1,000	By the Value of the East India House and Warehouses	859,750
To Interest on Military Fund more than applied	76,188	By the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed abroad	58,900
To Ditto on Contingent ditto	21,129	By what due from Government for Stores and Supplies to his Majesty's Troops, &c. &c.	1,792,831
To Warrants passed the Court unpaid	4909	By what owing fromundry Persons returned from India, and in India, to be repaid in England	70,935
To what owing in the Department of the Committee of Shipping (exclusive of Exports)	38,450	By Loyalty Loan, estimated to produce	308,136
To what owing for Exports of former Seasons	84,468	(Errors excepted)	£. 16,185,950
To Do. for Bonds issued to Commanders whose Ships are worn out	98,017		
To Ditto for Teas returned by the Buyers and re-sold	336,900		
To Ditto to Contractors of Indigo, and Commercial Residents in India	971		
To Interest on Bonds	6,370		
To Dividends on Stock	69,775		
	49,280		
	5,830,222		
Balance in favour	12,355,728		
	£. 18,185,950		

CHARLES CARTWRIGHT, Accountant.

East India House, the 21st April 1800.

AN ACCOUNT of New or Increased Salaries, Establishments, or Pensions, payable in Great Britain, which have been granted or created between 1st March 1793 and 1st March 1800.

- £. 300 — — Pension to Mrs. Hay, Widow of Edward Hay, late Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
 150 — — Ditto - to T. P. Kingley, late Clerk at Bottolph Wharf.
 50 — — Ditto - to W. Wimbolt, late Clerk in the Transfer Office.
 20 — — Ditto - to Mrs. Davidson, wife of A. Davidson, late Clerk in the Examiner's Office.
 190 — — Increased Salaries to several Clerks in the House and Warehouses.

£. 710

(Errors excepted.)

CHARLES CARTWRIGHT, *Accountant.*

East India House, 21st April 1800

(No. 2.)

INFORMATION submitted to the Honourable House of Commons, relative to the Accounts directed to be laid before the House by the Act of the 33d of his present Majesty, cap. 52: sect. 126.

THE Court of Directors of the East India Company have not received the Accounts of the Annual Produce of the Revenues, and of the Annual Disbursements in India, to a later Period than those presented to the Honourable House of Commons on the 3d of February last.

W. RAMSAY, *Secretary.*

East India House, 23d April, 1800.

per Computation, Goods sold, &c. &c. &c.

Dr. { An ACCOUNT of STOCK per Computation of the East India Company, exclusive } Cr.
of the Capital Stock, from the 1st March 1799 to the 1st March 1800.

To Bonds bearing Interest	-	£. 1,515,712	To BALANCE of Quick Stock against the Com-		
To Bonds not bearing Interest	-	16,067	pany at China, dated the 2d Feb. 1799, 'Tales 601,		£129,647
To Bills of Exchange unpaid from China	-	641,900	235, at 77-57		
To - - - from India	-	370,500	Deduct Bills drawn on England since closing the		
To - - - from India, on account of the Indian Debt	-	1,012,400	Quick Stock	9,615	
To Calloms on Goods sold and unfold	-	725,900			220,000
To Calloms on Goods sold and unfold	-	182,915	To BALANCE of Quick Stock against the Company		
To the Bank for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities that may be	-	700,000	at Bengal, made up to 31st Oct. 1798. Curr. Rs. 4,34,87,487		
fold per Act passed in 1788	-	100,000	ADD the Sum paid by Lord Clive for con-		
To - Ditto - for a Loan on Bond	-	10,666	stituting a Military Fund	5,82,000	
To - Ditto - for Interest on the above Loans	-	247,000	the Sum given by Sujah ud Dowlah, in ad-		
To Freight and Demurrage	-	78,000	dition to ditto	348,000	
To Supra-Cargoes Commission on Goods sold and unfold	-	555,000			9,28,000
To Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods sold	-	-	Interest on the above Sums from 29th September 1765		
To what owing on account of Goods sold under the Act of	-	1,000	to 29th September 1769, which forms the Capital of		
34th Sep. 111. cap. 80.	-	76,188	the Contingent Fund, the Interest of which is appli-		
To Alms Houses at Poplar	-	21,139	cable to the Charges of conducting the Military Fund		
To Interest on Military Fund more than applied	-	4,909	Specie received at Madras, which had been sent from		
To Ditto on Contingent Ditto	-	84,163	Bengal since closing the above Quick Stocks	23,20,000	
To what owing in the Department of the Committee of Shipping	-	98,047	Cargoes arrived in England since closing the Quick Stock	27,74,816	
(exclusive of Exports)	-	-	G. Rupees	5,27,33,023	
To what owing for Exports of former Seasons	-	235,000	at 25. 3d.	£. 5,707,465	
To what owing for Bonds issued to Commanders whose Ships are	-	38,450	DEDUCT Bills drawn on account of the Indian Debt		
worn out	-	971	since closing the Quick Stock		429,356
To Warrants passed the Court unpaid	-	6,277			5,28,109
To what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers and re-fold	-	69,775			11,228,553
To what owing to Contractors for Indigo, and Commission to	-	49,080			7,746,006
Commercial Residents in India	-	-			£. 19,074,379
To Interest on Bonds	-	-			
To Dividends on Stock	-	-			

By what due from Government to the Company	£. 1,207,560	By BALANCE of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at Ben- coolen, 30th April 1798	Sp. Dol. 69,159
By Cash belonging to the separate Fund	£. 387,255	DEDUCT Cargoes arrived in Eng- land since closing the Quick Stock	149,570
By Cash reserved to pay off Bonds advertised to be paid off	16,067		
By the amount of Goods sold not paid for	403,322		
By the Honourable Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre delivered	1,478,000		
By the Value of Goods in England unsold	60,000		
By BALANCE of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at Fort St. George, 30th April 1799, <i>Paged. 6,411,832</i>	5,788,571	ADD Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock	313,589 at 5s. £. 78,397
DEDUCT estimated Amount of Stores in the Artinals and Magazines, properly belonging to Dead Stock	250,000	By BALANCE of last Books at St. Helena made up in September 1798	£. 86,153
Cargoes arrived in England since closing the Quick Stock	623,099	By Cargoes from England not arrived in India and China at the Date of the several Quick Stocks	62,235
		By Exports paid for, exclusive of Bullion	2,884,138
		By Silver exported this Season, and remaining in the Treasury, paid for	818,462
		By Imprest, paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	242,005
		By the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed abroad	203,840
		By the Value of the East India House and Warehouses	58,900
		By what the Company paid for their Dead Stock in India	869,750
		By what due from Government for Stores and Supplies to His Ma- jesty's Troops, &c.	400,000
++ By BALANCE of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at Bombay, 30th April 1799	2,321,551	By what owing from Sundry Persons returned from India, and in India, to be repaid in England	1,792,831
<i>Bombay Rupees 1,114,461</i>		By Loyalty Loan unpaid, estimated to produce	70,935
ADD Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock	106,050		308,136
		(Errors Excepted.)	£. 19,074,879
		CHARLES CARTWRIGHT, <i>Accountant-General.</i>	
		<i>East India House, the 10th July 1800.</i>	
		18,490	
		172,856	
		154,566	

No. II.—*An ACCOUNT of the AMOUNT of all GOODS sold at the East India Company's Sales, from the 1st March 1799 to the 1st March 1800.*

<i>Company's Goods, viz.</i>		
Teas	- - - - -	£. 3,665,221
Bengal Piece Goods	- - - - -	1,056,840
Coast and Surat Piece Goods	- - - - -	871,097
Raw Silk	- - - - -	446,268
Organzine Silk	- - - - -	14,985
Nankeens	- - - - -	58,557
Pepper	- - - - -	260,299
Saltpetre	- - - - -	407,911
Spices	- - - - -	370,635
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, &c.	- - - - -	189,184
Coffee	- - - - -	26,630
		£. 7,367,727
<i>Private Trade Goods, viz.</i>		
Teas	- - - - -	165,048
Piece Goods	- - - - -	340,567
Raw Silk	- - - - -	1,034
China Ware	- - - - -	2,796
Nankeens	- - - - -	14,546
Pepper	- - - - -	26,106
Saltpetre	- - - - -	3,060
Spices	- - - - -	5,105
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, &c.	- - - - -	1,769,776
Coffee	- - - - -	8,942
		2,336,980
<i>Neutral Property, &c. viz.</i>		
Tea	- - - - -	6,733
Piece Goods	- - - - -	4,888
Pepper	- - - - -	1,581
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, &c.	- - - - -	151,675
Coffee	- - - - -	291,026
		455,903
(Errors Excepted.)		£. 10,160,610

CHARLES CARTWRIGHT, *Accountant-General.*

East India House, 10th July 1800.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE,

From the 14th June 1800, to the 3d. February 1801.

SATURDAY, *June 14*, 1800.

This day a General Court of Proprietors was held at the India House, for the purpose of considering a bill depending in Parliament, for establishing further regulations for the government of the British territories in India, and the administration of justice within the same.

The CHAIRMAN (H. Inglis, Esq.) opened the business of the day, by laying before the court the correspondence that had taken place between Mr. Dundas and the court of directors, which originated in a letter sent by Mr. Dundas to the court, accompanied by a copy of the bill in question, and stating the reasons which rendered such a measure as was to be submitted to Parliament necessary. These were chiefly the great acquisition of territory lately gained in India, and the insufficiency of the recorder's court at Madras; (composed entirely, with the exception of one person, of mercantile men,) to conduct the legal and criminal proceedings of a country so extensive as was now under the power of Great Britain. To this letter the court of directors sent an answer, in which they approved of the measure generally, but conceived it would be highly inconvenient to settle, all at once, the whole territory that was to be

included within one particular judicature. Mr. Dundas, in reply, said, he would consent to any alterations in the bill which the court should think necessary, and would be perfectly satisfied, so that they approved of its principle.

The CHAIRMAN then submitted the bill to the consideration of the court, and gave directions that it should be read.

A member wished to know, if it was not fit, before the bill was read, to lay before the court the letters which Mr. Dundas said he had received on this subject, from Marquis Wellesley, and some of the general officers in India.

The CHAIRMAN said, that these papers came in the nature of private communications and memorandums, not only to Mr. Dundas, but to some of the directors; and that it would not be regular to produce them.

Mr. PETER MOORE asked if the judges to be appointed under this bill were not to have pensions on retiring, in the same manner as the other judges in India; and being answered by the Chairman in the affirmative, said, he wished to know from whence these pensions were to be paid.

The CHAIRMAN said, they were to be paid from the same funds which had been already appointed for the payment of pensions; and if these were

were not sufficient, they should be paid out of the territorial revenue of the country. These pensions were not matters of course, but given at the discretion of the Crown, as a compensation for the services of men who should find it necessary to retire on account of ill health, and who had no provision on quitting their situations. The happiness and prosperity of a country depended, in a great measure, on a pure administration of justice; and it could not be expected that men of great legal knowledge, and capable of performing the duty of upright judges, would go and spend so much of their time in unhealthy climates, if they were not to receive an adequate compensation.

Mr. RANDLE JACKSON entered into an extensive view of the subject, and recapitulated many of the arguments that had been used in 1797, on the subject of the India Judicature Bill. The sum of his observations were these:—He highly approved of the junction and consolidation of power to be created by this bill: with respect to the pensioning of judges, he must do ministers the justice to say, that they had not exceeded the bounds of propriety, by introducing such a measure into any thing like a practice. He approved of the measure as far as it went; a similar measure had been established in this country, with regard to our judges; and, therefore, no person had a right to repine that that should be the law in India, which was already the law of England. The learned gentleman then defended the establishment of a full court at Madras, and stated such facts as clearly proved that the additional expence to the company would not be more than 2600*l.* a year for those magistrates who sat in the recorder's court at Madras, and who, being

somewhat similar to aldermen in London, never used to receive any salary, did lately send a memorial desiring judicial salaries. Should these persons then be paid for their trouble, the whole expence of the present court of Madras would fall short of that of the intended establishment only by the sum of 2600*l.* Was it proper then that the lives and properties of people, inhabiting an extensive country, should be trusted to men unacquainted with the law, and who might not be able to meet the objections of a dextrous and imposing advocate? How much better was it to form an establishment, at the head of which were to be men bred to the profession of the law, and who, from their education and knowledge, acquired by the labour of many years, must be fully competent to fill such a situation. As to the additional expence, it was nothing at all compared to the immense and rapid increase of trade and revenues in India. This prosperity must appear to any one who considered only the subject of sugars manufactured in India. About ten years ago, no more than one ship of sugar was sent from that country; now there was a whole fleet. That country was but a short time ago in its infancy, notwithstanding its rapid and astonishing growth; and although its capacities were lately unfolded to an extent greater than the most sanguine friend to Indian commerce could ever have imagined; yet a greater prospect still presented itself; and sources of wealth, hitherto unknown, were about to flow from that country. Considering the situation of the country to be such as to render this bill necessary, he would move,—
“That the court do highly approve of the principle of the bill; and, confiding in the wisdom and justice of his Majesty's ministers, and in the
zealous

zealous and uniform attachment of the court of directors to the interest of their constituents, they trust that, in the progress of the bill, due attention will be paid to the rights and privileges of the Company."

Mr. TOMLKEY objected to that part of the bill, by which natives were to be transported to New South Wales. Such a step would operate against the prejudices of their religion; and on the expiration of the term, for which they may be transported, instead of coming back reclaimed, they would bring the vices of Botany Bay back with them to India.

The CHAIRMAN did not see the force of this objection. The natives of India never laid aside their casts wherever they went. Transportation was the greatest punishment they could undergo, and therefore it would tend to prevent crimes.

After some other immaterial objections to various passages in the bill, Mr. JACKSON'S motion was agreed to, and the court adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, 1800.

A Quarterly General Court was held, in pursuance of the charter.

The CHAIRMAN (HUGH INGLIS, Esq.) stated, that notice had been given of an unanimous resolution of the court of directors of the 25th of June last, to restore Mr. Samuel Young, of the Madras establishment, to the civil service at that settlement, with the loss of three years rank—that gentleman having been home longer than the time allowed by the act. He had to inform the court, that since the passing of that resolution, the directors had been advised that it was not legal; in consequence of which they had on that day unanimously resolved to restore Mr. Young to

his rank in the service—which resolution he should now move to have confirmed.

The motion being put and agreed to,

The CHAIRMAN observed, that, by the act, it was necessary that the consent of the proprietors to the above resolution should be given by a ballot, on which two-thirds of the proprietors voting must be for the measure in order to carry it. He therefore appointed to-morrow se'nnight for the ballot.

REMUNERATION TO COMMANDERS.

The CHAIRMAN then proceeded to the other business of the day, which was to take into consideration a special report of the directors on the situation of some of the commanders of the Company's ships under the old system. It would be seen by the printed papers on shipping, delivered to the proprietors that day, that the directors had at length brought their labours, on the subject of a remuneration to the commanders, to a conclusion; and that the sum which had been found necessary to employ for that purpose, fell considerably short of the expectations of the general court of the directors. That instead of 400,000*l.* which had been calculated for the expenditure, it had not exceeded 375,000*l.* It was impossible but that, upon a change of system, some individuals would be affected more particularly than others; but the advantages that had already resulted from it were not less than 130,000*l.* per annum, and would amply allow for an indemnification to such individuals. Three gentlemen, commanders of ships, had come before the court, and made out a case, which the directors thought to merit their attention; but they were not warranted to act upon their opinion

nion without the sanction of the general court; he should therefore direct that the report of the committee be read: the proprietors would find that the sum proposed to be given to these gentlemen was not considerable—that it was only an annual allowance, not to exceed in either case 300*l.* per annum, and that it was to cease on their coming into the service again, or in any fortunate circumstance in their affairs which might render such an allowance unnecessary.

The Clerk then read the report of the select committee, and the resolution of the court of directors of the 14th August last, confirming the report, in which the committee recommended, that, under certain conditions, an annuity be granted to Captains Henry Burges, Sampson Hall, and Richard Colnett, respectively, not to exceed 300*l.* to each of them, and only for the period they may remain unemployed.

Mr. HENCHMAN observed, that the resolution did not mention what allowance was to be given to each gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN said, it was thought advisable not to make the allowance specific, lest it should become liable to the claims of creditors.

Mr. HENCHMAN wished to know, whether the allowance to any one gentleman was intended to exceed 200*l.* annually?

The CHAIRMAN informed him, they were all above 200*l.*

Mr. HENCHMAN said, he could not help taking a little notice of the remuneration to commanders. He was far from wishing to obstruct any relief being granted to those who were in distress; but whether the mode now proposed was the most expedient and proper, it would be for the court to judge. When

the remuneration of 400,000*l.* was agreed to in the general court, it was observed by some proprietors; that this would not be the whole expence of the indemnity to commanders—that there would be application upon application, from year to year, from different commanders. He wished, therefore, that those gentlemen's necessities could be provided for in some other manner. The sum allotted them was not large; but it might be drawn into a precedent, and there was no knowing what it might lead to. The report says, "a few of the commanders:" therefore, there are some besides those now applying. These gentlemen were probably now employed, and, when their ships were worn out, would apply to the directors on grounds as strong as the present applications. Mr. HENCHMAN said, he did not approve of the new system's being charged with those expences—tho' he concurred in the principle, that those who had served the Company long and well should not be left in distress. Why not resort to the Poplar fund, which was established for that express purpose? If that was inadequate, the relief might be granted in some other mode. He did not approve of its forming part of the expence of the change of system, and that it should be argued, because the indemnity to the commanders had been only 375,000*l.* instead of 400,000*l.*, that therefore the remaining 25,000*l.* might be disposed of in the same manner. He contended, that the relief proposed did not necessarily attach itself to the new system.

The CHAIRMAN said, he was afraid that the Poplar fund would not be found competent for the purpose, and that, by its regulations, the commanders now applying were shut out from its assistance. On the

death of any of these gentlemen, the pension to the widow would be transferred to that fund. If the court chose to hear the minutes of the committee read, they would be satisfied that the directors had taken every means in their power to guard the company's purse from any undue expenditure.

Mr. HENCHMAN desired that the minutes might be read.

The Clerk read the minutes, by which it appeared that the advances proposed were only to be granted from year to year, and to be withdrawn upon any change in the circumstances of the parties; that it was never to exceed, to any one of them, 300*l.* a year; and less than that sum, in proportion to their respective families.

The CHAIRMAN said, he hoped the court, having now heard the minutes, would be convinced that the directors, in the distribution of this allowance, had not been inattentive to the Company's interests.

Mr. HENCHMAN desired to know, whether allowances of this nature were intended to be confined to captains only, and to captains under

the old system, or to extend to the service generally?

The CHAIRMAN answered, assuredly to be confined to captains under the old system.

Mr. HENCHMAN said, the resolution was certainly a deviation from the new system; but the expence was so limited and so guarded by the terms of the resolution, that he could not object to it.

Mr. RANDLE JACKSON said, that as the honourable Chairman had alluded to a saving which had resulted from the new system, he would beg leave to ask, whether the amount of that saving formed any part of the report?

The CHAIRMAN answered, that the report of the saving under the new system would be found among the printed papers now on the table*.

Mr. RANDLE JACKSON said, he took notice of this at present, to show how important it was to be jealous of a system from whence such immense advantages were derived. It appeared, from what has been stated by the Chairman, that this report admits a saving of 130,000*l.* per

* *Extract from the Minutes of the Court of Directors, at a Court held July 29, 1800.*

"That the peace freight of the old regular bottoms employed in the Indian commerce (as distinguished from that of China), was, in the four years preceding the adoption of the new system, that is, from the years 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1795, as follows:—

To Madras and Bengal	£. 25	10	0	} per ton.
To Bombay, Bengal, and Bencoolen	24	10	0	
	£. 50	0	0	

"That the average peace freight of the whole number of ships built for the Indian commerce, since the system of competition was established in 1796, namely, eighteen bottoms, is 19*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* per ton to all parts; and even from this rate a reduction may be expected, if a judgment is to be formed from the average of the last twelve ships engaged, which appears to be 19*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ton to all parts.

"That if a comparison is to be made between the average of four years of the old system, ending with 1795, (supposing even equal quantities of tonnage to have gone to the different Indian presidencies,) and four years of the full operation of the new system, taken at either of the above averages of 19*l.* 11*s.* or 19*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* the annual Indian tonnage † of the Company, multiplied by the difference of 5*l.* 9*s.* or 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* will be the annual amount of the saving on the peace freight of the Indian ships."

† The annual tonnage of the Company is about 30,000 tons upon the average of the last four years.

per annum in the Company's shipping expenditure, and that after only a few years. At a proper time he should call the attention of the proprietors to this report; and he pledged himself to prove, from documents, that, in consequence of the opposition which had been given to the old shipping system, and to the change of system, there had resulted a saving of half a million per annum. He should not, however, oppose the present resolution: he was anxious that those who had served the company well, and were in necessitous circumstances, should have relief. He would take this occasion to congratulate the Court and the Company on the great merit of one of their commanders, which had been noticed by the marine board at Calcutta, and the Governor General, in terms of the highest commendation; who, with his ship's company, assisted by sixty dragoons, had fought a frigate of very superior force (*La Forte*, mounting fifty guns), and had bravely maintained the unequal contest for fifty minutes, with the loss of four or five men, and fifteen wounded, himself among the latter number, till his ship was a perfect wreck. By thus fighting, (continued Mr. Jackson,) he had enabled four or five of the Company's richly laden China ships, and a country ship, to escape, which but for his gallantry would have been taken. This conduct of its commander (Captain Percy) had been recommended to the attention of the directors in the strongest terms by their Governor General abroad; and it was an obligation of but common justice to notice in that court, to congratulate the proprietors on their possessing commanders of such spirit, and to express a wish that services so eminent should not pass unrewarded.

The CHAIRMAN said, that the

very gallant and meritorious conduct of the commander in question, was a subject now before a committee of the court of directors; and he believed the proprietors had never had occasion to upbraid their executive body with a remissness in rewarding those who had deserved reward. The Chairman said, he should now move to confirm the resolution of the court of directors, that an annuity be granted to Captains Henry Burgefs, Sampson Hall, and Richard Collnett, respectively, not to exceed 800*l.* to each of them, and only for the period they may remain unemployed.

Mr. HENCHMAN wished that the resolution could be made more specific, by stating the precise sum to be allowed to each of them.

The CHAIRMAN said, the resolution could not, consistent with its purport, be made more specific. It might vary as to any one gentleman, in the course of the year, in its amount. He hoped in that time, as to all of them, it would be less than was now proposed.

The resolution, in its original form, was then put, and passed unanimously.

This business being discussed,

Mr. JONES (Member for Denbigh) rose, and called the attention of the court to the alleged

ABUSE OF PATRONAGE.

He began by observing, that he rose with the greatest humility, and the most profound respect for the honourable court, to bring forward a motion, which he believed in his conscience to be as momentous as one as ever engaged the attention of the court, the proprietors, or the public. But before he proceeded further, he felt it necessary, as a perfect stranger in the court, to explain his motives on so delicate and important

important an occasion. It so happened that he had no knowledge of, or connection with, any one member behind the bar; and therefore, he could safely say, he had no prejudices either for or against any one member in the direction, but was prompted solely by strict sense of public duty, and a wish to rescue the characters of the directors from that calumny which he firmly believed to have spread the report that was the subject of his present address. That subject, he said, was neither more or less than *The Abuse of Patronage by the Directors of the East-India Company*.—To speak for a moment abstractedly of all governments, (continued Mr. Jones,) and of the administration of all great political and commercial bodies, (not at present alluding to the British East India Company, which he conceived to be an integral part and the corner stone of Britain,) he would assert, that if the source of power be not pure, it must necessarily taint and corrupt the whole government. His attention was first called to this momentous subject, by a most intelligent letter which appeared in the *Times* of the 24th of July last; and, had it not been for the lateness of the session of Parliament, and that he was then individually much occupied in bringing forward repeated motions on a subject [he alluded to the *evacuation of Egypt*] which, he must take this opportunity of saying, he considered as collaterally relative to all the affairs of India, inasmuch as her interest, her prosperity, nay, he believed from his very soul, her salvation and existence, were involved in that event. Had it not been for this combination of circumstances, he would most undoubtedly have brought forward this subject in his place in the House of Commons. He had already stated

the peculiar attention which the letter in the *Times* caused. Since that period, the report had gained ground, and had been re-echoed throughout the country. He then, in the most solemn manner, called on the chairman, and on all the directors, to grant, instantly, the request he had to make. He would here just advert to a recent trial [*King v. Annisley Shee*], which amounted to a corroboration of this report; for though it may be said (so weak an argument will hardly be resorted to) Mr. Kinnaird was swindled by an advertising army agent, unknown to the Company, still the fact is proved, that a Mr. Lewis did get the cadetship by the interest of the said Mr. Shee. No later than the 10th of September he had read an advertisement to the same effect, [here the honourable member read it from the *True Briton* of that day,] requesting the interest of any lady or gentleman to procure a place in the civil service of the East India Company. He thought this petticoat influence in the India Company, a most curious circumstance!—But, he said, there was another ground, and a still stronger one than any, if it existed, which, he had heard, it actually did, and that there had been proceedings in the court of directors on this subject, which must have been undertaken from the fullest conviction of its necessity; and though the minds of all the gentlemen behind the bar may be satisfied on the subject, an agitation does prevail in the public mind, and among the proprietors, respecting it. He therefore requested to know from the Chairman, whether such proceedings have taken place on the subject?

The CHAIRMAN replied, that an inquiry respecting Patronage had been instituted two years since.

Mr.

Mr. JONES then moved, that those proceedings be forthwith read.

Mr. DURANT seconded the motion.

The CHAIRMAN said it was customary, when papers were moved for, that the sense of the court should be taken on the motion before they were produced. As the motion had been regularly seconded, he would take the sense of the court.

Mr. DURANT said, as he had seconded the motion, it might be expected that he should say something upon the subject of it. He therefore desired to explain the grounds upon which he had seconded it. It was well known that the city abounded with reports concerning the abuse of the Company's patronage. He conceived the fact to be, that, in consequence of these reports, the directors had instituted a committee of inquiry. He himself, and many others, had long been in expectation that something would be said upon the subject from behind the bar; he thought something ought to be said from that quarter. He remembered that it had been made use of by a director (Mr. Bosanquet) as an argument for filing a bill of discovery against one of his colleagues (Mr. D. Scott), that the best way to establish a man's innocence was by submitting to inquiry. Mr. Durant said, he thought it was time that the proceedings of the directors should come before the general court, and that the proprietors should know what had been done, and what was intended to be done. The proprietors, and the world at large, were much indebted to the worthy member for the anxiety that he manifested on this occasion to support the honour of the Company, by bringing forward the business. If no such thing as the sale of patronage had taken place; it was time it should be known. He had no doubt that the

directors would produce their proceedings, that the proprietors might clearly understand the subject. The matter had been so long under investigation, that he, for one, wished to know whether it was at a perfect stand or not? and, if it were at a stand, why it was not pursued?

Sir FRANCIS BARING (a director) said, that the subject which had been introduced placed the directors in a most unpleasant situation: It was not possible for them to determine how to act without deliberating; and if they hesitated to bring forward the papers, it might excite suspicion. On what grounds had the honourable proprietor proceeded? Was an advertisement in a newspaper any argument for the existence of practice? For one advertisement for the sale of patronage under the East India Company, there were twenty or thirty for the disposal of places under Government. In particular departments of the state, when it had been the object of the heads of the departments to inquire into this pretended abuse, it had never, after the most accurate inquiry, been established. Here it was proposed to proceed on newspaper authority, without a single fact to corroborate such reports. There could not be a doubt but that the feelings of directors were acute, and that they were hurt to see things thrown out, and suggested, of a tendency so injurious to their honour; it had been an object of their consideration;—they had referred it to a select committee; what had been the result? they had collected some loose conversations at tables on the subject, but nothing that led to the impeachment of any director. If any man would point his finger at any one director, then the court were ready to go further into the inquiry.—What occurred at a recent trial, had been alluded to.

to. The appointment there alledged to have been purchased, was made by as honourable a man as lives—a man totally free from suspicion, and incapable of such a practice, (Colonel Toone): he had come forward, and stated to the court of directors all that had passed respecting the appointment. The directors, after sifting every information that had come to their knowledge respecting appointments through every possible channel, had not been able to establish a single fact, or to trace a single circumstance, which tended to cast an implication upon any one director: he therefore hoped, that the proprietors would not so mark their directors, as, without any grounds for such a procedure, to make them the objects of an inquiry of this nature, which must be considered as an attack upon their character. He must add, that it had been the uniform practice, when any matter of importance was meant to be brought forward, to give notice; and that no notice had been given of an intention to call for these papers, or to allude to the subject of them.

The CHAIRMAN begged to make one observation. A late trial had been alluded to: the court of directors had thought that this prosecution afforded them a fair opportunity of sifting to the bottom the alledged sale of patronage; and the prosecution had been conducted under their direction, and at the Company's expence. If the court would give leave to the Company's solicitor, he could best explain what had been the result of that trial.

Mr. SMITH (the Company's solicitor) said, that it appeared upon the trial, that the pretence of having a cadetship to dispose of, was a complete fraud; that the defendant had not set up a defence of his having actually disposed of the appointment

intended for the man whose money he had obtained, to a Mr. Lewis, and had brought his son to prove it; but the son swore to the appointment having been sold to a Mr. Thomas Lewis; and it appeared that no such appointment had been made, though there was one in the name of Samuel Lewis.

Mr. DURANT said, the honourable baronet had mistaken the foundation upon which he, and he believed the honourable member who brought forward the business, proceeded. They did not propose to institute an inquiry; they merely asked the directors to produce the proceedings which had taken place on an inquiry which they, the directors, had instituted themselves. He had read advertisements in the newspapers for the sale of places, and knew, as well as others, that such advertisements proceeded from swindlers, and were unworthy of attention; but something more solid than such materials must have moved the directors to institute an inquiry. It was now two years since this inquiry took place. He wished to know how far the directors had proceeded, and whether they meant to bring forward their proceedings? He repeated, that the honourable baronet had mistaken the grounds upon which he had acted: it was not newspaper authority; it was not the trial at Clerkenwell. It was what made the directors themselves begin the inquiry. When this matter was brought forward, he should have something more to say than newspaper authority. At present he would say nothing more than this: Are there any proceedings? How far have they gone? He wished to see whether they had gone far enough. The honourable baronet had said, that he had never heard of any individual director being implicated: He remembered an extraordinary

ordinary circumstance, when the sale of commands was discussed in that court, eight, nine, and ten thousand pounds were alledged to have been given for a command. Many proprietors expressed their belief that the money had been given, but nobody could find out who paid it, and who got it. He really thought that the honourable member, who moved for the papers, had taken a part suited to the dignity of the country, and the security of its possessions; and that, as he had well observed, if the fountains were not pure, the stream could not be pure. Consistent with the honour of the directors, the subject could not sleep here.

SIR FRANCIS BARING desired to add a very few words. When first the paper became clamorous about the sale of patronage, the directors, not chusing to labour under such an imputation, immediately instituted an inquiry. If ever there was a subject more *ad captandum*, than another, it was this; and when the subject was referred to a committee, every man, wishing to exonerate himself from the imputation, had communicated all he knew or could collect; but this amounted to no more than vague accounts or inferences, from rumours which had been repeatedly heard, and which could only be traced to third persons, who declined to come forward. No persons came forward to state their knowledge of any fact. Were gentlemen aware how utterly impossible it was, under such circumstances, to institute any effectual inquiry? The question, then, was, whether they should go into a charge against their directors without a single fact to warrant such a procedure?

After some further debate, Mr. T. JONES rose again, and proceeded by observing, that from what had past he was led to conclude, that an opposition had been made to his mo-

tion for the production of the papers in question; he had expected that the directors would have instantly granted them, nay, that they would have met him half-way on the subject. The honourable baronet (Sir F. Baring) has said, that his (Mr. Jones's) motion was an attack on the character of the directors; but he appealed to the feelings of every man who heard him, whether or not, instead of an attack on, it be not at least an attempt of defence of the character of the directors of India. It is an attempt to punish their vile calumniators—it is brought on to confound their enemies;—and he could not but express his astonishment that the papers he had moved for were not instantly produced.—The honourable baronet had likewise said, that “the request ought not to be granted when founded only on newspaper advertisements; and moreover, if so, government-places are advertised daily.” He knew full well that these advertisements are accessory reasons only when taken separate, but strong in the aggregate. He should, however, only use them as accessory; for he had the authority of the chairman that proceedings have been held on the abuse of Patronage by the court of directors. Surely, continued Mr. Jones, this circumstance alone is ample reason for persevering in the calling for such proceedings; and he did not hesitate to state, that his object was to punish calumny or guilt, wherever it may be found; and at the same time to assert, that in this court a detractor and a director were the same to him.

“*Tros Tyriusve nihil, nullo discrimine habetur.*”

Yet God forbid that he should hint at guilt, or any thing like it, in any one member of the direction, (that would have been, as the hon. baronet had

had stated it, an attack indeed), or in all; but when heard from the chairman himself that proceedings on the subject have been held, he must think, that if they be withheld from the public eye, that they must contain some matter and some evidence of not quite an incontrovertible nature. He, therefore, again most earnestly requested that these proceedings be brought forth on a future day.

The CHAIRMAN said, the motion having been seconded, was regular; and it rested with the honourable mover himself to determine whether he would adjourn it to a future day.

Mr. T. JONES wished to know whether it was clearly understood that there was no objection behind the bar to bringing the matter forward on a future day. He had no objection, in that case, to name a distant day. He was far from demanding the production of the papers on this day, if it were inconvenient. He only wished to ascertain why the investigation had begun, and how far it had gone on? He was merely desirous that the proprietors and the public should not be left in the dark on this subject. He would withdraw his present motion, on its being understood that a day would be named for the production of the papers.

Sir FRANCIS BARING hoped, that before gentlemen voted for the production of the papers on any day, they would consider the delicacy of taking up a charge of a personal description. He hoped they would pause at the present moment, and consider whether they would call for the papers or not. If the directors thought the inquiry could at all be pursued farther with any effect, they were at liberty to continue it without the concurrence of the general court. The question was, is it at all necessary? He could assure

the court that there was not an individual member of the committee, who had sat upon the question of Patronage, who was not anxious to trace any fact respecting its abuse. There was no ground upon general rumour to prosecute such an inquiry further. The same charge, and with as little foundation, was made against every public body.

Mr. DURANT said, that it was necessary to explain by a word or two, in order to do away a charge which had been made against the honourable member who had brought forward the motion, and himself who had seconded it. They had been accused of having made a charge against the directors. They had done no such thing. They had merely asked them to have the goodness to produce the papers they had gone into on the subject of the abuse of Patronage. If there be any charge, it is the directors who have charged themselves, by instituting such an inquiry. Something concerning this investigation had been rumoured out of doors, and it became essential to know how far the directors had proceeded.

The CHAIRMAN said, that speaking individually, he had no objection to the production of the papers. He thought that nothing that related to the characters of the members of the court of directors ought to be withheld when called for. He was anxious that his conduct should meet the public eye, as he endeavoured on all occasions to discharge his duty as a director honourably and fairly. [*Several Proprietors exclaimed, "We believe it."*] He was conscious that there would not be found, on inquiry, any transaction which went to affect the honour of the court, or of any individual director. He had been one of the Committee of Patronage during
 † The one

one year only, having been out of the direction of the next year; and he could answer, that during that year every member of the committee had been anxious to sift the reports to the bottom. He could confirm what had been stated by an honourable baronet, that although much had been circulated by whiffers, and names mentioned, when he had applied to those whose names were mentioned, the answer had uniformly been, we cannot allow our names to be mentioned, because it came to us in such a way that we are not at liberty to do so. Could he, then, charge a director without naming the person through whom the charge came? It would have been most unjust to have cast a stigma on any man on such grounds. The Chairman said, he thought it his duty to state that, in the papers called for, there was no evidence against any director; if there had been any, the committee would have further pursued the inquiry.

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (Mr. D. Scott) said, that his honourable colleague, in expressing his own sentiments, had given his in more forcible language than he could express them himself. He, for his part, could not wish that there should be the least hesitation or delay in the production of the papers. He had himself ever courted publicity; and he had too high an opinion of his brother directors not to be persuaded, that, in a case of this kind, where character was concerned, they would court it too. —He thought the directors were much obliged to the honourable member who had opened the business. He by no means considered it an attack, but rather a defence of the directors; and he was sorry that any one of his brethren conceived it to be an attack. He was convinced that, whatever investi-

gation the project underwent, no improper conduct on the part of the directors would appear.

Mr. RANDLE JACKSON begged to make one observation as to the order of their proceedings; for he should be sorry that a motion of such importance should be defeated merely from the honourable member who moved it not being so conversant in the forms of that house as he himself, who had attended it so many years. It certainly depended upon the honourable mover whether he would consent to the procrastination of his motion or not. If he intended to move a resolution immediately upon the papers when produced, then it was not consistent with fair and candid procedure to call for their production without notice; but if he merely called for them, in order to bring forward a resolution on a future day, then it was perfectly fair and consistent with the usual order of their proceedings. When charges of the strongest and foulest nature were made against one of the directors (Mr. Scott), it was a reason assigned by the directors themselves, when they expressed their conviction of the charges being groundless, that, after the report of them had once gone abroad, only one mode of doing away the aspersion remained, and that was, publicity. The same argument applied forcibly to the present case. He, for one, was persuaded that the fact was, that the disposal of these appointments was confined to persons who had abused the generosity of those directors who had parted with their patronage to them. Hence had fallen that disgrace on the East India Company. Hence that foul imputation on their directors. The honourable baronet assigns such reasons for the non-production of the papers as must soothe and console the court, but

but which afford no argument for their non-production. He tells us, that they contain no fact which can assail the honour of the directors. Where, then, can be the mischief of their production? If they go to the full acquittal of the directors, there the inquiry will end. I trust and believe they will acquit them, as far as they *do* go; it will be for the gentlemen who have so ably brought forward the business to see whether they go far enough; and he trusted, if they thought otherwise, they would have manhood and good sense enough to prosecute the inquiry to the utmost. If a negative should be put upon the production of the papers, as long as human nature was compounded as it was, and as long as human prejudices continued as they were, the characters of the directors would be exposed to the harshest observations; no argument, no ingenuity, no eloquence, could redeem them if they refused the papers.

Mr. T. JONES expressed himself obliged to the learned gentleman (Mr. R. Jackson) who had set him right in point of form. Mr. Jones said, he was determined to reserve to himself a right of prosecuting the inquiry, or not, as he might judge expedient, after considering the papers. If the papers had been given him when he had called for them, he had never intended to make a motion upon them that day; that would have been to have taken the court by surprise. From all that had passed, he saw more and more the necessity of urging the production of the papers, for the sake of the characters of the directors themselves. He should, therefore, take the sense of the court on the propriety of producing them; and if it should be in favour of their production, he should name such a day for their discussion as might best

suit the convenience of gentlemen behind the bar.

The CHAIRMAN again observed, that he had no objection to the production of the papers, and to the naming an early day for their discussion; but not having consulted his brethren, he could not speak in the name of the court. He did consider the court to have been taken by surprise; for he thought that the proposal of the inquiry could not have come from behind that bar—it must have been the act of the general court.

Sir FRANCIS BARING desired to add one word. He hoped he should not be thought to intrude on the time of the court, but he must beg gentlemen would consider what must be the consequence if the whole of the papers were produced. Though they established no fact against any one director, they contained circumstances and circumstances of such a nature, that he should carry it with him to his pillow, that the court of directors would not, in the eye of the world, stand totally acquitted. He submitted it to the candour and feelings of the proprietors, whether a great public body, like the court of directors, ought to be brought to trial on loose suspicions. He could not help urging it upon the court, as it struck his mind most forcibly, that the East India Company would be affected by its being understood that their executive body was suspected of corrupt practices, a suspicion which no subsequent recommendation could ever wipe away.

Mr. T. JONES said, that the observation just made by the honourable baronet, strongly pointed out the necessity of producing the papers. If they contained circumstances which he thought of such a nature that no director would feel done away by any subsequent opinion, why had they suffered them-

selfes to labour under the weight of such an implication for two years?

The **DEPUTY CHAIRMAN** said, he had already declared, in concurrence with his honourable colleague, his opinion was for the immediate production of the papers. He supposed the whole of the directors would rather court publicity than otherwise. If any gentleman behind the bar thought differently from the Chairman and himself, he hoped he would stand forward and state his opinion.

Colonel TOONE (a director) said, he thought the honour of the court of directors so completely committed, that the papers ought to be produced, and that immediately;—he could not see any good reason for delay.

Mr. THOMAS PARRY (a director) expressed his wish for their production.

Mr. CHARLES GRANT (a director) said, he must frankly confess that this was a subject upon which he never expected to be called upon to speak; as, however, it had been brought forward, he could have but one wish. It was certainly a subject of great delicacy; but he thought it reduced itself to a single point, on which every man must judge for himself, namely, whether he wished the inquiry to go on or not. Called upon to express his personal feelings, he must say, that he wished, upon every occasion where any doubt existed, that his conduct should be inquired into by the court of proprietors. He strongly wished, upon this occasion, that the inquiry should be prosecuted, rather than hushed up.

Mr. BOSANQUET (a director) said, it was impossible after what had passed that the papers could be withheld. After having said thus much, he begged leave to add a word or two in point of form. The

manner in which the papers were called for was irregular. It had been the custom, time out of mind, that some notice should be given. As, therefore, the motion was deficient in form, and calculated to take the executive body of the company by surprise, if it were not persisted in, and merely went off at present as informal, no implication could result to the prejudice of the directors from delay. The objection would be understood to be taken merely in point of form.

Mr. MILLS (a director) expressed his wish, that the papers should be immediately produced.

Mr. DURANT said, the honourable director (**Mr. Bosanquet**) was not always consistent in the strictness of his adherence to forms. He recollected, at a former general court, that when he (**Mr. Durant**) wished to have the opinion of the Company's counsel upon a legal topic that occurred in a debate, the honourable director had opposed it, though the usage of the court supported his application. This showed that the honourable director was not inviolably attached to the forms of the court's proceedings.

Mr. GEORGE SMITH (a director) expressed his wish that the papers should be produced directly. He thought the whole court of directors implicated by what had passed, and that nothing but the production of the papers could do them justice.

The **CHAIRMAN** put the motion for reading the proceedings; which being carried in the affirmative,

Sir FRANCIS BARING asked, whether it was intended to print the papers? If so, they need not be read at present. The motion had now passed; but he could not help saying, that the proprietors had put into the hands of Government the strongest instrument they ever possessed.

offed against the East India Company—that of suspicion against their executive body.

Mr. HENCHMAN said, if the papers were to be printed, it would save the time of the court to read them short.

The CHAIRMAN produced the list together with a summary and asked, whether it would be agreeable to the court to hear the whole or the part or only a summary?

Mr. T. JONES said, he should be contented with hearing the summary of the papers at present.

The Clerk read the same, as follows:—

April 25. The court appoint a committee to investigate into the truth of the alleged sale of patronage, consisting of the Chairs, Messrs. Bantley, Elphinstone, Grant, Edward Parry, and Robert Thornton.

July 9. The committee, adhering to the oath directed to be taken by the act of 33 G. 3. III. cap. 52. determine to commence their inquiry from the passing of that act in June 1793.

July 9. A list of the writers appointed June 1793, and by whom appointed, is laid before the committee, who resolve, that each member shall state on oath to whom he gave his nomination, and the reasons which induced him; and that the parties who received the nominations shall be called on to state on oath, or in such other manner as the committee shall deem most expedient, first whether they, nor any other person, have given any consideration for such appointment. The committee further resolve, that every member of the court of directors, and these not by rotation, shall be called on in like manner.

July 30. The members of the committee deliver their lists, and submit them to the court, stating their intention of calling on every member to do the same, if the form is approved of.—The court approve of the form.

Aug. 15. Accounts of writers, nominated by different members, are submitted to the court, and referred to the committee of patronage.

Aug. 27. The committee direct letters of explanation to be sent to several members concerning the changes of nomina-

tions noticed in the lists they had delivered in.

Sept. 26. The committee read the replies to the above letters.

1799. Feb. 28. The committee resolve, that a declaration shall be subscribed on each writer's nomination by the director who nominated, stating to whom he gave it, and that he has not, nor is to receive any pecuniary benefit.—They also resolve, that every appointment corruptly obtained shall be null and void, unless the party who has received it shall make a disclosure of every circumstance that relates to it.

Aug. 14. The committee of patronage renewed, to consist of the Chairs, Sir F. Bantley, Messrs. Bantley, Elphinstone, Grant, and Thomas Parry.

Dec. 13, 20, and 21. The chairman having received a letter respecting the sale of a readership advertised in the paper, the committee proceed to inquire into the circumstances.

1800. Jan. 17. The committee read their former proceedings, and also the court's proceedings in 1771 and 1790, on a similar investigation; and considered the draft of a letter, calling upon the friends of those who had received the appointment to make declaration touching the same. A debate ensued, whether this declaration should be upon oath. The consideration was postponed till

Jan. 21. When it being suggested that it would be proper, in the first instance, to take the sense of the committee, whether they should proceed in their investigation, and the same was put and carried in the affirmative unanimously.

Jan. 23. The subject was again considered and adjourned.

Jan. 24. A debate ensuing on the mode of public investigation now proposed, it was agreed that the committee should proceed conformable to the instruction they had been furnished with from the court. They then resolved, that all parties who had received nominations since 1793 should be called upon, if the committee thought proper so to do, to state on what grounds they received the same. They also resolved, that the examination of any particular case was not meant to imply any charge, or attach any suspicion in that instance.—The committee then proceeded to examine their own members *viva voce*, beginning with the chairs, and proceeding according to seniority, and determine that the other directors shall be examined in the like order. The committee agree to report these examin-

tions to the court, and to propose being further examined by the court, in any manner they may think proper, as to any appointment made by any member of the committee.

Jan. 28 and 31. The committee consider their report to the court, recommending the above question to the friends of the parties nominated; which, after much discussion, was agreed to.

Feb. 5. The court consider the report, and postpone the further discussion till the 11th instant.

Feb. 11. A committee of the whole court consider the above report, and resolve to direct the committee of patronage to proceed with their inquiry into the appointments made by direct members of the court, in the same manner as they have investigated their own. This resolution is confirmed by the court. It was then moved, that the declaration to be made by the parties receiving the nominations should be upon oath: which motion was postponed.

Feb. 25. The committee of the whole court consider the motion, "that the declaration should be upon oath," which passed in the affirmative. The court confirm the above resolution.

Feb. 26. A letter from the right honourable Henry Dundas.

Mr. JONES desired Mr. Dundas's letter to be read.

The letter was read as follows :

Sunderland-Place, Feb. 25, 1800.

SIR,

I have received your note, with a copy of part of the minutes of the court of directors, on the subject of an investigation which they have thought proper to institute, respecting an alleged abuse in the disposal of the patronage of the Company.

Although some vague surmises on the subject had reached me, the paper you sent to me is the first authentic document I have received respecting it; and the information these minutes contain is certainly very incomplete. Among other reports which have reached me, it has been furnished that the appointments which the court of directors have at any time been so good as to allow to my accommodation may be liable to the same suspicion: I heard this in so loose a way that I scarcely know if I ought to take notice of it, but my doing so can do no harm. Indeed, if either the court, or any individual director, has heard any circumstance that can bear the remotest tendency to create such a suspicion, I think I have a right to demand an unre-

served communication of such a circumstance.

By referring to the memorandums which Mr. Cabell, of the India-office, has in his hands, I shall be under no difficulty in tracing it to the bottom; and I feel that I owe it, both to myself and the court of directors, to omit no means in my power for ascertaining whether any person whom I have obliged through the favour of the court, has presumed to abuse my kindness in so sordid and unwarrantable a manner.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) HENRY DUNDAS.

*Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart.
Chairman.*

Mr. T. JONES said, his only object in having the letter read was, to ascertain in what manner the right honourable gentleman had acted on the occasion; and he could not resist giving his conduct his most unqualified approbation. He concluded with saying, "However widely he differed from the right honourable gentleman in the House of Commons on the grand field of politics, he had said in his place in that House, that he approved of Mr. Dundas's administration of India affairs; and he took this opportunity to state in this court, that he considered this letter of his, just read, as a further confirmation of his integrity, manly conduct, and meritorious and successful exertions in that department.

Sir F. BARING said, the Committee had never reason to think that the abuse of patronage, in any instance, extended to principals.

The Clerk resumed reading the summary :

1800. Feb. 26. Sir Francis Baring enters his dissent to the resolution of the court, that the declaration should be upon oath.

May 13. The court postpone the re-appointment of a committee of patronage till the 11th of June.

June 11. The re-appointment of the committee further postponed till the 18th of June.

June 18. The court meet, when on a motion

motion being made, "that the committee of patronage be re-appointed," an amendment is made in the following words: "That it does not appear to the court that any circumstances have been stated by the former committee, which can induce or justify the court in adopting the illegal and novel administration of extra judicial oaths to a variety of persons not connected with the Company's affairs; and that it would tend to throw a suspicion on the court at large, which no circumstance which had hitherto come to the knowledge of the court can induce them to suppose the court merit, and would not, as they conceive, be an effectual mode of bringing to light any such practices, even if any such partial instances have existed."—The votes for the amendment being equal, the Treasurer was called, who drew the lot for the amendment.

June 25. The Chairman and Deputy (Mr. Inglis and Mr. D. Scott) enter their dissent to the above; and Sir Stephen Lushington, Mr. Thomas Parry, Mr. Edward Parry, Mr. Smith, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Toone, and Mr. Grant, signify their concurrence to the dissent.

The CHAIRMAN stated, that the whole of the proceedings were now before the court, but submitted whether it would not be sufficient that they should lay on the table for the inspection of the proprietors.

Mr. DURANT said, the only points now were, to appoint a day, and to determine whether the papers should be printed.

Mr. T. JONES wished to know, whether the papers laying on the table, was an effectual mode? He knew some tables on which they might lay for months without being inspected.

The CHAIRMAN said, it was in the power of the honourable proprietor, at any time, with the concurrence of eight other proprietors, to call a court for the express purpose of discussing the subject, or he might give notice now of his intention to bring it forward at the next quarterly court.

Mr. T. JONES said, in the cursory glance which he had obtained of the papers to-day, he would not make up his mind; a subject so delicate would require consideration and re-consideration. If he brought it forward again, it would be with the same motive which had originally influenced him—that of giving the directors an opportunity of clearing their characters. He should take the liberty, if no abler hand took it up, to trouble the proprietors again at the next quarterly court, in December.

The CHAIRMAN said, this was a quarterly general court, held in pursuance of the Company's charter, and if no farther business presented itself, he should move to adjourn.

The question being put, the court adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, December 17.

A Quarterly General Court was held.

The CHAIRMAN stated the result of the ballot upon the question of restoring Mr. Yonge, of the Madras civil establishment, to the service, to have been

For the question	-	-	164
Against it	-	-	3

which being more than three-fourths of the proprietors who had voted, Mr. Yonge had been restored accordingly.

The CHAIRMAN stated the business of the court to be, to declare a dividend for the half-year beginning the 5th July last, and ending the 5th January next. The resolution of a court of directors, that the amount of this dividend should be $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. being read, and a motion to confirm the same made and agreed to,

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THE CHAIRMAN informed the proprietors, that this court had been made special for the purpose of considering a resolution of the court of directors, to restore Lieut. Col. James Oliver, late of their military establishment at Madras, to the service. Colonel Oliver had been dismissed the service by the court of directors in the year 1799, and very properly dismissed, for a breach of their positive orders, by lending money to the Rajahs and Polygars. He had served the Company many years, and had served them most essentially, especially in the late glorious campaign, which had ended in the destruction of our inveterate enemy. He had conducted himself on that day, as on every other, to the entire approbation of his commanding officers, who had recommended him in the warmest manner to the court of directors. General Harris spoke of his conduct in the strongest terms of approbation, and had mentioned that the last words which Lord Clive had said when he took leave of him, was to recommend that Colonel Oliver should be restored to the service. He had also received a letter from Marquis Wellesley in favour of Col. Oliver, which, though it was addressed to him as a private letter, yet being on official business, he thought himself at liberty to mention. This letter spoke of Colonel Oliver's conduct as an officer in the highest terms. He hoped, therefore, the proprietors would be induced to confirm the resolution of the court of directors for his restoration to the service. In discussing this resolution, the directors had taken the offence which he had committed, into their consideration. They retained the same opinion of that offence which had led to his dismissal; but, contrasting this offence with his long, faithful, and

eminent services, reflecting that he had grown grey in their service, and never offended them but in this one instance, and bearing in their minds the honourable testimonies of his merits which had been alluded to, they thought they could not, under all the circumstances of the case, suffer his grey hairs to go with sorrow to the grave. He was further recommended, in the general letter from the Madras government, as an old, gallant and meritorious officer, who had never failed in his duty but in this one instance, which had drawn down upon him the severest of censures, that of dismission from the Company's service. On his return to England, Lieut. Col. Oliver had sent in a letter to the court of directors, expressing contrition for his offence, enumerating his services, and setting forth the distressed condition to which he was reduced by the court's order of the 5th of June 1799, for his dismission. The directors had taken this application into their serious consideration, and had determined, from the character of Lieut. Col. Oliver, of which they had received the highest military testimonies, and the strong recommendation of the Madras government, that he had amply compensated the offence he had committed, and ought to be restored to the service. They had, therefore, on the 9th November last, moved, and resolved by ballot, to restore Lieut. Col. Oliver to the service, as far as depended upon them—it now rested with the proprietors to confirm this resolution.

Mr. P. MOORE asked, if the resolution for restoring Lieut. Colonel Oliver had been unanimous, and, if not, what had been the division?

LORD KINNAIRD called Mr. Moore to order.

Mr. MOORE said, he was not the person to ask improper questions, but

but he thought he was entitled to this information from the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said, he could answer it so far as to assure the honorable proprietor, that the resolution had been carried by a majority beyond what the act required, considerably more than three-fourths.

Mr. P. MOORE said, he was perfectly aware, that by the act there must have been a majority of at least three-fourths, and he was happy to find that the votes for the resolution had exceeded that proportion. He rejoiced in that display of humanity on this occasion which was characteristic of the conduct of the court of directors to their servants. He could assure them, that it had never been diffused to more worth than Colonel Oliver possessed. He would trouble the court with two or three circumstances of his conduct: when he had seen the advertisement containing the directors' resolution to restore Colonel Oliver, he had taken some pains to inform himself as to his character, being exceedingly jealous of any measure which tended to interrupt the course of the service. He had found this gentleman amiable, generous, and disinterested in private life; as an officer, his merits were most distinguished; every general officer under whom he had served, united in extolling his conduct. The humanity which his brother officers had displayed to alleviate his misfortunes, was unparalleled in the annals of the army. He had committed an error on one point undoubtedly; it was his duty to have bowed obedience to the order of the directors: but, to weigh against this single error, he would read a summary of his active and brilliant services from the year 1770, when he had entered the army, down to the period of his dismissal.—[*Here Mr. Moore, from*

a paper, read a summary of the various military exploits of Lieut. Col. Oliver, by which it appeared, that he had been engaged in eight skirmishes, fourteen general actions, thirty cannonadings, and twenty-seven sieges.] He would now ask any gentleman, whether a long life of such services was not more than enough to atone for one trivial error? He trusted there would be no opposition to the motion which had been made, and that the resolution of the court of directors to restore Colonel Oliver to the service, would be confirmed by the unanimous vote of the general court. He would just add, that the enumeration of his services was no unauthenticated paper, it was extracted from the public records of the Company.

Mr. CHISHOLME said, he should not trouble the court with a great deal on this subject. The honorable proprietor who had last spoken, had dwelt on the splendid services of Lieut. Colonel Oliver, and had spoken of the offence which had occasioned his dismissal as a small trivial error: it either must have been something more, or the directors must have acted towards him with severity indeed. He did not mean to take from the merits of this officer; but while he held a seat in that court, he would support the orders of the court of directors, and hold up his hand against any man whom he found resisting those orders. He meant to propose no other punishment than that the papers should be laid before the court for the perusal of the proprietors, that they might know upon what grounds Lieut. Colonel Oliver had thrown himself upon the decision of a court-martial.

Lord KINNAIRD declared, that he rose with the utmost reluctance to oppose the court's coming to an imme-

immediate decision upon the question submitted to them from behind the bar, after the services of the gentleman who was the subject of it had been rated so high; but, exactly in proportion to the merits of Col. Oliver, he felt it to be essentially necessary, for the dignity of the court's proceedings, that they should pause for one moment. This measure came recommended to them on the score of humanity; but the act of Parliament which entitled him to decide upon it was framed to guard against the operation of this humanity. The appeal to you, said his lordship, is, simply, whether this gentleman was improperly dismissed or not? It was his bounden duty to have implicitly obeyed the orders of the court of directors. They determined on the 10th of Nov. 1799, that his disobedience deserved dismissal. Has the interval since his dismissal been an adequate punishment? In Nov. 1800, in consequence of recommendations from abroad, they resolve to restore him to the service, and, in the words of their resolution, do in direct terms adhere to the sentiments which influenced his dismissal, which they state to have been made on just and solemn grounds. If so, how can they justify at once restoring him in 1800? To retract so solemn an order, other grounds than those of humanity ought to have been submitted to the court. It would have been glorious for the directors, if they had found, upon fuller investigation, that they had proceeded on too slight grounds; if they had stated to the court of proprietors that they were now convinced that they had ordered a punishment too severe, honourably and fairly avowing their error, he should then have said to the proprietors, "Do not pause a moment, hasten to render the justice to this injured

officer which he is entitled to." But this is not the present case.—Colonel Oliver comes to England.—His merits are blazoned forth.—He did not mean to insinuate that one word too much had been said of them; still he thought some further information on the subject was important to satisfy the minds of all. His dismissal was for no light trivial matter. He understood that the whole army had united, on this occasion, to indemnify the dismissed officer from any pecuniary loss. A subscription is set on foot, and he comes home, supported by the whole army, and seeks to be restored. When the directors send out wise, salutary, and beneficial regulations, they must and ought to be supported in the due enforcing of them. If by our mistaken lenity we shew that an officer who has acted in direct opposition to their authority, and been dismissed, can, by a display of his general merits and character, be at once restored, your servants abroad will laugh at your degraded authority. You do not say that in your former proceedings you did not act with the highest propriety: on the contrary you say you will not retract an iota of your former sentiments. His lordship concluded by expressing his opinion, that on every principle the papers ought to lay on the table for the consideration of the proprietors on a future day. It was a most essential part of the duty of the proprietors to see that the Company's orders were strictly obeyed, especially so wise and salutary a regulation as the one which had been infringed by Col. Oliver.

The CHAIRMAN said, he should not again have intruded himself upon the court, had it not been for some words which had fallen from the noble lord who spoke last. His lordship had introduced the Company's army into his observations,

as if they had taken a part with Col. Oliver against the directors, and made his dismission a common cause. He felt that, if the proprietors were to quit the room with this impression, it would be of the greatest prejudice to Col. Oliver's application. He thought the best way of removing any such impression, was to request that the proprietors present would allow a letter, written by General Braithwaite to Lieut. Col. Oliver on his leaving India, to be read. This letter would carry conviction to every man's mind, that our army in India was fully sensible of the propriety of the censure and punishment which Col. Oliver had received from the court of directors, although they regretted that the displeasure of the court fell on so meritorious an officer. It would be seen by this letter, that the subscription which had been entered into by his brother officers was merely to enable him to procure the means of preserving his existence. The directors had never considered Col. Oliver's offence as a light one; it was undoubtedly a great offence: they were still of the same opinion. If the court of proprietors thought he had been punished improperly, it was their duty to mitigate the punishment. In his opinion the fault was of a sectional nature, that nothing but the merits of Col. Oliver could have induced him to bring the question of his restoration, at this early period, to the notice of the court. Colonel Oliver came home after the brilliant campaign which gave solidity to our possessions in India. His services had contributed to the success of that campaign, as they had to many others before it. If it were the wish of the proprietors, after what they had heard, that the business should be postponed, to give them an opportunity of looking into

the papers, he certainly felt no wish to oppose it. He was convinced the more they were looked into, the more would it redound to the credit of Col. Oliver. He would add one word more—that there had been no private interference in favour of Col. Oliver—no exertion of influence. The letter from the Governor General to himself, recommending Col. Oliver, though in some respects, it might be considered private, was on public business, the recommendation on public grounds. The message from Lord Clive had been delivered to him by the Conqueror of Mysore, and spoke of Col. Oliver in his public capacity. He declared, upon his honour, he had received no private solicitation whatever.

Mr. THOMAS PARRY (a director) said, there never had been a case in which more pains had been taken by the court of directors to investigate the merits of the business. There was no doubt in the mind of any one of them but that the offence committed by Col. Oliver was of an heinous nature; but, after adverting to his valuable services, and reading the letters in his favour from the Governor General and General Braithwaite, they were impressed with a full conviction that nothing could be done but to restore him to the service.

The Clerk read General Braithwaite's letter. (*See Appendix.*)

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN rose to confirm what had been said by the Chairman in favour of Colonel Oliver. His worthy colleague had stated that gentleman's merits so fully, and in such appropriate terms, that it was impossible to follow him with lessening the effect it must have produced upon the court. He felt, however, that he must, in justice to himself, and to the station he had the honour to hold, add a few words.

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He had never given any subject a closer attention. Thinking highly of the offence, and knowing how peremptory the orders were which Col. Oliver had disobeyed, he entered upon the investigation with a strong prejudice against him. He therefore felt it more peculiarly his duty to inquire into all the circumstances of his conduct. Having done so, he did not see how it was possible, after a long life of the most meritorious services, to do otherwise than restore Col. Oliver. He had not a doubt but that every proprietor, after he had seen the papers, would be of the same opinion. He had been asked, before he came into the general court, by a proprietor, who was Col. Oliver's friend? and desired to advise him to put off the motion. His answer had been, that he did not know any friend of P's; he had never heard of any one's having spoken to any director in his favour. He could assure the court that nothing but the merits of Col. Oliver's case had occasioned their decision in his favour.

Mr. RANDLE JACKSON said, that although it had been reckoned among Col. Oliver's misfortunes that he had fallen into the hands of lawyers, he hoped it would ultimately be considered among the accidents of his meritorious life, that he had found a lawyer in this country who was his friend, although, perhaps, he should not adopt the same mode of shewing his friendship as had been taken by an honourable proprietor (Mr. P. Moore.) He should not press the court to come to an hasty resolution. He thought if he could succeed in guarding Col. Oliver against the improvident zeal of his friends, that he had little to fear from the inveteracy of his enemies. He should be unjust to his honourable friends who had opposed the resolution, if he did not state

that he believed their sole motive to be the maintenance of the constitution of the court. He must warn the friends of Col. Oliver against venturing their strength in opposition to principles, lest they should fail in the attempt. The Legislature, in cases of this nature, where an honourable body of men like themselves is called upon in the first instance to do that which is so painful to the feelings, has required that three-fourths of their number should alone be competent to restore any servant. Why did not the Legislature stop here? because they thought that such cases required to be still stronger guarded; they knew that no means would be left untried, to act upon the feelings of the directors; they knew that it was natural they should lean to the side of humanity. They, therefore, made a subsequent appeal to the proprietors necessary. But was this for form's sake? We, too, are called upon to deliberate; before we establish such a precedent, it is fit that it should be understood that we acted upon due deliberation. If the motion is to be carried this day by an instant appeal to mere numbers, and without discussion, it will be thought we are incapable of withstanding such assaults upon our humanity, and the worst consequences may result to the service. Mr. Jackson deprecated the business being pressed on this day, or that any decision should take place till the papers had been laid before the proprietors, and they should be enabled thereby to judge of the real merits of the case.

Mr. TOLFREY suggested, that as the only objection to the motion was grounded on the want of due time for deliberation, and as it must, by the terms of the act of Parliament, be decided by a ballot, the objection might be obviated by appointing

PROCEEDINGS AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

pointing a distant day for the tables, and allowing the papers in the interval to lay upon the table for the inspection of the proprietors.

Mr. RANDLE JACKSON said, this would be infringing upon the constitution of the general court, by shutting them out from all discussion of the subject.

A Proprietor asked, if they were not now discussing the subject, and what hindered them, if they chose it, to continue the discussion, and call for any papers they might require?

Mr. HENRY LANK said, the services of Colonel Oliver were on all sides admitted, but it was very much to be regretted that some delay should be granted to look into the papers.—A court-martial had been attached to, and he for one was desirous to know, before he made up his mind upon the subject, what had passed at that court-martial.

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN said, he hoped it was clearly understood, that it was not the wish of the directors to precipitate the business. He was convinced that the more the papers were looked into by the proprietors, the more it would be for the advantage of Col. Oliver.

Mr. P. MOORE said, that in the course of this conversation he had been alluded to, as if something had dropped from him which had a tendency to press forward the motion that day. He was not anxious to precipitate the matter, but was ready to agree to any form of procedure that might be thought most correct. He had no objection to printing the papers, for the more general circulation of the merits of the question among the proprietors.

The CHAIRMAN begged leave to trouble the court for one moment, as he feared he must have been misunderstood. He had stated, that if it were the wish of the general court to postpone the discussion, the

directors had no objection. It was their duty to collect the sense of the general court: he had merely stated the sense of the directors upon the subject. If it was the wish of the general court to take more time to deliberate, it could meet with no obstacle from behind the bar; all that remained was to fix such a day as should meet the wishes of the court. He repeated, that the more the merits of Colonel Oliver were investigated, the more unanimous the proprietors would ultimately be in their decision. The court of directors had intended, if there had been time, to have submitted to the proprietors a resolution they had come to of granting a remuneration to Lord Wellesley, for the eminent services he had rendered the Company. A motion of this nature required fourteen days notice: and perhaps, when it was brought forward, it might be thought a proper day for taking into consideration the merits of an officer who had borne so conspicuous a part in carrying the plans of the Governor General into effect.

Lord KINNAIRD said, that, as the court had now heard General Braithwaite's letter read, he felt it necessary to say two or three words more. He was much indebted to the Chairman for having called for the letter. He had stated, that there were rumours afloat, that the army had entered into a subscription to indemnify Col. Oliver from any pecuniary loss. This on the face of it carried the appearance of resistance to the Company's authority; but the explanation of General Braithwaite's letter was perfectly satisfactory; it was most cautiously worded, so as to avoid such a construction. As the fact stood, it reflected great honour on the liberality of the army, and elucidates their esteem and regard for their brother officer. His

Lordship

Lordship said, he was greatly pleased with the letter; it gave great satisfaction to his mind that it had been read; it does credit to the whole army. After what he had said in his first speech, he thought this explanation due to himself and to the court.

The CHAIRMAN then moved, That all papers respecting Colonel Oliver's dismissal and restoration lie for the perusal of the next General Court; which motion was unanimously carried.

ABUSE OF PATRONAGE.

The CHAIRMAN stated, that the court of directors had received a letter from Mr. Jones, an honourable proprietor, whom he did not then see in his place, giving notice that he wished the present quasi general court might be made special, as he had, after the inspection of the papers, found, that they contained sufficient ground to bring forward a motion respecting the abuse of patronage.—(*The letter was read.*) He had since received another letter, dated Taunton, from the same gentleman, stating, that the sudden death of his mother, and the distant time at which her funeral was to take place, obliged him to request the court formally to contradict the notice of his intended motion. The Chairman said, he did not think himself warranted, after the notice had been regularly published in the daily papers, to recal it. If, in deference to the gentleman who had originated the motion, the proprietors should agree to postpone it; in that case he should propose a day to be appointed for taking it into consideration. He would take the liberty to add, that it had always been the custom of the court, whenever a question was brought forward to be agitated, to leave it to the gentlemen who had suggested it to

open the business. All must feel that the absence of the honourable proprietor was one of those decencies which did him credit, and that his attendance must have been highly inconvenient. With respect to countermanding the notice, he had taken the sense of the directors in the other room; and he begged it to be clearly understood, that there was no wish on the part of the directors to postpone the discussion for a single day. So much had been said on the subject of the abuse of patronage, that every man must agree as to the necessity of its being brought to a public discussion. The only question was, whether it should take place on this day, or when the original mover was present.

Mr. DURANT said, he hoped the court would feel for him, under the afflicting state of his health, having only left his bed two days, and excuse his making a short speech. He felt it necessary to say a few words, for two reasons: first, because he had seconded Mr. Jones's motion; and, secondly, that he had pressed on others the expediency of calling for the production of the papers. Mr. Jones had sent him the letter which had been last read, requesting he would join with him in signing it, if he saw no particular objection to postponing the motion; and he should have done so, if he had not thought it would be a greater disappointment to all those proprietors who had come to hear the discussion than it could be to Mr. Jones. He had not even requested that a day might be fixed for taking up the discussion. It was true, this might arise from his not well understanding the forms of the house. It was evident that in the former general court, from ignorance of the mode of procedure, he did not know how to obtain possession of the papers which were essential to his motion. It appeared

peared that Mr. Jones's absence was owing to a domestic calamity, but yet he thought he might have been in town. This subject had lain dormant so long, and it was so important to the interests of the Company, and to the feelings of the directors, that it should be promptly decided, that he did not think it ought to be postponed. Some gentlemen would take Mr. Jones's situation; and he would stand, as he had done before, the seconder of the motion.

Mr. TWISING said, that he had paid some attention to the subject, and, had Mr. Jones brought it regularly before the court, he meant to have delivered an opinion upon it. Whether he should do so now, or not, would depend upon the sentiments of the court. He trusted at any rate that the subject would neither pass over altogether, nor be delayed for any considerable time. The disappointment to Mr. Jones, in bringing it on in his absence, pressed less upon his mind than the situation of the directors, which, if the question were not now discussed, would, he thought, be extremely unpleasant.

Mr. C. ROCH said, one reason assigned by the honourable proprietor, who spoke last, for proceeding with the motion, was the feelings of the directors; but he understood the Chairman to have said, that he had consulted the directors, who were of opinion it had better be postponed. He saw no difference which three weeks would make; and should therefore move, that the inquiry might be postponed to the next general court.

The CHAIRMAN said, that nothing but a deference to the gentleman who had originally moved the inquiry, induced the directors to agree to any delay. He was persuaded it could not be better handled than it would now be.

VOL. 2.

Lord KINNAIRD expressed a hope that the court would proceed. Mr. Jones, by his letter, had merely withdrawn his former notice. He had neither proposed any future day himself, nor desired the court to fix any day. There was at present a very full attendance, and he hoped the court would proceed according to notice. He was confident the subject would receive as much elucidation as it was capable of.

Mr. DURANT observed, that Mr. Jones had not pledged himself by his letter ever to bring it on.

The CHAIRMAN said, that Mr. Jones had, in his first letter, stated, that he thought there were sufficient grounds for proceeding with the inquiry; and though he had not specifically stated his intention to proceed in the second, yet as he had not negatived the intention expressed in his first letter, it was fair to presume he did not mean to abandon the motion.

Mr. BOSANQUET (a director) desired to say a few words: not to the merits of the question; he should reserve his opinion on that till the subject came fully and fairly before the court. He only meant to make an appeal to the general court at present, as to the justice and propriety of their proceeding upon the investigation in the absence of the gentleman who had originally undertaken it. It was certain, from Mr. Jones's second letter, that he wished the discussion to be postponed, which he would not have done unless he meant to resume it himself: Several gentlemen behind the bar were so satisfied, from the reasonableness of the thing, and the usage of the court in like cases, that the business would not be brought on when they were not present. Proprietors, he trusted, would recollect, that this was an inquiry which attacked the credit of thirty gentlemen,

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flemen, who could not be wounded by it unless they themselves were. Mr. Bosanquet said, as for his part he was ready to deliver in his own account most unequivocally; but he hoped the court would excuse his saying, that if they proceeded now, they would give to their proceedings the stamp of precipitancy and impropriety. As to himself, it was perfectly indifferent when the inquiry was instituted.

Mr. PETER MOORE rose to speak a little in self-defence, and trusted he should meet with the indulgence of the court. He was convinced, that his honourable friend (Mr. Jones) meant, by his letter, to give notice that he would resume the inquiry, however informally he might have expressed himself. When he had looked more into the proceedings, he did what he told them he would do—finally make up his mind after consideration and reconsideration of the subject. He appealed to the feelings of the proprietors, whether, after he had done so, it would be fair and honourable to take the subject out of his hands? He would now come to the point of self-defence. He had read a letter in a newspaper, addressed to the Proprietors of India stock, and signed “An Old Proprietor.” It was not the production of any ordinary abilities: it was not written by any mean hand; no, nor by any single hand. No man deprecated personal questions more than he did. The line he had always taken was to avoid all such questions. He was convinced that this inquiry was not the act of one, but of many persons. However feasible the pretence might be, that it was instituted to clear the directors from unfounded assertions, he thought he could see deeper into its object. He was not apt to take things as they appeared on the surface. He looked deeper

into them. That letter was a libel: it was not the letter of an individual; but of a faction, of a party in that court. He should state what he conceived the nature of that faction to be on a future day. At present he rose in order to assure the court, that he was not the author of that libel. He had too great a respect for himself; he had never hid his candle under a bushel. He always came forward to give his genuine, undisguised, fair, and open opinion. It had been the rule of his life to lend himself to no party purposes; to act under no influence. From this rule he should never swerve. The libel was not his: it was an insidious paper, calculated to make an impression contrary to the colour and character of the business of which it treats. He hoped, when the discussion was entered upon, it would be gone into gravely, and not under any undue influence. He trusted that gentlemen would look into the subject, and make up their minds upon it, that they would steadily oppose the reviving of a nefarious star-chamber process, particularly the ordeal of self-purgation. No man ought to be convicted of an offence upon his own oath, but by the law of the land. He for one should maintain, that it were better that the guilty should go for ever unpunished, than that one jot or tittle of the principles of our laws should be trampled on.

Mr. TWINKLE spoke to order. He wished it clearly to be understood, that he was not solicitous to bring on the discussion sooner than the proprietors wished to hear it. He had not heard a syllable which led him to think it ought to be discussed. The honourable proprietor who spoke last, had given a clear opinion why it should not: so far, he was willing to accede to him; but, after having done this, he was going

going further than consistently he could properly go, and was entering upon the merits of the discussion itself. This he conceived to be out of order. Many gentlemen expressed a wish, that the subject should be postponed: he was of that opinion; he wished it might not now be discussed.

Mr. RANDLE JACKSON said, the question had resolved itself purely into a point of order; he desired, therefore, that Mr. Jones's last letter might be read. [*The Clerk read the letter.*] The question, Mr. Jackson continued, stood thus: So far from our proceeding with the inquiry being contrary to order, we could not put it off without a violation of all order. No man felt more respect than he did for the honourable proprietor who had brought forward the subject; but he was persuaded, that if it could be put to him, whether, after five or six hundred proprietors had been convened to take the subject into consideration, he could wish it to be postponed on his account? he would say, No, by no means. He would put it to the experience of any man conversant with public proceedings, whether he ever heard of such an instance? There was not even the request of the party himself to warrant the adjournment. If we can reason upon his letters, he does not mean to pursue it; he formally withdraws his first motion without giving notice of any other. We therefore violate all form if we put it off. Even if Mr. Jones had made a request that we should do so, it would have become a matter of serious deliberation, under the particular circumstances of this case, whether we ought to comply with his request? But as the matter now stands, there is no room for hesitation, without establishing a precedent that might hereafter prove highly inconvenient.

The CHAIRMAN said, he believed that any defect in the wording of the letter, originated in Mr. Jones's want of knowledge of the forms of their proceedings. In his last letter, he does not say that he abandons the inquiry: he desires simply to contradict his former notice. It was the anxious wish of the directors, that the inquiry should go on now, or at a future time, to clear up their characters. In an assembly, greater than this, when notice had been given by any member of a motion, and he happened to be absent from causes not so material as that which detained Mr. Jones in the country, the business had been adjourned. He took the liberty just to state this; but at the same time the proprietors were masters of their own conduct.

Mr. CHISHOLME expressed his wish that the business might go on.

Mr. TWINING said, that Mr. Jones being in possession of the court, he thought, in deference to him, the question ought to be postponed; though his notice might not be regular and formal, it was clearly his wish that it should be deferred. Mr. Jones was properly in possession of the court, and he should on his own account be sorry that it was imagined that he wished to enter upon the discussion when the original mover was absent: it would put him into a painful and unpleasant predicament; and he hoped the court would indulge him with some little consideration, and let the business stand over till it could come forward in a regular way. He pledged himself to the court, that it should not go off altogether; that if the honourable gentleman with whom it had originated did not bring it forward, he would. He thought it would look a little uncandid to that gentleman, if it were not put off to another day.

LORD KINNAIRD asked, if there was any friend of Mr. Jones's present, who could guess on what day he would be in town? This was a subject which greatly occupied the public mind, and it was improper that it should lay dormant. If no one had the least notion as to Mr. Jones's return, then he hoped the court would appoint some specific day, when the subject should undergo the discussion of the proprietors, and gentlemen should have an opportunity of delivering their sentiments upon it.

Major MEECALFE (a director) said, as he had been alluded to by the honourable proprietor who had originated the business, as the only gentleman on that side the bar whom he knew, he thought it right to say, that from his acquaintance with that gentleman, he was persuaded that he was a man of too steady a temper to give up an object that he had once undertaken. He appealed to the noble lord, who had been a member of both houses of parliament, whether, both in the lords and commons, a discussion is not unavoidably postponed when the member who was to have brought it forward is necessarily absent? If that were the case, would it not be establishing a bad example to go on with this business in Mr. Jones's absence? He believed that he spoke the sentiments of every gentleman behind the bar, as well as his own, when he said, that there could not be more anxiety in the general court for the discussion, than there was in the court of directors. It was of little consequence whether A and B had acted corruptly, but it was of the utmost consequence that the characters of the executive body of the Company should be pure and unsullied. He earnestly hoped, that, when Mr. Jones was in his place, the inquiry would proceed.

LORD KINNAIRD reminded the honourable director, that it never did happen in either house of parliament, that a subject was postponed by a member, without his desiring some friend to state to the house whether he meant to proceed or not.

Mr. DURANT begged leave to make a remark or two. His honourable friend on his left hand, (Mr. P. Moore,) had produced a newspaper, and had thought it necessary to declare, that he was not the author of a libel it contained. Mr. Durant said, that he was not the author. But the honourable gentleman had gone further, and had given the subject of the abuse of patronage a new turn, as proceeding from a party or a faction in that court. He was of no faction or party: no man in that court stood upon a firmer footing of independence than himself. He was convinced that this was no faction, no party question. Every man behind that bar knows whether he is guilty or not. On this side the bar there could be no guilty persons. He assured the proprietors, that this subject should not be resolved into a party question.

The CHAIRMAN said, it only rested with the court to fix a day for proceeding with the business. After the discussion which had taken place, it would not be proper to leave it to Mr. Jones himself to fix the day. He hoped it was perfectly understood, that any part he had taken in recommending the postponement of the business, had been out of respect to an absent proprietor. He had no wish to postpone it on his own account—If he were so inclined, which (said Mr. Inglis,) “God knows is not the case, you would not allow me.” One matter was already adjourned for a future day: as it was expedient not to hold general courts than were

were necessary, might not this be discussed at the same time? He had intimated another subject, which could not be brought forward without fourteen days notice. It might perhaps be inconvenient to enter upon this discussion during the holidays. He would mention the 13th or 15th of January; but begged it might be understood, that he had no preference for any particular day, but wished the proprietors to suit their own convenience.

After some further conversation to the day, Tuesday the 20th of January was agreed on.

Mr. BOSANQUET expressed his satisfaction at the turn the debate had taken: he thought all that Mr. Jones could expect, was, that a future day should be fixed. He said, he had no doubt that the proprietors had all seen a long letter in the Morning Chronicle about three days since, signed by a gentleman who often lends his name on these occasions, "An Old Proprietor." The insertion of such a letter must have cost some money—it was written by some person perfectly informed upon the subject—it contained the alpha and the omega of the business. He trusted, that when the subject came before the court, the proprietors would meet it divested of all prejudice—that they would not suffer their minds to be influenced by anonymous publications. He was perfectly prepared to justify all that related to himself. The subject involved the character of thirty gentlemen; he hoped, when the question came before the proprietors, it would be entered upon very fully: there was a great deal to be said on both sides of the question; but he requested gentlemen would not receive anonymous publications. He begged that they would read the papers attentively; hear what each gentleman had to say for himself; and,

from the conduct of those concerned, form their conclusion. He hoped that no other business would be brought forward on that day.

Mr. T. PARRY (a director) said, he could not suffer the adjournment to take place without adding a few words. He thought it extremely right to deny, that the inquiry had originated, or was supported by any faction or party.

The CHAIRMAN moved, that the consideration of the subject be adjourned to the 20th January; which was unanimously agreed to.

THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1801.

A General Court of Proprietors was held this day, to take into consideration a late vote of the court of directors, granting a pension of 5000*l.* a year, for a term of twenty years, to the Marquis Wellesley, for his eminent services in India.

The CHAIRMAN having stated the purpose of the meeting in a concise and appropriate speech,

Mr. HENCHMAN rose and said, that he felt no small degree of diffidence in addressing the court on this very important subject, recollecting that it had been already so often and so ably discussed, above a twelve-month ago, when the proprietors were specially called together to take into consideration the advices received from India, and to return thanks to the Marquis Wellesley, the other governors, and the generals, who commanded in the late campaign against Tippoo Sultan. The talent and the ability exhibited in that discussion he had had an opportunity of referring to; and he felt a great respect for the opinions that were delivered, as well as for the manner in which they were conveyed. In both houses of parliament he also found the services of

the noble Marquis, and of those who acted under him, taken that honourable notice of which a grateful country always bestows upon its deserving servants; and the eloquence of Lord Grenville and Mr. Dundas upon that occasion, had really left him not a word to offer to the court in excuse for his own presumption: he said he would trust, however, to the indulgence of the court, which he had often experienced.

These proceedings served to convince him, that little more can be necessary to satisfy this court of the propriety of that resolution, in which it is the desire of the chairman and the directors that the proprietors should join. Indeed, the resolution itself is so full and explicit, that knowing, as the court does, the truth of what it asserts, much more cannot be required to be said to obtain the concurrence of this meeting. Mr. Henchman then complimented the Chairman on the able manner in which he had stated the matter to the court, and which he thought would be sufficient to convince many proprietors of the propriety of adopting the resolution: for no one, he believed, would imagine that the Chairman was induced to recommend the measure, to which so considerable an expence to the Company was necessarily attached, unless he sincerely thought that it was not only incumbent on the proprietors, but conducive to their ultimate advantage, to discharge this debt of gratitude to the great character in question. If, however, all he had already referred to in respect to his merits was not enough, he entertained no doubt that many, besides himself, had gone through the volume of papers that had long since been published for the use of the proprietors; a collection valuable in itself for its novelty and curiosity, which displays

on one side candour, wisdom, energy, moderation, and humane feelings; and on the other deceit, folly, imbecility, rashness, and the most detestable cruelty. The contrast is striking and singular; but it is the conduct of an Asiatic prince, compared with British policy. Of all that collection of papers, he begged particularly to be allowed to call to the recollection of the court, two of the letters of the Governor-general, addressed to the secret committee of the court of directors. The first, dated November 1798, states to the Company, in a clear and satisfactory manner, the situation of the Nizam; the state of our alliance with him; the large army, commanded by French officers, which surrounded his capital, and controlled his government; the necessity of removing so dangerous a rival; the means set on foot to effect that purpose; the negotiation that ensued; the happy termination of it; and the disarming 14,000 troops, and making prisoners upwards of 120 French officers who commanded them:—all this was effected without bloodshed. With consent of the Nizam, a British force was substituted in its place; a subsidy agreed to be paid to the English more than equal to the expence of the military to be furnished. This, said Mr. Henchman, is the first article that is noticed in the resolution now before us; and in point of consequence it hardly gives place to any in the course of the services which the proprietors are this day assembled to reward. Every gentleman must readily discern, that, had such an army as this, commanded by French officers, remained in full force at Hyderabad, we could have received no co-operation from the Nizam, but, on the contrary, might have been prevented from making any attack upon Tippoo. This, therefore,

fore, which was the first preparatory step taken by his Lordship, has been justly estimated; and the negotiation has been most deservedly praised for the manner in which it was conducted; it is therefore very properly distinguished in this part of the resolution the court of directors have come to. The other letter that he begged the proprietors to recall to their memories, is dated the 20th of March 1790, and states, in a very superior style, the political situation of the British settlements, his Lordship's proceedings from time to time, his correspondence with Tippoo, his intelligence, his opinions of that intelligence, his determinations, and his difficulties of various descriptions. This letter is very deservedly the admiration of every man that reads it: there is so much discernment, so much prudence, so much good judgment, and so much firmness, combined, that it is not to be wondered that what was planned with such a share of wisdom would terminate with so much honour and success.—The capture of Seringapatam, the death of Tippoo, and the partition of Mysore, we all acknowledge to have been the result of his Lordship's foresight and decision; and we are all sensible of the happy consequences that have ensued: instead of continual danger and alarm, our possessions throughout India are placed in a state of security; a large increase of revenue is obtained; and the extent of our frontier is much contracted, which must lead, when the other circumstances of this war admit of it, to a considerable diminution of our present military expences. All this, we must take the liberty of repeating, we know to have been projected, superintended, and brought to such a happy conclusion, by the comprehensive mind and faculties of the noble Marquis.

For this, in particular, and for his wisdom, energy, and decision, in the discharge of the arduous duty of Governor-general, this court voted him their thanks on the 12th November 1799. It was then judiciously said by a very warm advocate in behalf of his Lordship, and what he says is always conveyed in language of great energy and effect, "that he hoped, at a proper time, some testimony of our respect, esteem, and gratitude, would be offered to his Lordship, of more weight than words, and more substantial than our thanks." That time is now arrived; and the court of directors have submitted to this court what they think would be a suitable acknowledgment to the noble Marquis for these most important services; services that have recorded the fame of the Governor-general in British annals, and which have been blazoned already through every part of Asia as well as Europe. He was sensible that there have been many very critical eras in the political existence of this Company; but the valour and genius of our generals, and the good conduct of our governors, have always dispelled the cloud; and the Company has, on every occasion, appeared again with additional splendour, both in territory and commerce. He then proceeded to state the different critical periods to which he had alluded. He said, the first was when General Lawrence commanded in the Carnatic; the second, when Lord Clive went to Bengal; the third, at the time Madras was besieged; the fourth, the war with Hyder, and the confederacy he raised against the English in Mr. Hastings's government; the fifth, when Lord Cornwallis was governor-general, and brought Tippoo to subjection; and the last, since the Marquis Wellesley had sat at the helm, and

achieved the conquest of Mysore. He stated these periods, that he might, with some regularity, bring to the recollection of the court what has been the uniform conduct of the Company in respect to the generals and governors who have acted the most conspicuous part in all those wars and conquests. They all received the public thanks of this court; and, besides that, General Lawrence, whose disinterestedness was equal to his military talents, as long as he lived, received a pension from the Company of 2000l. per annum; and there (*pointing to the figure*) stands his statue, placed by the hand of gratitude to commemorate a life of fame. Next follows my Lord Clive, who, as he obtained for the Company a revenue and territory far exceeding all other previous acquisitions, was also pensioned, and to a much larger amount. —Mr. Henschman contended, that what was commonly called Lord Clive's jaghire, was, as far as relates to the last ten years of it, a pension from this Company. He believed it is in the memory of many now present, that when Lord Clive was appointed a second time to the government of Bengal, he had previously adjusted with the court of directors all the differences that had existed respecting his jaghire;—which differences had gone to such length, that the parties had resorted to the courts of law: these points were then amicably settled, and his Lordship gave up all claim to a perpetuity in that jaghire, on condition that the Company should pay him the amount, which was upwards of 30,000l. per annum, for a period of ten years: but what did the proprietors of that day do, as soon as they heard of his having acquired for them the Dewanny of Bengal? They returned him their thanks, and immediately voted him

a pension for ten years of upwards of 30,000l. per annum, which was done by a prolongation of the jaghire, for that additional period, to him and to his heirs—expressly declared to be a reward for that most important service. Gentlemen will take notice that this resolution was come to while Lord Clive was still in India. The next governor, whose long and meritorious services, in a time of public exigencies, called upon the gratitude of the Company, was Mr. Hastings. He lamented that his portrait was not to be seen in that room, and regretted that his intimate friends were not as attentive to his fame as to his fortune. His image, however, was engraved on our minds! and Mr. Hastings values it the most. Mr. Hastings was, under very peculiar circumstances, guarded and protected by this Company; and now enjoys, as a return for his great services, 4000l. per annum pension. Next comes the Marquis Cornwallis; a plate has been assigned to him in this court-room: his most eminent services were fresh in the memory of them all; and he had not only the thanks of the court voted to him, but a pension of 5000l. per annum for twenty years, without a dissenting voice. Last came the Marquis Wellesley: he would not undertake to draw a comparison between his services and those of any of his predecessors; they are all before the public, and they have been very properly appreciated: he trusted, therefore, that the same spirit of gratitude which has been so conspicuous before, will operate again to-day in favour of the present Governor-general. Besides the destruction of a very powerful and dangerous enemy; it may be proper to remark, that the Company has, by the fall of Seringapatam, obtained an accession

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sion of revenue expected to amount to 12 lacks of pagodas per annum ; that they receive by treaty 7 lacks more from the Rajah of Mysore, and a subsidy of 6 lacks from the Nizam ; in all making 25 lacks of pagodas, or near one million sterling per annum ! and, as it has been already observed, the line of our frontier is so much shortened, that the extent of our military establishments may be soon expected to be reduced. Mr. Henselman said he would conclude with this single additional remark, that he thought remunerations to those who serve the Company with such zeal and with such uncommon success, were laudable instances of sound policy in the court of proprietors ; and instead of expressing the least regret at the additional expence they bring upon the Company, he would cheerfully hold up his hand upon every succeeding occasion, where such merits can be brought forward, and such irresistible claims upon the Company be established. He, therefore, with peculiar pleasure submitted to that court a motion, confirming the resolution of the court of directors in favour of the most noble the Marquis of Wellesley. Mr. Henselman then moved the court as follows : “ Resolved, that this court entirely coincide with the sentiments of the court of directors, as expressed in their resolutions now under consideration, bearing date the 10th ultimo, and agree to the proposition therein contained, as a proper testimony of the high sense they entertain of the extraordinary merits and most eminent services rendered by the most noble the Marquis of Wellesley to this Company.”

Mr. Twining seconded Mr. Henselman's motion, and said, that after the clear and able manner in which the subject now under consideration had been introduced to the

knowledge of the proprietors, it was unnecessary for him to trespass long upon their indulgence.

It was not lightly and inconsiderately that he seconded a motion of such pecuniary importance. He always thought, and was still of opinion, that it is highly necessary for this Company, great as it is, and, perhaps, the more necessary on account of its greatness, to pay a strict attention to expenditure ; for, otherwise, neither conquest, addition to our territory, nor increase of our revenue or of our commerce, will afford us any solid or permanent advantage.

He said he was very far from wishing, upon this occasion, to keep such considerations from the notice of the proprietors : on the contrary, that vote, in which he hoped they would this day unanimously concur, could be by no means so creditable to themselves, or so gratifying to the noble Marquis, as he wished it to be, if it could possibly be attributed to thoughtlessness, or a disposition to lavish expenditure. They should give with such consideration, and from such a motive, as “ to a noble mind” will make “ the gift more rich.”

And they should remember, observed Mr. Twining, that as, in the common management of the Company's concerns, it was right to pay a proper attention to expenditure, so is it right to reward those persons who serve them faithfully, and to exercise liberality towards those who render to the Company important services : and where should they find services which had a stronger claim upon their liberality than those which have been rendered to them by the Marquis Wellesley ?

He was aware that it was utterly out of his power to enumerate those services, but hoped the proprietors

prietors would allow him just to notice a few circumstances which he thought peculiar to the conduct and services of the noble Marquis.

It usually happens, in all plans of importance, such as are to comprehend extensive operations, that in the first place some imperfections are to be discovered in them prior to their being put into execution; that, secondly, they fail in some respects in the execution; and that, lastly, after a lapse of time, when we can consider the subject more attentively, greater imperfections are discovered. These three circumstances may be considered as usually characteristic of human plans. But the plan formed by the Marquis Wellesley, against a formidable foe, appeared from the first, to be founded in wisdom: and whilst the noble Marquis kept constantly in view, as his principal object, that foe who aimed at their destruction, he attended to every circumstance which could either impede or promote his grand design. And here the wisdom of the noble Marquis's conduct respecting the Nizam deserves to be particularly noticed. The propriety of fixing the commencement of that reward which they propose to bestow, from the period at which the treaty with the Nizam was formed, will then be apparent.

The execution of the plan was, in the second place, worthy of its design. Every thing which the most sanguine friend of the Company could wish for was accomplished; and that foe, that tyrant, whom no power could restrain, and no kindness could conciliate, is no more. Mr. Twining said he called him tyrant, because, in his opinion, that appellation is bestowed with great propriety upon any prince who, whether he obtained his power by right or usurpation, em-

ployed it in acts of aggression towards other powers, or of wanton cruelty towards any part of the human species. It is not for the sake of exulting over a fallen foe that he made this observation; but they could not do full justice to the noble Marquis, or fairly estimate the service he has rendered them, unless they took into consideration the character of that enemy whom he has subdued.

And, lastly, if they examine the plan at this distance of time from its formation and execution, when they were no longer dazzled by recent victory, but behold the object in a more sober light, so far from being able to discover any imperfections which had escaped our former notice, we find additional cause for our admiration and applause. Thus, in whatever point of view they consider the conduct and services of the noble Marquis, they must be convinced they have a strong claim to their liberality; and by confirming unanimously the resolution of the court of directors, they should not only do that which would gratify their feelings, but also that which their reason would approve.

He would not trespass any longer upon the indulgence of the proprietors; he would not detain them any longer from a most pleasing exercise of their privileges, but most cordially seconded the motion of his honourable friend.

Sir JOHN DAY said, that reasons would occur to many then present why he could not be silent on the subject then before the court; and if they should not, they would be found in the very flattering reference by an honourable proprietor near him (Mr. Henschman), who had opened the debate, to a former suggestion of his in that place upon the same subject; he added, that he would

would be brief in what he should say, for he was far from being well, nor should any thing but the urgency of the case, and a sense of duty, have drawn him that day from his home: he lamented that the whole of the ground that he meant to have taken had been pre-occupied, and that the subject had been nearly exhausted by the superior abilities of those who had preceded him. It only remained for him, then, to take, upon the spur of the moment, such other ground as he could, and to make the most of it.

The honourable baronet then expatiated at some length on the riches and prosperity of Great Britain, on the free and independent character of Englishmen, and on their peculiar happiness in the enjoyment of the *real*, the *substantial*, and the *rational rights* of *man*, in opposition to the *spurious*, the *speculative*, and the *visionary* systems which had unfortunately prevailed in some of the neighbouring nations. He then took a view of the belligerent powers in Europe, and pronounced an high eulogium on the noble and disinterested part which Britain had taken in the contest. The honourable baronet hoped the court would excuse this warm effusion, or, as some perhaps might think, this idle rhapsody—yet, said he, when the afflicting occurrences of the hour press upon the heart, it requires somewhat more of self-government than he possessed to prevent his running out of bounds.

He now adverted to the great character who was the immediate subject of the present discussion. He observed, that if the Governor-general's late correspondence had not announced achievements, it was because, by the extinction of the most formidable enemy to the British empire in Hindustan, nothing more remained for a warfare to effect. It

would be observed, that at this time he studiously avoided applying the epithet of *tyrant* to the late monarch of Mysore, although he possessed matter abundantly sufficient to establish, beyond controversy, his title to that character, and to exhibit him in all its most ferocious and terrific features. He would, however, refrain from the application of that epithet, because, on a former occasion, it appeared so extremely unpalatable to an honourable proprietor (Mr. Moore), whom he had long known, and as long respected. Varying his language, therefore, though not abating the justice or force of his sentiments, he would only repeat, that if the late advices from India have not announced fresh triumphs, it is because the destruction of Tippoo left little to be achieved.

Under these impressions, then, he did not hesitate to say, notwithstanding the brilliant and eloquent account the honourable proprietor (Mr. Moore) had formerly given of the illustrious origin of Hyder Ally, and of the virtues and talents, the mixed lenity and vigour, the good policy and justice of Tippoo, he did not hesitate to declare, that, for the tranquillity and happiness of India, it was a fortunate circumstance that his life and government were extinguished together. The Governor-general, continued the honourable baronet, having thus provided for his country's honour and his own, his time and attention have been since employed in settling the conquered provinces, in extinguishing the last embers of disaffection in Mysore and its dependencies; and binding to you, still more firmly, your ancient friends and allies, and assuaging the rising jealousies and conciliating the friendship of the Mahratta government; in composing the differences which
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had arisen between that government and some neighbouring states, in which the British power might eventually be involved; and lastly, most importantly and meritoriously, in dispatching embassies, charged with friendly overtures, to those powers situated beyond the northern frontier of India. By these important cares, and, superadded to these, by the repair of our finances, which had sustained a temporary depression from the war, by the improvement of the revenue for that purpose, by the formation of arrangements and regulations rendered necessary by the extension of the Company's dominion, and by the new political position in which it is consequently placed—in a word, by the superintendence and control of an empire, now swelled to a magnitude far beyond the limits which former wisdom had prescribed.

He feared that he had dilated too much upon a subject already exhausted, perhaps, last year, when the proprietors assembled to deliberate upon a vote of thanks to the Governor-general, for his great services and unparalleled exertions. It would be remembered, that his voice was raised at that time for a more splendid remuneration, for a more substantial testimony of respect and gratitude, than mere words and empty praise. It may be supposed what were his emotions now, on finding that his humble suggestion had not been neglected.

That this reward has been bestowed late, will not impair its value; the more deliberately it has been given, the more soothing it must be to the noble heart it thus gratifies. One thing it has, in common with other remunerations; it is given (as in justice it ought to be) retrospectively, and bears equal date with the service it distinguishes; but there is another, a

proud distinction, peculiar to itself; it precedes the retirement of the noble lord from office; it anticipates his return to his native land; it is pushed off to him by the ardent and impatient gratitude of his country: it will find him on his station, in the exercise of his high function; and will announce to all the nations of India, the deep and indelible sense his country entertain of the services he has rendered her, and her firm reliance upon him for a continuance of them.

The honourable baronet concluded by observing, that, utterly unknown to the noble lord, and now likely for ever to remain so, and impelled by no other motive than a deep and grateful sense of the services which, at a most eventful crisis, the noble lord had rendered his country, he, for one, would cheerfully assent to the motion now before the court.

Mr. JONES, M. P. said, that the profound respect he entertained for the proposition from behind the bar, and his great admiration of the talents and conduct of the noble marquis whose meritorious services the court was now called on to reward, and with the complexion of unanimity which seemed to manifest itself, and, above all, the eloquent speech of the honourable baronet who had just sat down, made him feel considerable reluctance and diffidence in not exactly concurring with the resolution which the hon. proprietor (Mr. Henchman) had proposed. There was no man, he would venture to say, more disposed, or who felt more heartfelt satisfaction in rewarding merit, wherever it should be found, than himself; but that merit must be discussed. One of the principal objects he had in view in becoming a member of that honourable court, (he was prompted to mention it from his
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having been noticed in the speech of the mover of the resolution,) was to have proposed a reward to a man admired and venerated by all, as one of the founders of the British empire in India; he meant the late governor-general, Warren Hastings, Esq.

It behoved him peculiarly to speak with the greatest gratitude of his prosecutor, the right honourable Edmund Burke; and though he (Mr. Jones) voted for the continuance of the impeachment (which he did most strenuously), still, the moment Mr. Hastings was acquitted, and came *pure as gold out of the refiner's fire*, he instantly seized the first opportunity which presented itself to him to gain a reward for him; and having no connection in that court, he was informed by a particular friend of that gentleman's and his, that the court of directors and that court had anticipated his intentions.

It was, however, requisite to look into the merit of pensions, before the Proprietors so quickly grant them. If he was rightly informed, the pension-list of that court, since the establishment of the present Board of Control, amounts to 30,000*l.* per ann. At that rate, the proprietors of India Stock would soon have a Red-heck of their own, which would rise with the Red-heck of England; and it might be filled, perhaps, to the same enormous, unhappy (he had almost said fatal) size.

But let gentlemen recollect, that since England had been England, and since India had been India, no crisis had presented itself which was so formidable to the welfare, the interests, and the existence of both. Let the proprietors then compare them, and their relative situations. Whenever the interests of the one are concerned, the other's are also: take off a limb, and the mother trunk dies; above all, in a war, an ex-

pedition which affects the one, must very materially affect both.

As to the pension now proposed to the Marquis Wellesley, an examination of his conduct, and the war in India, must take place before he could consent to it. There was another subject, which, as connected with it by their own proceedings, he must go fully into before he could think of according, for a moment, to the proposition; and that was *Egypt*. Mr. Jones begged the court to mark that subject very particularly; for it was not his wish to travel out of the road. No pensions or thanks had been moved for or granted by that honourable court on account of India, without the consideration of *Egypt*. Wherever the word *India* is referred to, the word *Egypt* is referred to likewise. They have run together, and cannot be separated. He would refer to the debates in that court on various occasions, but particularly to the following dates: On December 6, 1798, Sir J. C. Hippeley (on moving for a pension to Lord Hobart, on the merits of which he should say not a word, as not then being a proprietor) quoted the expedition to *Egypt*. On March 20, 1799, the honourable member who moved the resolution we are now discussing, quoted the expedition to *Egypt*. And from his knowledge of India politics, observes the well-grounded alarm that the expedition to *Egypt* had excited. [Here the honourable proprietor pronounced an eloquent panegyric on Lord Nelson, and on the vast importance of his memorable victory.] Lord Kinnaird, observed Mr. Jones, in moving thanks to the noble Lord who is the object of that day's discussion, mentioned the 14,000 men trained under French officers in Mysore, and alluded generally to the expedition to *Egypt*; and the honourable proprietor, Mr.

G. Johnstone, as well as the honourable baronet who had just sat down, went at great length into that expedition. Mr. Jones then called the attention of the court to the close connection between the security of India and the expedition to Egypt. The noble Marquis, he said, had been already thanked for saving India; nor was he (Mr. Jones) altogether adverse to the proposed reward; but he wished in the first place to fix the attention of the court to the proceedings of the two houses of parliament, passing the vote of thanks to the noble lord and the army in India, because, in those proceedings, the expedition to Egypt is particularly noticed. He then said, that the war in India, for the conducting of which the proprietors were called on that day so largely to reward, ought to be fully considered as to the effect on the expedition to Egypt as well as India; and if he could shew that, by the misconduct of his Majesty's ministers, the noble Marquis's measures have not only been frustrated, but may be totally defeated. [Mr. Jones continued for some time to animadvert with much severity on the conduct of his Majesty's ministers with regard to Egypt, in consequence of which he was called to order by Mr. Twining; whom the Chairman thanked for his interference, and requested Mr. Jones to confine himself to the subject before the court, to which he conceived any reflections on his Majesty's ministers, or on their conduct in regard to the expedition to Egypt, totally irrelevant.] Mr. Jones acquiesced in the decision of the Chairman, but thought it necessary, in consequence of the interruption he had met with, he must be allowed to say something in his own justification. As to his Majesty's ministers, he said, he had certainly many opportunities, of which he would

avail himself, to call them to an account; he should therefore wave the subject, in obedience to the recommendation from the Chair. But as to the point respecting the connection between India and Egypt, he neither could nor would give it up; and if he had not argued it pretty fully already, he would shew it in still stronger colours. He begged, however, to remind the court, that at this moment, while the proprietors were called on to vote, what he believed their charter gave him a right to call public money, he thought himself entitled to discuss the topics to which he had adverted.

He would then make a few observations on the proposed pension: there were a variety of opinions as to its magnitude and duration; as to himself, he was not inclined to vote for it to the extent proposed. To Lord Cornwallis, whose services are so well known and so justly appreciated, the proprietors granted a pension of 5,000*l.* per annum, on his return to his native country. The Marquis Wellesley's services have, undoubtedly, been of vast importance to the country; but he has but half accomplished his government: tho' he (Mr. Jones) had great hopes from his councils, he thought 5,000*l.* per ann. too much; he therefore thought, that the true line of proceeding would be to vote the noble Marquis 3,000*l.* a year now, and the remaining 2,000*l.* on his return to England.

Lord KINNAIRD contended that the specific service performed by the Marquis of Wellesley, fully entitled him to the remuneration as originally proposed.

Mr. MACFARLANE thought that the princely situations of governors in India were ample compensations for the best services they could perform. In the present case he saw nothing but what common prudence and

and discretion might achieve. But his allusions being deemed extraneous, he was also called to order.

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN spoke shortly in favour of the motion.

Mr. PETER MOORE said, he remembered a boy at school, who, when he first began to make verses, gave up long lines, and short lines; but ingeniously added a N. B. at the foot of the whole, that if the first of one line were too few, and of another too many, it would be easy to make them even by taking from the one and adding to the other. Now, said Mr. Moore, as the honourable proprietor just sat down had taken the licence of the long line in a very long speech, he would beg leave to lay claim to the privilege of the short line; so that the time of the court shall not have been lost. This court, and the world at large, said Mr. Moore, were already in possession of his tribute of applause on the conduct of the noble Marquis Wellesley, on the capture of Seringapatam; and he believed, when that tribute was duly weighed, it would not be considered by the noble Marquis and his friends as the least valuable part of his possessions, as it would live much longer than either the noble Marquis or himself, and descend to posterity as no contemptible part of the annals of the country. With respect to the subject of the pension now before us, said Mr. Moore, the court were in possession of his sentiments likewise, as it would be remembered he delivered them at the general court of March last, in these emphatic words, that he thought the noble Marquis ought to be as rich in finances as he was in honour, fame and glory. Mr. Moore said he thought so still. He held that opinion when the court of directors had resolved to present the noble Marquis with the sum of

100,000*l.* to be paid out of the proceeds of the captured stores at Seringapatam, as he very much approved of that particular assignment, thinking it pointedly appropriate to the occasion, while highly becoming the dignity of the court, and the noble Marquis's merits, believing, as he then did, that the consideration of the pension now proposed would be deferred until the noble Marquis returned to England.—But, since the executive trust had thought proper to determine otherwise, and unanimously recommended the present mode, he had only to bow respectful acquiescence. Mr. Moore said, as to his description of the government of the late Sultaun of Mysore, which his learned friend Sir John Dav had this day animadverted on, he supposed his learned friend meant therein to pay a part of an old debt, contracted in the debate on the capture of Seringapatam: but he would allow him to say that he did not deal correctly; for he had attempted to pay him the incumbrance in bad, base and spurious coin, which would not now pass current. It should be remembered, said Mr. Moore, that when he gave the description of the court of the late Tippoo Sultaun, he gave it as one informed only by his own personal inquiries, in the best information which his port-folio afforded. Since then, we had had three assay-masters from thence, whose reports were before the public; viz. Col. Beatson's, Major Allan's, and a large quarto book edited by Col. Mark Wood. These reports were written by officers of great respectability and character, who had been at Seringapatam. Since these publications appeared, he had collected and revised his description over and over again; and so far from desiring to alter one tittle of the terms in which he then delivered it, he found that the whole

was completely and thoroughly confirmed by those gentlemen, as far as their information went, who had been at the scene of action, and had an opportunity of personally judging for themselves. This, Mr. Moore said, was somewhat singular, seeing that he, who had never been there, had spoken and described unknown to them, they had written and described unknown to him. He particularly alluded to the description given by Major Allan of the gateway under which the late Sultaun fell, covered by his nobles, officers, and attached adherents: and to the affecting scene of the funeral procession of the late Sultaun, where the inhabitants, his subjects, rent the air with groans and lamentations, prostrating themselves on the ground as the corpse passed, as described by Colonel Beaton. If, then, his learned friend would examine the coin in which he attempted to repay his old debts, and examine it in the scales of these very respectable assay-masters, he would find it too spurious to be accepted. Mr. Moore again maintained, that Tippoo Sultaun was not a tyrant: But it was perhaps now very immaterial whether he was or was not: We were in possession of Myfore, the interests of which he hoped we should consolidate with our other possessions in India; that we should open the resources of all, and render them useful and productive: productive, as he said on a former occasion, of relief to the Company, and of aid to the parent state, as they ought to be—as they will be, if properly managed. In addition to this he should only remind the court of what he had said on a former occasion—that the comparative atom, the island of St. Domingo, (for it was only an atom in comparison with the immense empire we now possessed in India,) with the

assistance of 400,000 slaves only, used to employ 1000 large ships, and import into old France no less a sum than five millions annually. On this scale it was, continued Mr. Moore, that he hoped to live long enough to see our oriental empire productive, and employing her thousands of ships, if not by the Company, certainly by the English nation. When that was effected as it ought to be, it would not be a question whether the noble Marquis Wellesley was entitled to the sum now proposed.

Sir JOHN DAY rose again.

The CHAIRMAN asked, whether he rose to *explain*?

Sir JOHN said, No—he rose to *reply* to his honourable friend (Mr. Moore.)

The CHAIRMAN said, he could not reply;—he might explain, if thought proper.

Mr. MOORE begged pardon of the court for offering himself again. He said, his learned friend had already given them a long speech, to prove the imbecility of his body; and now wished to give another, to prove the energy of his mind: for his part, said Mr. Moore, he should be very glad to hear him; he only feared his own very severe indisposition would not allow him to offer an answer, which should give his learned friend a receipt in full, which he seemed very desirous to have.

The motion was then put, and carried unanimously.

TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1801.

A Special General Court was held this day, when the CHAIRMAN (Hugh Inglis, Esq.) stated this to be an adjourned court, for the express purpose of taking into consideration the subject of Patronage. He could assure the proprietors that they

they had been assembled on a point of as much importance as ever came before them. He was persuaded, from the known abilities and respectable character of the honourable member who brought it forward, that it would be handled with judgment and delicacy. He trusted it would be unnecessary for him to express his own feelings and sentiments on the occasion; but though at present he was of that opinion, if by the course of the debate it should happen otherwise, he was perfectly prepared to vindicate the part he had taken behind the bar in the inquiry, and to justify his own conduct as a director in the distribution of patronage.

Mr. T. JONES rose, and began by thanking an honourable director (Major Metcalfe), who, in his unavoidable absence, on the 17th December last, stated (he understood to this honourable court, that he did not think it probable that he (Mr. Jones) would relinquish the bringing forward any motion, of which he had given notice. He then assured the court, that no one circumstance but the severest pressure of domestic affliction should have prevented his attendance on that day to bring forward the motion, which it was his intention to propose that day to that court for their acceptance or rejection. When he considered the painful and arduous task he had undertaken, he felt great diffidence on the occasion, especially when he looked around and saw so respectable an assemblage of proprietors, and so large a one, among whom there must be so many more competent to the conducting this business than himself, and especially, he begged the assistance of an honourable proprietor (Mr. Twining) as he had stated his intention of taking up this question, if he (Mr. Jones) abandoned it. The immediate object of this day,

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is the abuse of patronage by sale, and therefore he would confine himself to that subject, just glancing however at a collateral one, which he thought a material consideration—the walk of life from which writers are to come should be duly weighed as they are in future, perhaps, to become directors, and probably legislators of India; that is a matter of high moment in the precarious state of India, but here he would leave it for the present: the first step he would take was to beg that the director's oath (*vide act 1703, 83d Geo. III.*) be read (*here it was read*); he then begged Mr. Dundas's letter to be read.

Mr. PETER MOORE said, the letter would be more properly read in its regular course with the other papers on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN observed, that the mover of any question had a right to call for any particular paper to be read in the course of his speech, connected with the subject of it. It was true the court, if they thought proper, could interfere and negative the reading; but he submitted to the proprietors, that it was the most usual and proper mode to allow the mover to conduct his argument in his own manner.

Mr. PETER MOORE said, he did not wish any observation of his to be attended to, which was inconsistent with the usual order of proceedings. He had only humbly submitted his opinion on what he conceived to be an irregularity.

Mr. ROSANQUET (a director) said, the usual order of proceeding was, that all the proceedings should be read in regular order, on which the motion was grounded; but as the papers had been for some time submitted to the perusal of the proprietors, he trusted that the honourable gentleman who had opened the business with so much ability, would

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be suffered to proceed in such manner as he should think proper.

Mr. CHISHOLM said, every gentleman had a right to conduct his argument in his own manner, unless he was irregular; which he did not think the honourable proprietor had been, in calling for the recital of this letter.

[*The Clerk then read Mr. Dundas's letter, dated February 25, 1800; for which see our abstract of the debate on this subject, on the 21st September 1800.*]

Mr. JONES ADAIR said, that with the permission of the honourable mover, he wished to be satisfied with respect to an expression in the President's letter. Mr. Dundas says, that the proceedings transmitted to him were incomplete. He would wish to be informed by the Chairman, in what respect they were so?

The CHAIRMAN said, the honourable President, by that expression, alluded to his having been furnished with the proceedings of the court of directors only, and not with those which took place in the committee of patronage.

Mr. JONES then rose, and prefaced his motion, by assuring the court of the purity and disinterestedness of the motives which actuated his conduct on this occasion, and disclaimed harbouring the most distant suspicion unfavourable to the integrity of any individual director. There were certain papers, from which, when read, the court might easily collect the object and ground of his motion. The papers he alluded to were, the accounts returned by the directors of the use they had made of their patronage, and of the motives that influenced and guided their nominations to writerships. These papers he requested the clerk might be permitted to read, which, after some objections, on account of

their being too voluminous, was agreed to.

The names of the directors who had bestowed the appointments mentioned in these papers, were in the following order:

Jacob Bolanquet, Esq. Hugh Inglis, Esq. Sir Stephen Lushington, Sir Francis Baring, William Bently, Esq. Charles Grant, Esq. Honourable William Elphinstone, Thomas Parry, Esq. Robert Thornton, Esq. Edward Parry, Esq. John Hunter, Esq. David Scott, Esq. Abraham Roberts, Esq. Thomas Fitzhugh, Esq. Major Metcalfe, George Woodford Thellusson, Esq. Sir Lionel Darrell, Joseph Cotton, Esq. Alderman Le-Meurier, Simon Fraser, Esq. Stephen Williams, Esq. John Roberts, Esq. John Manship, Esq. John Travers, Esq. Charles Mills, Esq. Sir J. Smith Burgess, George Tatem, Esq. Sweney Toone, Esq. and William Devaynes, Esq.

The papers being read, Mr. JONES, after animadverting somewhat sarcastically on the conduct of certain directors who appeared from these papers to have bestowed nominations on their nieces, grand-daughters, and other ladies, proceeded to shew how incomplete and unsatisfactory was the statement laid before the court. To procure better information was the object of the resolution which he had to propose; and no exertions, consistent with his other occupations as a public man, should be wanting on his part to promote the further prosecution of this inquiry. Should those exertions prove unsuccessful in that court, he should deem it his duty to bring the matter before the imperial parliament. For the present he should content himself with moving,

“That it is the opinion of this court, that the inquiry instituted into the alleged abuse of patronage ought to be continued.”

Mr. DURANT was of opinion that the inquiry should proceed. The honour of the directors required it.
Suspicion.

Suspensions and insinuations had gone abroad against them, and they surely must feel how necessary it was to investigate the grounds, if any, on which these suspicions rested. What first countenanced these reports in his mind, was an application made to him, by the son of an old friend, who was anxious to procure a writership to Bengal, whether he should give 3,000*l.* for the appointment, as he had been offered it for that sum? He (Mr. Durant) made the inquiry requested of him, and found that the sum offered might insure the writership. This circumstance alone appeared to him sufficient to justify the inquiry, and to induce him to second the motion of the honourable proprietors. But, independent of this, he thought that even the returns afforded an argument for its continuation. He, for one, was not satisfied with all the reasons assigned in those returns. One director had said, that he had given a nomination to the husband of his grand-daughter, and added, that he had given another to the grand-daughter *herself*. What became of this last appointment? Did the grand-daughter go out a writer? yet there was no further explanation in the return. No doubt the appointment had a *resurrection somewhere!*

The CHAIRMAN rose to say, he presumed the appointment alluded to was that of his worthy colleague, Mr. Hunter, who had given it to his grand daughter, Mrs. Holmes, a lady of great respectability; and it must be presumed, that the honourable director well knew for whom it was requested, and that the young gentlemen to whom it was given was duly qualified for the appointment.

Mr. DURANT resumed his speech, and contended, that from all that had passed on both sides of the bar,

as well as from the expectations of the public, the inquiry ought to go on. It could not be consistently objected to by those who argued, that, because an unfounded charge had been made against an honourable director, he ought to be subjected to a bill of discovery to establish his innocence. Were the directors as innocent as he hoped they would be found to be, the proposed inquiry would completely exonerate them. He then begged to make one observation on an expression of a friend of his (Mr. Moore), who on a former day had said that this was a party business. He hoped he would not persist in that idea, which would tend to give the debate a different turn from what it ought to take. If it were true that the discussion originated, and was carried on from party motives, the conclusion would be, that the court would divide itself into party. He believed the honourable mover of the question to be no party man relative to India affairs. He could answer for the seconder, *he* was no party man, neither in politics at the India House, nor elsewhere. He acted as a single individual connected with no party. He was a perfect stranger to the honourable mover of the resolution till he heard him in that court. He was convinced that the investigation of the question was neither produced or continued by party motives. He was also convinced, that it was a discussion, which, for the honour of the directors, with whom it had originated, ought to have been instituted, and ought to be continued; and therefore, when he heard the motion, he had, without premeditation, in the first instance, most cordially seconded it. In so doing he meant to give offence to no man, either within that bar or elsewhere. Suspicion had gone abroad on the subject of directors,

directors' patronage ; it had spread far and wide, and an effectual inquiry was the only means of putting it to rest. He hoped the issue of the investigation would be such as he wished, and clear the directors from the imputation which, whether deservedly or not, undoubtedly attached to them.

Mr. WILLIAMS said, he had read the papers with great attention, and must confess, that he could not see any cause to induce such an inquiry as that now proposed. His name stood implicated in one of the returns. He had received a nomination from Mr. Williams, the director. It had been given him in the most generous, honest, and liberal manner, and he should be perfectly ready, if called upon, to take an oath, that no consideration had been given for the appointment.

Mr. TWISING conceived the question now before the court to be of great importance and unusual delicacy, and as such, he trusted it would be discussed with temper, gravity, and decorum. It was with much concern he had observed, that the court, in the first instance, had thought it necessary to institute such an inquiry. It were much better if the court of directors had gone into the investigation themselves, and kept it altogether from the proprietors and the public ; but as that was not the case, and as the question was now before the proprietors, it was for the interest of all it should be sifted to the bottom. He was at a loss, indeed, to conjecture what objections could be urged against the continuation of the inquiry. It was a point upon which a great difference of opinion prevailed among the directors. On a division it appeared that out of twenty-two directors who were present at the discussion, eleven were for the inquiry, and eleven against it ; and it was

only by blind chance that it was determined in the negative. This circumstance should have much weight, and deserved much attention on the part of the directors. They were individually conscious, no doubt, of their own purity and rectitude ; but must they not be anxious, at the same time, that the character and honour of the direction should be cleared from the imputations that had gone abroad against them, and that not even a breath of suspicion, injurious to their integrity, should be left afloat among the public. How then could this be accomplished but by a rigid and minute inquiry ?

And here it may not be unreasonable to make an observation or two on patronage in general, the use or abuse of which is the subject of the proposed inquiry. On this subject he was aware that some of his opinions would appear extremely strict ; but he meant them to be such, and when they were duly considered, they would not be found more rigid than the necessity of the case required. Could any solicitude be too scrupulous that went to preserve spotless and unstained the name and character of their executive body ? When a few are selected to administer the affairs of the Company, they are raised no doubt into an office highly honourable ; but, honourable as it unquestionably is, it will generally be found full of anxiety, and often painful in the execution. For those, therefore, who faithfully perform such an office, no reward can be deemed too high. On their patronage the directors look as their most flattering recompence, and it doubtless is a very proper one, but, if improperly exercised, it is also liable to strong objections. Patronage may be given away absolutely, and the director becomes responsible for the character

character and conduct of the person whom he nominates ; but it is also essential that, in the many steps that may intervene between the appointer and the appointee, no abuse should be suffered to exist. It could never enter his mind that any director would be so base as directly to dispose of his patronage for money, for money-worth, or for any thing convertible into money ; but other cases might occur where indirect influence might find room to play. Suppose, for instance, the case of a director who is a banker, and in whose hands a larger sum than usual has been deposited for a length of time : if the gentleman who thus deposited this sum should, after a long time, apply to this director for a writership, could he fairly comply with the request ? Surely not, if he seriously appeals to his judgment and his conscience. A director may also be supposed to have a son in the church, for whom he is anxious to procure a living : should he meet with a gentleman who has one in his gift, but who is solicitous to obtain a writership for a near relation, could that director, without the imputation of being influenced, exchange the one for the other ? Another case may occur : suppose there existed in any country an assembly, to gain admission into which was esteemed a high honour, might not those who were ambitious to obtain a seat in that assembly, and who had patronage at their disposal, be sometimes induced to exchange that patronage for a portion of that support by means of which they may arrive at the distinction which their ambition aims at ? This surely is not improbable ; but, whether the effect of undue influence or not, he would again refer the director to his own judgment and conscience. There was an infinity of other cases analogous to these, but, on account the

slight shades that discriminate them, it was impossible to describe them all.

He would now consider what means had been adopted by the directors to carry into effect the inquiry they had instituted, and to shew from thence that the steps hitherto pursued have not been sufficient to ascertain the end proposed. He should have occasion to claim the indulgence of the court less than he otherwise must have done, in consequence of the papers that had already been produced. He also should, in the course of his speech, call for some papers ; and as he thought it probable that many gentlemen had not availed themselves of the opportunity given them to look into the paper, he would briefly recapitulate the most material circumstances of the directors' proceedings. In April 1798, a committee was appointed to investigate the abuse of patronage. The appointment of this committee affords a clear proof, that the gentlemen behind the bar thought it was an abuse of a nature and magnitude to demand inquiry. In July 1798, this committee began their proceedings, by a declaration, from themselves, of the motives which had induced them to bestow the appointments of writers since 1793. Having done this, they requested the other directors to do the same. The answers of all the directors have been now read. One of those answers cannot have escaped your observation, but on this I shall be silent from the situation that director (Mr. Devaynes) is placed in. He is absent, from a death in his family ; and we should not pass a censure on his conduct, till he has had an opportunity of explaining himself. If in an incautious moment that honourable director had written an imprudent letter, he trusted no gentleman would give the slightest opinion upon its

without affording him a fair opportunity of explanation. Any backwardness to give such explanation would indeed serve to accredit suspicion, and be sufficient to give rise to it, if none were previously entertained. In February 1799, a form of a declaration to be made by the director, subsequent to his giving the appointment, was proposed by the committee; in this he saw something to censure, and much that he highly approved. He thought the declaration brought the duty of the director more clearly and pointedly to his view, by being made at the time of the appointment, than it was by the general oath. The language of that declaration was insufficient; the best was weaker than it should be. He could wish it to be strengthened by an oath of a more clear, specific, and pointed nature. The general election of 1799, of course dissolved the committee. After the election another committee was appointed in August. In January following (1800) this committee drew up a report of their proceedings, and also the form of a declaration to be made by the friends of the person appointed, with the copy of a letter in which this form of a declaration was inclosed. These papers he desired might be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

At a committee appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the distribution of Patronage, held on Friday the 31st of January 1800.

The prosecution of the object entrusted to your committee, has been for a considerable time suspended by various other affairs of the Company, to which the attention of the members of your committee has, in their different departments, been called.—Their progress has also been impeded by difficulties arising out of the nature of the inquiries they were directed to make.

And having of late in consideration of the patronage of the present system, and the responsibility in which they stood,

thought it their duty to resume their deliberations on the general subject of the disposal of patronage, they will now confess that the task assigned them has proved more painful than they were at first aware it would be.

They have used repeated endeavours to bring to detection and punishment some of those agents who officiously pretend to procure appointments in the Company's service, and it would have been a high gratification to your committee, to have shewn, by the exposure of any of the transactions of such persons, that patronage has sometimes been used by those who have received it in a way contrary to the intention of the director who bestowed it, as well as prejudicial to the credit of the court.

It cannot be expected that your committee would adopt serious conclusions, in consequence of suspicions arising from common report, as the proceeding against an individual might fix a stigma for life on an innocent person.

Your committee have met frequently, and taken into their consideration every circumstance and every means which occurred to enable them to fulfil the intentions of the court, and thereby to do justice to the East India Company and to the public. The task is as delicate, as it is painful and difficult; but the present stage of the business not admitting of proofs, and thinking it is their duty to proceed, they determined to call on the chairman, and each of the members of the committee, according to their seniority, to state the circumstances and motives by which they were guided in the disposal of their own patronage, and to determine, in the course of the examination, what cases it might be proper to verify still more, by calling on the parties who received the patronage to give such farther information as the committee may think proper.

Your committee are however desirous that it should be understood, that the examination of any particular case is not intended in the smallest degree to attach any suspicion, but merely as a proper manner of verifying, in those cases where the least ground of connexion between the parties appears.

If the court shall approve this mode of proceeding, and shall think proper to extend the inquiry to the rest of the directors, and to those gentlemen who are out by rotation; your committee have prepared the draft of a letter, and the form of a declaration, which they herewith submit to the consideration of the court.

The committee beg leave to annex to this report their minutes on the inquiry.

of the different members of its own body; and in doing so they deem it proper to add, that if any member of the court should be desirous of investigating into the circumstances which induced any gentleman of the committee to give the nomination of any writer or writers, (notwithstanding the committee may have expressed themselves satisfied with the disposal thereof,) they request the said nominations be forthwith required into in any manner the court may be pleased to direct.

Mr. Twining proceeded. In February following, this report, letter, and declaration, were submitted to the court of directors, who came to two resolutions. First, That the declaration proposed to be made by the friends of the parties appointed, should be upon oath; when an honourable baronet (Sir Francis Baring) entered a protest against that part of the court's resolution, which required that the declaration should be made on oath. Secondly, That no further steps should be taken in the business till May following. Mr. Twining requested that the letter and declaration might be read.

The Clerk read:

Sir,

The court of directors of the East India Company, has, for some time, understood with great indignation and concern, that there are persons who profess to procure, by negotiation or purchase, appointments in their service; and advertisements openly tendering or requiring offices of this nature, are continually brought before the public eye.

From whatever source these proceedings originate, they necessarily call for notice and investigation.

The court therefore, in justice to itself, and to the great establishment for which it acts, as well as in the hope of checking imposition on the public, has instituted a committee, to inquire, both of the members of the direction, and of those persons at whose instance they have conferred appointments, into the manner in which they have been bestowed.

A regulation of this kind, general in its aim, and calculated for its most laudable purposes, will, it may be hoped, be readily approved and complied with. Nor is it less reasonable to suppose, that those who have been favoured with any appoint-

ments of the nature in question, will be eager to do justice to the character of their friends, especially as any backwardness in this respect would serve to excite the suspicion of sinister practices. It is necessary to state, that the court have unanimously resolved, that every appointment made in consequence of corrupt practices shall be null and void, unless the parties to whom the appointment is given, shall, upon examination before the committee appointed to investigate these transactions, enable them to report to the court that such parties have made a fair and candid disclosure of all circumstances attending the same.

In the case of a voluntary discovery, on the other hand, the parties who make it may be assured that the appointments received by them and so discovered shall not be annulled.

With these explanations, you, sir, are earnestly requested to make an early declaration in the terms of the enclosed paper.

Signed, by order of the

Court of Directors,

W. RAMSAY, Sec.

I earnestly request that you will give all the information and satisfaction in your power in the manner required, relative to the subject of this letter and the declaration accompanying it.

(Signed) STEPH. LUSHINGTON.

I, A. B. do solemnly declare, that I, or C. D. who, on or about the—, was appointed as a writer in the East India Company, or any other person or persons whomsoever, with my privity, or to my knowledge or belief, did not directly or indirectly, at any time before or after such appointment, give, pay, or have agreed, or am under promise, bond, or obligation, to give, pay, or allow to any person or persons whomsoever, any pecuniary consideration whatever, or any thing, in any manner convertible into a pecuniary benefit or advantage, for or in respect of such appointment. And I do further declare, that to my knowledge or belief, no pecuniary consideration hath been given directly or indirectly, to any person or persons whatever, in consideration, and as a compensation for the aforesaid appointment.

At a Secret Court of Directors, held on Tuesday, the 25th of February 1860.

The court then adjourned into a committee of the whole court, to consider what further steps are necessary to be pursued on the report from the committee of patronage of the 31st ultimo—and being resumed,

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It was, on reading a report from the committee of the whole court,

Resolved by the ballot, That this court approve of the declaration proposed by the committee of patronage, in the report of the 31st of last month, and amended this day, and that the several persons to whom the same is to be sent, be requested to confirm such declaration upon oath.

Another report from the committee of the whole court being read,

Resolved by the ballot, That no farther proceedings be had in the above business till the 1st of May next.

East India House, 26th Feb. 1800.
Gentlemen,

The court having determined to call for a declaration on oath from the parties to whom the Patronage of the Company has been given, it is incumbent on me to enter my protest.

The members of the committee to whom the investigation has been referred, will recollect that I signed the report made by the committee, on condition that the declaration to be called for should not be on oath.

The oaths to be taken by any person or persons connected with the Company, are stated and correctly defined in the various acts of parliament which relate to the Company's affairs, and the court have neither authority, nor can they justify themselves in calling for the oath which has been proposed.

I must on every occasion resist a spirit of persecution; a wanton, unnecessary abuse of power. If the object of inquiry is really and truly with a view to public justice, it is well known to every member of the committee, that the substantial purposes of justice may be obtained without an oath.

I must also appeal to those members of the court, who, from their seniority, have had the most experience of my conduct, whether I have not endeavoured on every occasion to resist the introduction of oaths, and would abolish some that were administered as a matter of course. My motive has been, the almost innumerable instances of perjury which I fear have occurred. It is the same motive which governs my conduct on the present occasion, as I am persuaded, may I am certain, that the measure proposed will be attended with the same consequences. And I am not such a casuist as to make a distinction between contributing in a wanton, unauthorized, and unnecessary manner towards the perjury of others, and the act of perjury in myself.

For these reasons, and many others which I can urge, I protest against requesting an oath, at the same time I trust that no man will impute to me an intention to connive at corrupt practices, which it is my most ardent desire to use every endeavour in my power to prevent.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

(Signed) F. BARING.

*The Court of Directors of the
East India Company.*

Mr. Twining said, the honourable baronet would, he hoped, allow him to reason with him a little on the subject of this protest, when he came to consider what the proprietors ought to do. Although he differed widely from his reasoning, he was satisfied, that a more fit, honourable, and able director could not be found within the bar. Another general election put an end to the second committee. Afterwards, in June, a motion was made that a third committee should be appointed, an amendment was proposed; he begged therefore that the original motion and the amendment might be read*. Mr. Twining said, when they saw that upon a question of no less importance than the continuance or suppression of the inquiry, at a pretty numerous court of directors, the numbers were equal, and the matter decided by the chance of the Treasurer's vote against the inquiry, we must allow that the blind goddess has preserved her character of want of discernment.

*—Heu fortuna! quis est crudelior in nos
Te Deus? ut semper gaudes illudere rebus
humanis!*

After an investigation of two years, when the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, and several directors, who had been upon both committees of patronage, were for continuing the inquiry, it was surely to be lamented that chance should have put an end to it.

Passing

* *Vide Appendix to our Abstract of this Debate.*

Passing over to the third and last object, he anticipated the opinion of the proprietors, and, he hoped, of the directors, to meet the expectations of the public by pursuing the inquiry. He thought the character of the proprietors, and the honour of the directors required, after what had passed, that something more should be done. He could not conceive how the court could be more usefully employed, than in considering in what manner they could do away the unfavourable effect of the suspicion which now operated against the directors in general. In most cases it was out of the power of the proprietors to ascertain by what argument the directors had been influenced in the part they took on any question behind the bar; but here, two gentlemen, who had opposed the re-appointment of the committee, had expressed their opinions in writing. The letter of one of them, (Major Metcalfe,) had been read. He would briefly observe, that his argument rests upon this one point; that he was not a friend to inquiry, unless something specific, some particular charge against any of the directors should be brought forward. Lest he should mistake the honourable director's argument, he begged that that part of his letter might be again read.

The Clerk read it.

Mr. Twining said, he believed there was but one opinion as to the honour of that director, and he hoped he would think, that when he argued against his opinion, he did it from no hostile view. He wished just to observe, that there might be a great deal amiss respecting patronage, which required to be corrected, without one instance of corruption against any one director. It was not improbable, that when the inquiry was concluded, nothing clear and specific of

that nature might be brought home to any one director; but if it should appear that any improper use had been made of the director's patronage, why may that not be prevented in future? If this is allowed, the honourable director must agree, that the inquiry ought to be pursued. He was ready to allow, that no imputation ought to be fixed on any one director without ample and sufficient grounds; but he thought sufficient matter had been already stated to shew the necessity of pursuing the inquiry.

Another director, (Sir Francis Baring,) had thought fit to enter his protest against the declaration of the friends of the parties being made upon oath. Before he considered the reasoning of this protest, he must repeat the declaration he had made as to the former director, from whom he had differed: that he believed nothing could be more pure, honourable and upright, than the conduct of the honourable baronet. He could not however think, on this occasion, that his reasoning was as good as his conduct. The honourable director says, that he argues upon a general principle; his principle is excellent—that oaths ought not to be multiplied without necessity. But this, like all other general principles, is liable to exception; as the principle is wise, so is the exception wise. The question is, whether this oath is of the nature to come under the head of exceptions. Oaths taken hastily by persons incapable of judging of their tendency, come properly within the objection of the honourable baronet's protest: but Mr. Twining denied that the oath in question came within this description. The honourable baronet treats it as casuistical to make a difference between the person who requires an oath to be taken, and he who takes it hastily. With all due respect

respect to the honourable baronet, he could not help thinking there was the greatest difference possible. He then commented with much point and humour upon the protest. The honourable baronet had the authority of a celebrated author in support of his opinion, and he, on his part, should produce an authority against it. The honourable baronet was supported by a knight of great political fame in his opinion, who had said,

Oaths are but words, and words but wind,
Too feeble implements to bind.

He had also the same authority for the doctrine that the maker of an oath partook of the crime of its non-observance :

———— a breach of oath is duple,
And either way admits a scruple,
And may be *ex-parte* of the maker,
More criminal than the injur'd taker.
For he that strains too far a vow,
Will break it, like an o'er-bent bow.
And he that made and forc'd it, broke it,
Not he that for convenience took it.

This was an argument he said that had better been left to Sir Knight, than adopted by the good sense of the honourable baronet. He would now state the authority in support of his own opinion, which would shew the good effect in one instance of calling upon the party to make a declaration upon oath. Not long ago, if his memory did not fail him, a suspicion arose, that an appointment made by one of the directors had been obtained by improper means. An inquiry was set on foot; a letter was written to the friend of the young man, desiring to know whether any consideration had been given for the appointment? He answered, upon his honour, nothing had been given. The directors were not satisfied with this declaration, and they required his oath. He refused to swear; he did not choose to say upon his oath that nothing had been given. He

had given his honour not to divulge the secret, so that his honour stood pledged both ways, but he would not swear that he had not purchased the appointment. The consequence was, that the appointment lapsed, and came to the Chairman, who, with that liberal spirit becoming the gentleman who filled the chair of the Company, very handsomely gave it to the young man, that he, perhaps the only innocent person concerned in the transaction, might not be a sufferer.

Mr. Twining then concluded by observing, that the proprietors who should oppose the inquiry, were no friends to the directors; and that the directors who resisted it, were no friends to their own fame. For his own part, he most cordially assented to the motion, while he begged leave to express his earnest wish, that when the question was once decided, it should never be brought again before the court of proprietors.

Major METCALFE (a director) began by declaring that, had he been present when the court of directors had equally divided on the question for continuing the inquiry, he should not have suffered it to be decided by blind chance; for he would have given his vote against it, and that most conscientiously. The agitation of such a question unavoidably involved the directors in a most awkward and embarrassing predicament: it left them under a doubt what line of conduct they should best adopt on a subject of such nice delicacy—whether to remain wholly silent, or to take a part in the discussion. On the one side, their silence might be interpreted into a tacit acknowledgment of the charges imputed to them, or be misconstrued into disrespect to the proprietors. On the other hand, could any thing be more unpleasant

pleasant than to have themselves called upon to rise behind the bar, to speak of their own honour, to boast of their own integrity, or to disclaim, in the strongest language they are masters of, that any part of the general insinuations can attach upon any individual character? Of the purity of the motives which guided the honourable mover and those who supported his motion, he was perfectly convinced; and if their joint endeavours should prove the means of bringing the charge home to any of the directors, he would be ready to acknowledge that they had rendered an essential service to the Company, and to the community at large; but if, after going into the inquiry they demanded, no specific charge was brought forward, substantiated by such evidence as so serious an accusation called for, then he must be permitted to say, that their zeal for the honour of the directors had in that instance out-run their usual judgment. Had they taken the trouble to inquire how the directors usually acted with respect to acquisitions of this nature, they would have found that the court of directors had never shewn the least favour or partiality to any offender: on the contrary, when it appeared that the name of a director (one such instance had occurred) was coupled with bribery and corruption, the court acted with the most rigorous severity. The unfortunate gentleman was instantly disqualified, and soon after died of a broken heart. The readiness with which the directors had, in the first instance, unanimously voted for the inquiry, was surely a sufficient proof of their eagerness to detect corrupt practices, if any such existed; but when gentlemen recollected that that committee of inquiry had been sitting for two years, without being able to collect sufficient matter upon

which to ground any direct charge, must they not see that continuing it any longer was only wasting that time that might be more profitably employed towards the prosperity of the Company? If, however, it should appear to be the general sense of the meeting, that the inquiry should be continued, he could not think of opposing to it his individual opinion. At the same time he must submit to their consideration, how materially the general interests of the Company might be affected by this inquiry. The company has its enemies: one contends that a trading body should not hold territorial possessions; another inveighs against its exclusive privileges, as a monopoly. Should the court appear to sanction and justify the insinuations that their executive body was corrupt, they would place in the hands of those enemies a weapon that would be powerfully wielded against the interests of the Company whenever an opportunity afforded. Nor would the public easily suppose that men who could sell their patronage would prove incorrupt in other respects; for it was with the body politic as with the natural body: when corruption once sets into the system, it would not stop at any particular part; but pervade and taint the whole mass, and accelerate a final dissolution.

Major Metcalf concluded with imploring the court not to indulge themselves in general reflections. If any specific charge could be brought against any director, of his having sold his patronage; and if that charge was substantially and satisfactorily made out, such a man would deserve no mercy; nor could any thing be urged in palliation of such an offence. He fondly hoped, however, that no such delinquent should be found within that bar: for if any man had been so forgetful

forgetful of himself, of his employers, his country, and his God, the court would only have to lament, that it was not in their power to inflict a punishment adequate to the turpitude of the crime.

Mr. BOSANQUET (a director) declared, that no man could be more desirous than himself, to give the present question the fullest publicity, no man could be more anxious to have it probed to the bottom. He would not have ventured to intrude himself so early upon the notice of the court, but for a circumstance he felt himself called upon to mention. His name had been intruded upon the public, whether properly or not it was not for him to determine; but that circumstance made him peculiarly anxious to lay the whole of his conduct before the proprietors, to whom he was indebted for the situation he held. And he was the more induced to trouble them upon that occasion, on account of the delicate nature of the subject they were about to discuss, which he thought might deter many gentlemen behind the bar, on his side of the question, from taking a part in the debate, lest their language should be misrepresented. He said he had listened with great attention to what had fallen from the honourable gentleman who preceded him on the opposite side of the question, and he felt it to be an arduous task to combat so much eloquence: he intreated the court not to suffer their judgments to be warped by language, but to attend to the plain and substantial merits of the case.

He then proceeded to state, that the committee of patronage was instituted whilst he had the honour of being chairman. As the establishment of that committee formed the origin of the business then before the court, he requested that the resolution of the court of directors

might be read, together with the names of the directors selected to compose that Committee.

The Clerk then read:

At a Secret Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 25th of April 1798
On a motion,

Resolved unanimously, that a committee be appointed to investigate the truth of the alleged practice of the sale of the patronage of the members of the court, and to consider of such means as may appear likely to prevent the same in future, if such practices have occurred; and that the said committee do consist of the following gentlemen, viz. William Bensley, Honourable William Elphinstone, Charles Grant, Edward Parr, and Robert Thornton.

Mr. Bosanquet then said, that he might, without arrogance, lay claim on behalf of the court of directors, to a merit in which they never had been rivaled by any public body that he was acquainted with. Actuated by the honourable motives, and by the most generous zeal, they came forward spontaneously to institute a committee to inquire if abuse had really existed; and their vote on that occasion was unanimous. The mere knowledge of the names of those gentlemen who composed that committee, would shew that the business was not meant to be slighted. They were all men above suspicion.

He hoped the court would then indulge him in hearing the explanation of a circumstance relative to himself in that business. He doubted not that the proprietors had seen a letter in the newspapers, signed "An Old Proprietor," which contained a charge against him, that he begged leave to answer, as it was connected with the subject under discussion. It pretty broadly insinuated, that the inquiry from the first was intended to be of no effect. But the fact was, that he (Mr. Bosanquet) never at all interfered in
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its pursuits, or from the first to the last, directly or indirectly, took any part in the business it was upon. His name would be found only to two reports, which were entirely the acts of the committee, and not of his. He hoped the court would now do him the justice to hear why he did not attend.

The committee was instituted the 25th of April 1793; and it would not be thought unreasonable, that a person newly come to the chair, should take a few weeks to turn in his mind the mode in which so delicate a subject should be treated. Early in the month of June, information was received in this country, of one of the most formidable armaments that ever threatened their possessions in the East; and the next advices brought intelligence, that that armament had escaped the vigilance of our fleet, and that more than 30,000 men had debarked in Egypt, which, upon a moderate calculation, is within six weeks reach of India. Gentlemen had heard many opinions upon the subject of this armament. But, in the opinion of some of the best informed men in this country, there were many circumstances, some of which were, and some of which were not, known, which might have made it the most destructive enterprize that ever was concerted against our possessions in the East. Gentlemen might judge what ought to have been the sole occupation of a chairman under such an impending danger. The valor however of Lord Nelson, at one stroke, broke the chain that connected this gigantic embryo with its mother France. The valor of the Company's servants did the rest, and the applause which is their due must be given by you: whilst all his time was dedicated to the support of India, he had the misfortune to see a new project brought forward for their shipping concerns; and it was

seriously proposed, whilst he was labouring day and night to forward supplies for India, to make a complete alteration in the mode of paying war contingencies. The proprietors would see all the papers relative to this business, in the shipping proceedings. He said not a word upon the merits or demerits of this project; but he conceived that acceding to it would have crippled every effort he had made for the relief of India, if things had taken a different turn there. That matter was hardly settled, when another most important business arose. This subject was introduced to the proprietors under the name of *illicit trade*; but a name as little proper to characterize its real import, as light is to represent darkness.

In merely mentioning that subject, no person would, he hoped, imagine that he had the most distant view to revive any of the unpleasant difficulties which took place at that period. But, without offence to any person, he might say, that the personal part of this business, tho' it had the precedence, made but a very inconsiderable portion of this business. His great object was to stop in its outset a gigantic enterprise, which had been formed to transport in safety to Europe, and render neutral papers the property of the Dutch and Spaniards. Persecuted as he was on this account, he had the satisfaction to know, that though any individual concerned in those transactions escaped, he (Mr. Bosanquet) did succeed in the chief object of his exertions. That trade was completely stopped, and their enemies deprived of many millions that would have added fuel to the flame that was then raging around them.

Engaged in those pursuits, which were superadded to the ordinary business of the East India House, and the least of which, when compared to the business then before them,

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was in the proportion of a mountain to a mole-hill, he left the proprietors to judge whether he was to blame to act as he did. To the committee and the committee's discretion he left the business entirely. He could not attend. Whatever was done, the merit was with them; whatever was left undone, the demerit would, he hoped, not be placed at his door. But here he thought himself called upon to do justice to the exertions of that committee.

It had been said that they did nothing; he entertained a different opinion; he thought they did a great deal. He was inclined to think they did nearly every thing that was necessary, and more than could in reason be desired of them. They proposed that every director giving the nomination of a writer, should accompany it with a declaration of the real person to whom he gave the same; and that, if necessary, this person should accompany the appointment (if required) with an oath, that no corrupt consideration had or was to pass. He would venture to say, that if this proposal be carried into execution, whatever, may have been the case formerly, no corrupt practices can in future prevail; the danger of discovery will be too great. No reasonable man, he should think, could object to such an oath. It is very different from the oaths of which he should presently speak, and which relates to the past, and which, though mentioned in the same resolution of the committee, he could not approve. They never had any concurrence from him.

They also proposed each director should state the reasons upon which each appointment he had made was grounded since 1793. In these two determinations, he was of opinion, they provided equally for the past

and the future. He was not aware that in justice any thing further could or ought to be done, unless a specific charge be made out against an individual director, in which case alone the directors were competent to sit as judges.

He hoped the proprietors would not consider him as answerable for what passed after he had quitted the direction. A fresh committee was established. He wished he could praise their act; he could not do so: he entertained much respect for the members of the committee; but in a case like the present he must say what he thought. He hoped the members would not take his observations amiss. One of their first acts was an attempt to clear themselves from suspicion, by an examination of their own appointments. Surely, in this instance, they suffered their zeal to overpower their discretion. Surely they must or ought to have known, that if they were not objects of suspicion, this examination was unnecessary; and if they were, it could not be satisfactory or conclusive. No man can judge himself, nor can men standing in the same degree of suspicion judge one another. It is contrary to the nature of things.

The next proposal of the committee was the merely carrying into execution the determination of the former committee, to call for reasons which had actuated each member in the disposal of his patronage since 1793. To this measure, though it certainly favours somewhat of injustice, he thought upon the whole no reasonable objection could be made. It has laid before the public the grounds upon which each appointment has been made. It has enabled them to trace out abuse, if it has existed; and he believed, if a reasonable case of suspicion be made out, no director would refuse inquiry.

inquiry. To this requisition, for such he called it, every director had replied but one; and if he thinks it prudent to refuse his reasons, having complied with all the regulations of the Company, he desired to be informed what objection could be taken by any one to his silence. He was clearly of opinion, that the proceedings of the committee ought here to have ceased. They had done more, and certainly not less than their duty. But, instead of this, one of the most extraordinary recommendations was made to the court that he had ever witnessed. He should not trouble the court with reading the papers at length, as they were long, but should content himself with explaining to the court what this extraordinary recommendation was. It was nothing less than this, that the court of directors should frame and find a general bill of indictment against themselves, in which good, bad, and indifferent, if there are these three descriptions of persons in the court, should be included; and that then each director should be cleared by the examination of the person to whom he had given his appointment; and this examination, it was afterwards determined by the court, should be upon oath.

After the passing of this curious determination, the business was adjourned from time to time, for no other reason, that he could discover, except a consciousness in the directors of the impropriety and impracticability of the measure. In this stage he found the business on his return to the directors, and as on his measure the greatest part of the debate must turn, he must here beg the particular attention of the court. He should debate the different parts of this proposal *seriatim*.

He believed it was customary for persons who believed that they had

faithfully discharged all the duties of their situation, to think that the public would entertain the same opinion of them that they entertain of themselves. But men are often found to adopt erroneous opinions, and never more so than in what relates to themselves. They have been told that each man carries two wallets—one behind and another before him; in the one behind he puts his own failings and infirmities, in the other those of his neighbours: the consequence is obvious, he sees the one, and he does not see the other. This allegory is at least two thousand years old, perhaps much more, and would, he thought, when coupled with the present proceedings, convince them that human nature has been at all times the same. Whether it arises from this course, or any other, it has often happened that much better, much wiser, much greater men than himself have been mistaken in the opinion they have formed of themselves; and therefore, if this should be his fate he should have no reason to complain. But, conscious as he was of never having abused his patronage in thought, word, or deed, he hoped it would not be thought presumptuous in him to believe that he was not suspected until he heard the contrary. If this be the case, he would ask by what right he came to be called upon to bring an impeachment against himself. It has been said that this has already been done: he denied it; he thought that the objection he took was unanswerable. But he should wave it for the present, and pass to the next. If he did impeach himself, how was he finally to be cleared? If he was innocent, it would be answered by the extrajudicial oaths of the persons to whom he had given his appointments, and by men standing in the same degree of suspicion. Every honourable principle

principle he had about him revolted from such an exculpation.

He had had the curiosity to extract the number of writers appointed since 1793; they amounted to 394; and of cadets to 1793; upon an average two oaths would at least be required for each appointment, this would give them 798 affidavits for the writers, and 3596 for the cadets: in many cases six must occur, if the business was thoroughly gone into. Was there a man, he said, who would stand up in that court and contend that the court of directors are warranted to call for such a mass of affidavits, or that any magistrate would be justified in receiving them, or that they could be conclusive if they were received?

Mr. Bosanquet then begged leave to state to the court what oaths he conceived to be proper, and what is legal, and what is not legal. The usages and customs of this country have authorized a certain species of oaths, which he would denominate prospective oaths, as they generally are so. These oaths pervade our establishment from the highest to the lowest person. His Majesty is called upon to take what is called his coronation oath, before he can wield the sceptre, in which he promises to preserve the laws and the religion of his country, and to execute judgment in mercy. The hereditary counsellors of the state must take an oath before they can advise: The judges the same. The honourable gentleman who moved in the present question, took an oath before he could exercise his legislative faculties. The proprietors must swear they have held their stock twelve months before they can vote. The directors must be sworn before they can act. All such oaths as these are congenial to the constitution of the country; and though he was one who thought little benefit is derived

from them, yet he was not bold enough as an individual to deny what is in general practice. But, if the examination in question be carried into effect, what are the oaths that would be required? The court of directors must erect itself into a criminal court, and oblige men, who, it is probable, if they have dealt corruptly in patronage, have at least already been guilty of a subornation of perjury, either to purge themselves and their friends by fresh perjury, or to accuse themselves? Mr. Bosanquet said, that such oaths are not authorized, nor, if they were, if cross examination and the penalty of perjury does not attach to them, could they reasonably be employed to elucidate truth. The clear and undisputed first principle of justice in this country is, that no man shall be called upon to purge, or to charge himself on any criminal matter upon oath.

But we are not left in the dark to know what would be the consequences of a contrary mode of proceeding. If he mistook not, something like that practice pervaded the jurisprudence of this country; it was called the Wager of Law; and in the case of ecclesiastics, it went so far, that if a certain number of computgators, as they were called, could be produced, the criminal was acquitted, even after condemnation, and from hence the origin of benefit of clergy. But, when men came to have juster notions of civil and religious liberty, all this swearing was banished from the common courts of law; and though the practice has still been retained in civil suits, no man can be called upon to answer any criminal matter upon oath; and even when he has previously bound himself to answer upon oath if called upon, he cannot be made to answer unless all penalties are waved.

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The Levitical law denounced a curse against that man who removed his neighbour's land-mark. He said, rather let that man be cursed, who, placed in a public situation, removes those stable land-marks, which the accumulative wisdom of past ages has erected in *law*, in *liberty*, in *religion*. Let that man be justly an object of our execration, who wantonly, weakly, or wickedly, delivers up his fellow creature, and without sufficient cause, in *property*, in *person*, or in *character*, to those warring passions which occupy the breast of that at once noble and ignoble being, man, against which these land-marks are his only guards. He said, if abuse even be known to exist, and cannot be reached without violating these sacred land-marks, far better is it that it should remain in darkness, than that so ill an example should be set, and that they should at once close the chapter of patronage in respect to the past, and open it only with respect to the future.

When he had considered the recommendation of the committee in every point of view, and was unable to give it his assent, and when he found that it was the *ne plus ultra* of their efforts, and that in fact the re-appointment of the committee did in fact include the approbation of this proposal, he had no doubt of the part he was to act.

He thought it his duty to take the same open part he had taken at the commencement of the business. He moved the resolution upon which so much has been said, and it was seconded by an honourable baronet, whose name he should not mention if he had not his permission. This motion was fairly carried according to the usages of the Company, after a long debate. He was glad it was carried: when it is considered that it was opposed by both the chairs, and the weight their situation always

carries, no reasonable doubt can be entertained on which side the arguments preponderated, and on which side was the real opinion of the court.

He stood there, he said, in the face of open day, ready to avow, and ready to defend before all the world, the part he had taken in the business. He hoped his conduct had been perfectly honourable, and perfectly consistent. He was one of the first to acquiesce in inquiry. He supported inquiry as far as it was needful and proper, but withdrew his concurrence as soon as justice degenerated into persecution, and a disregard of legal restraints. The court was to determine whether he had done right or wrong.

But, with the knowledge which he possessed of human nature, he should be sorry not to anticipate what may perhaps be said upon the decided part which he had taken in this business. It would, peradventure, be said—Oh! this director's reasons are plausible and specious; but has he not something which he wishes to conceal relative to his own patronage? or does he not desire to amuse us, and throw a veil over others? He wished to meet both these objections in the fullest and most explicit manner, and to offer a few words upon both.

When this business, continued he, was debated in the next room, a gentleman made use of so curious an argument, that he could not forbear mentioning it. The gentleman began by stating, that in his opinion the public were impressed with an opinion that the patronage had been abused. He next proceeded very accurately to snip out their suspicions into four and twenty parts, and thought that each director must take one of these shares, and that of course each director, being under suspicion, ought to clear himself. Mr. Bosanquet

sanquet said, he publicly protested against such a division, or such a mode of argument.

Whether it be true that suspicion does attach upon the court, he could not tell. But he was sure, if none does attach, the directors are more fortunate than any other body of men who have any thing to give away: but, if any does attach, he conscientiously believed, that neither a twenty-fourth part, nor a two hundred and fortieth part, nor a two thousand and four hundredth part, not a grain or an atom did attach to him; and he believed so, because he was conscious he was pure and unfulled. But whether this be so or not, he wished now publicly to say, that if any person could be found, either within or without that court, who would say he knew or suspected ought of him in that respect—nay, if without speaking out, he would make use of some doubtful phrase as well, or if he might, or if he dared to speak—nay, if any one would shake his head, or wag his hand to that effect, he was content to submit personally to the severest scrutiny that could be made of his patronage. All that he should ask was, that his trial might be public, and extend to every thing he had had since he had been a director. He knew no alteration made by the oath in the year 1793. But it was his duty to tell the proprietors, if he was unsuspected, they would disgrace themselves to put him upon his trial;—and if he was suspected upon good ground, he should disgrace himself to consent to be cleared by a jury of his own friends in the next room, and by such paltry, pitiful proceedings as extrajudicial affidavits.

If any man would, upon the papers then before them, make out a case of suspicion against any one director, he was just as ready to do his duty

in putting him upon his trial; but he should make this distinction between that person and himself: he would put no other man upon his answer, unless a just cause of suspicion be made out. He was ready, himself to take his trial, if any charge could be brought forward against him; and he was persuaded that if any case of reasonable suspicion could be made out against any one director, there would not be a dissenting voice behind the bar to the continuance of the inquiry. At present, he said, there was not a tittle of evidence to warrant such a procedure.

Sir FRANCIS BARING said, he never felt himself more forcibly called upon to deliver his sentiments to the court, than he did upon the present occasion. Under the imputations that had been thrown upon those directors who had voted for discontinuing the inquiry, he should have thought himself totally unjustifiable, had he remained silent. He had certainly taken an active part in this discussion behind the bar; but though he had done this from motives as disinterested as could possibly actuate the mind of man, he could not listen to the present debate with that phlegm that some of his colleagues did. His feelings were sensibly affected by that disclosure which had been made. There was no ground whatever for any inference to the prejudice of the directors, from any part of the proceedings. There was not an individual among them that had objected to the inquiry. Every director felt it to be essential to his character, and had consented to the appointment of a committee without one dissenting voice. This committee had sat upwards of eighteen months without being able to establish a single charge against any one director. They had recommended
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In their report, a declaration from the friends of the parties; but when the report came before the court, they changed their mind, and proposed that the declaration should be upon oath. It was upon that occasion, on the spur of the moment, that he had written the protest that had been so much commented upon by an honourable proprietor. For the composition of that paper, he had to request their indulgence. Its principles he would maintain to the last moment of his life. The object of this protest was not, as had been represented, to check inquiry, but to object to that being done which could not be done legally and judicially. An honourable proprietor had quoted an author, to the great entertainment of the court, by way of ridiculing the principles of this protest; but it would have been more consistent with the moral and general character of that honourable gentleman, if he had referred to a graver authority than *Hudibras*; if he had turned over the pages of holy writ, by the Levitical law he would have learnt, that oaths were not to be trifled with, still less to be taken in vain. He had opposed that mode of investigation, because he was guilty, that if it were adopted, many persons would be convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury. He had for many years had the honour of a seat in the direction, and had witnessed a thousand false oaths taken in the next room. It might be asked, why he had sat silent? He answered, that he had frequently called the attention of the court to this abuse: but there was not any instance of an individual having been prosecuted; this led him to think, and to recommend, that penalties should be substituted for oaths. The consequence of the solemnity of the obligation violated was, that its breach remained unpunished, the se-

verity of the punishment preventing its infliction; and thus perjury became tolerated, and impunity gave encouragement to the practice. If he was wrong in his objection, it was an error in judgment, and not in duty. The human mind is as various as the human form and countenance; different persons see the same subject in different lights. He had spoken his sincere sentiments, and, as he always did, had come before them with his heart in his hand. He would suppose for a moment, that the inquiry was to go on. Why are the innocent to be put upon their trial as well as the guilty? There were twenty-four directors; his associates were chosen by the proprietors and not by himself. Why was he to be fettered with irons because they were criminal? It was enough for him that he knew his own innocence. It was not justice to him, it was not justice to themselves, to confound the unsuspected with the suspected. He was as warm and as keen as any man to investigate the abuse of patronage by proper means. His objections to the present motion were, that he doubted its efficacy, and that it discredited the directors improperly. Were gentlemen aware of the consequences of giving their directors a bad name? He would remind them of the story of the Quaker's dog—The Quaker said, "I will not hang thee, neither will I beat or bruise thee, but I will give thee an ill name, and turn thee out of door." Whereupon he thrust the animal forth and called out, "mad dog!" which soon ended in the animal's destruction. In this manner would the inquiry cast the character of four and twenty directors in a body loose upon the world. It would not be Sir Francis Baring, or Mr. Scott, but the directors generally. At any rate, he thought the motion im-

perfect in its present form, he should therefore propose to add these words to make it more efficient and precise, by way of amendment, viz. "To investigate any charge that might be made of corrupt practices in any one or more directors." With that addition he could concur in the original motion.

Mr. BOSANQUET seconded the amendment.

Mr. JONES stated, that originally he had never made an attack on any one director, and to that he should adhere. His proposition now was one plain and distinct, and not fraught with trick or chicanery, and founded on the very institution of the old committee by the directors themselves, and which they had chosen to discontinue on the 18th June 1800—this object was to revive their own inquiry.

Mr. CRISHOLME said, there was no one proprietor more disposed than himself to censure general, indiscriminate accusations. He thought it unbecoming any individual, much more a public body, to bring forward charges founded on vague report; but he thought that this observation went no length towards invalidating the arguments for a committee of inquiry. In looking into what had been done by the former committee, he did not feel disposed to join in the compliments that had been paid them. When the committee took upon themselves so important an investigation, why had they confined their inquiry to one individual charge of the abuse of patronage—that of the sale of writers appointments? Why not take up the abuse generally? Why were writers aimed at? Why not cadets, sales of voyages, and every part of the Company's patronage? Having read the whole proceedings of the committee with attention, he must confess that he saw little to approve; he should have been glad that a veil could have been drawn

over all that was passed: but the suspicions had been left so strong against the directors by the proceedings of their own body, by their protests and dissents, that, for his part, he could not help thinking the suspicion stronger now than when the inquiry was first brought forward. One director of high character had objected to the oaths, because they were not legal; and therefore the perjury, which he admitted they would produce, would not be punishable. Did not he by this hint his suspicions to be as strong against some of his brethren, as his own were? What would gentlemen say, if, by arresting the inquiry now, the subject should be brought before the tribunal of the nation? What figure would the directors make in another place, when it should appear that they had put an end to the inquiry without investigation? He by no means desired the interference of Parliament, and was so far from wishing the oath in the last charter to be made stronger, that he should be glad if it had never been thought of. He thought the best way would be to open an office at the India House for the public sale of these appointments, and places in general, and let the produce be a stock purse for the benefit of proprietors—(*a laugh.*) It would be attended with this one advantage, that no man would give an appointment to his daughter, or his grand-daughter, nor would any be given in a loose unguarded way, without ascertaining whether ultimately they were bestowed on improper persons or not, but persons would be appointed fit for the situations they were going to fill. Upon the whole, he thought the inquiry could not rest where it was. What he had said, so far related to the abuse of patronage; but he had one hint to give, which would be understood behind the bar, respecting the abuse of power, by some of the

the Company's superior servants, which he hoped would not pass unnoticed:

Mr. GRANT (a director) began by observing, that it had not been his intention to address the court that day; he had not come with any preparation for that end; for besides labouring under bodily indisposition, the subject before the court was one so painful and delicate, as to leave him no wish to go into it in that place. But several gentlemen within the bar had just spoken against the prosecution of the inquiry; no one director had stood up on the other side: the part he had taken in the court of directors in support of an inquiry, was known from the papers on the table; and lest his silence now should be construed into any change of sentiment, he must beg leave to declare, that his opinion in that respect had undergone no change. He was still for the prosecution of the inquiry. He thought that the honour of the court, the satisfaction of the public, the present state of the subject, all required this.

It was universally agreed, that such a sale of patronage as was alleged, if it really existed, was a bad thing. It was grossly corrupt in principle; it must extend into other parts of the character and conduct of those who practised it; it must discredit the character of the court of directors, lessen their authority in India, and afford too much handle for those at home who were hostile to the Company, whose establishments and privileges could not be more plausibly attacked, than by diffusing an opinion of the corruption of the executive body; for, if that was believed, and understood to be suffered without investigation, the whole fabric of the East India Company might easily be thrown down.

It would not be denied either, that a suspicion of the existence of such corrupt practice was very general. The newspapers had abounded with advertisements for the sale or purchase of patronage. He hoped, and indeed believed, those things were often without sufficient warrant, at least that often directors were ignorant of the abuse of their favour, if it was abused: he was persuaded the great body of the court was perfectly innocent in this matter, and undeserving of suspicion. But if suspicion was nevertheless in a general way entertained, not only were the innocent confounded with the guilty, if such there were; but the evils to be expected from the real existence of the sale of patronage, must in a certain degree follow. The reputation of the court of directors would be tarnished, the public confidence in them would be shaken, and the servants of the Company would lose the respect to their superiors, necessary to the maintenance of good government. General suspicion, therefore, would entail much of the evils of real corruption; and if that suspicion was not confronted, but suffered to establish itself without any attempt to expose its injustice and want of foundation, it would surely gather strength; it would produce effects approaching more nearly to those of real guilt, and in the end would introduce a real guilt if it had not existed before, because the sanction of public opinion would be presumed for what had, though supposed to be practised, never been called in question.

What then was the course which the honour of the court, the public interest, and individual innocence, required on this occasion? Surely to meet accusation, and to probe it to the bottom. This was the only course that could do justice to the innocent. To shun investigation

under present circumstances, to raise up objections and difficulties to it, was a deep injury to those who were pure. It fortified suspicion, and confounded the blameless with the culpable. It was the very reverse of the conduct which such a business upon the face of it demanded.

Mr. Grant said, he would just notice one or two of the principal of those objections.

"*State any fact,*" say the gentlemen on the other side, "bring any charge home, and we will most readily follow it up." But this is totally to forget the principle upon which the committee of inquiry was, by unanimous vote of the court, originally appointed, and to forget also the nature of the thing. It was because a corrupt traffic in patronage might be carried on for ever without so discovering itself, as to present any criminative fact to the eye; it was because that traffic was an occult business, managed with studied concealment; because many corrupt bargains might really take place, without their being otherwise suspected, than from presumptive circumstances, or by confidential informations, not allowed to be publicly used: it was for these very reasons that a committee of inquiry was instituted; for, if there had been palpable *facts* within our view, where was the occasion for a circuitous investigation? The court must unavoidably have taken immediate notice of such facts, without referring the subject to a committee. When therefore facts are now asked for, with an air of triumph, gentlemen ask for what will compel their notice, but do not at all prove that no inquiry *after facts* strongly presumed to exist, and of which even the suspicion is very prejudicial, should take place.

But the mode of inquiring after facts is the grand objection, "You

have no right," it is said, "to oblige men to give you information *upon oath*,—You act illegally in requiring them to do so, and extrajudicial oaths are of little value."

We do not oblige men to swear; we assert no legal right to examine them on oath; we ask them only if they choose to give this testimony to the honour and innocence of the directors who have bestowed patronage on them; and is it conceivable, that any man who has gratuitously received an important favour from a director will not, if that director is liable to be suspected of having corruptly sold such favour, be eager to come forward when requested, and to justify the character of his benefactor and his own? Common sense revolts at the contrary supposition. It is evident, all the argument against oaths goes to prevent inquiry, and this is its main scope and design; but if I mistake not, said Mr. Grant, gentlemen do not object to the administering of oaths *in future*; they object to them only in respect to what is *past*.

It was said again, "that a committee had sat very long without being able to do any thing; that all the directors voted for an inquiry, but when it appeared that nothing was likely to be effected, many were against going on with it." This objection might be answered at great length; but it is sufficient to say, that it was not till a decisive test was proposed, that great opposition was made to going on.

The *vast number* of oaths which must necessarily be taken, if that test is persevered in, has been made another ground of objection; and to swell the number, some thousands of *cadets*, who are usually appointed in the proportion of five or six to one writer, have been brought into the account. But it is well known, that

that the committee of inquiry proposed to confine their investigation to the patronage of *writers* only; and for this good reason, that if they found the patronage of writers, which is by far the most valuable, had been honourably disposed of, there could be little warrant to suspect corruption in what was of least value.

Mr. Grant said, he should only observe further on the amendment that had been proposed to the resolution then before the court, that it went completely to defeat the end of serious thorough inquiry; he was quite against eluding the design of the resolution by the manner which the amendment proposed for carrying it into execution. Those who wished to quash inquiry, should do so in direct and open terms.

Mr. PETER MOORE said, it was not his intention to enter at large into the discussion of the papers on patronage at present, though he did not mean to relinquish his privilege if the proposed inquiry should proceed. He sincerely felt, and he thought some delicacy was due to the gentlemen behind the bar, and that they were not to be put on their trial without some specific accusation made by some responsible accuser, both of which, so indispensibly requisite to such an investigation, were wanting. He hoped and trusted the proprietors had seen and heard enough of this business to turn with disgust from it, to be satiated with the subject, and that they would not suffer this inquisitorial process to go farther. What! said Mr. Moore, bring an Englishman to trial with a chain about his neck, under an inquisitorial star-chamber proceeding! It was abhorrent to every principle of law or justice. He had the highest authorities for saying this; it had been established for no less than three centuries, that

great responsibility was attached to the character of an accuser; that no criminal charge should be brought forward, unless the party accused had the means of retaliation in case he was wrongly accused. Here accusations appeared without grounds to go on; without accusers, or any responsibility for injury and redress. Such proceedings might produce terror; but could never answer the ends of justice. He was confident the good sense of the proprietors would never suffer such an inquisitorial procedure to go forward.—The committee behind the bar had not at any time any right to enter upon such an inquiry. It was *coram non iudice*. It was an attack upon the rights of humanity, an invasion of every sound principle of justice. It was not one man behind that bar, but every man whose character was affected by this inquisition. It was a practice he held so much in abhorrence, he would for ever reprobate it. It was a mode of trial to which he would not wish to see his bitterest enemy subjected; and he was certain every man in that court, who regarded his own honour, and felt as an inhabitant of a free country, would agree with him, and heartily support him in putting an end to its further progress, to all further encroachments on the claims of human existence in a well-regulated society, and to all further insult to the laws of the country in which they found protection and safety, in common with all the subjects of England, who were not proprietors of India stock for the present.

I must speak more as a subject of England [*said Mr. Moore, with considerable warmth*] than as a proprietor of stock. I must, as an Englishman, arraign the whole principle of this newly-projected judicature, though in this court under the privilege of a proprietor; that
 † I 4 done,

done, it would be for consideration, whether they were warranted, whether they were proceeding *coram judice*, whether they were not trampling on the most sacred institutions of the empire? If it be determined nevertheless to proceed, he might then go into the papers before them. But they must first clearly ascertain the principle; if the principle be against them, hundreds of defaulters may escape. But he would not consent that one jot, one tittle of the law, shall be trampled on. On this reasoning he called on every one who heard him, on every Englishman, to protect and support that law which protects and supports him. He had examined, seriously examined, the papers which have been laid out for their inspection; and he did not, for a moment, hesitate in saying, that there has been exercised, and was then an attempt to revive, the long reprobated star-chamber process; an inquisition within the walls of a house of commerce, within the books of a commercial corporation, wholly and completely foreign to their privileges, authority, and jurisdiction; and that if it proceeded it would taint and pollute those walls for ever! When he called it a star-chamber process, gentlemen seemed astonished. He called it so still, and would then prove it, by arresting the attention of the proprietors to the able description given of star-chamber process, by Mr. Nathaniel Bacon, who edited the manuscript notes of Mr. Selden, that able lawyer, styled by all biographers, the ornament of the English bar, and the pride of the English nation.—

(*Here Mr. Moore read some notes of Mr. Selden's, describing the star-chamber process, and its consequences on society, and improper influence in those times.*)—Such, then, gentlemen, said he, was the star-chamber process, under an administration, as

Mr. Selden continued, holding for honourable that which pleased, and for just that which profited. Never was England in so low a degree of thralldom, bound under the double knot of self-accusing and arbitrary punishments; ensnaring and enslaving, straining and torturing both body and soul, under peril of loss of all that a man of honour holds dear in the world. Mr. Moore then asked, whether the process going on in that house, did not exactly resemble the star-chamber process? Surely, Mr. Selden described not what actually happened in the fourteenth century, but what was positively to happen in a commercial house in the nineteenth century. He demanded to know of every British subject who heard him, whether they are prepared to revive and to admit the long reprobated star-chamber process? whether they will summon on mere suspicion, and proceed without information? whether they will arraign a defendant on oath, make a defendant on oath his own accuser, and condemn and punish him on his own evidence? Shall this be the process of the nineteenth century; in a century calling itself free; where the land is called the land of liberty; where trial by jury is yet the right of the subject, maintained and supported by a system of beneficent laws, protected by a beloved sovereign, the brightest ornament of whose prerogative is mercy and relief to his subjects; in softening the severities of the laws, where they are found to bear hard on the subject, and to whom the state, in its wisdom and energies, has appointed a chancellor, in the character of a conscience keeper, for the express purpose of pointing out the proper time and occasion for the exercise of this god-like privilege? Shall we depart from the established highways of the constitution, and

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revert to the inquisitorial practices of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries? Shall we revive the severities of the star-chamber process, to get rid of which, amongst other tyrannies, we bestowed the throne on a foreign family, and by that event happily introduced the benign House of Brunswick, under whose protection we now live?—He did not believe any British subject would consent to it, and they could have no possible right or excuse, under cover of a commercial establishment, to institute any proceeding that, in any times, and especially in times like these, when convenient expediency is only readily made the accommodating order of the day, may be converted into a precedent for other parts of the land. It will be tyranny in the extreme to introduce it; it will be worse than tyranny towards those gentlemen forming our executive trust, who are to be the marked objects of its snares. And here he begged leave to differ most widely from the honourable proprietor, (Mr. Twining) the principal advocate of this doctrine, in his definition of the word *tyrant*, as defined by him at the last court. His doctrine, this day, certainly is conformable to that definition, viz. that a tyrant is a prince who exercises the powers of his government to the annoyance of his neighbours—there he differed with the honourable proprietor.—Tyranny in a prince cannot have any possible relation to his neighbours; it is applicable to internal conduct only. A man may be a tyrant in his own family; in like manner a prince can only be a tyrant over his own subjects, by improperly imposing taxes, and wantonly oppressing them, and violently abridging their natural liberties. A prince may be a cruel conqueror, but cannot prove a tyrant over his neighbours; he must

first subjugate them; they are then his own subjects, and no longer his neighbours. But the doctrines introduced here on which the proceeding is formed, is wholly different, and at variance, and in open hostility with every one of the foregoing maxims, as laid down by the most ancient authors and most approved writers. This day, however, we are to reform theirs by deforming our own systems and maxims; and we have a tolerable proof of inconsistent proceedings in the way in which this new acquisition is attempted to be revived. An honourable proprietor privileged, as he is pleased to state, and, we all know, in another place, brings this subject forward here. He did not doubt of the purity of his intentions. He would not suspect the virtue of them. But he was not prepared to say he has viewed the subject in all its stages and consequences. He means to be benevolent and generous towards us, no doubt; but if his generosity should be wanted by us, he should have recollected whether he was just in bestowing it; his better recollection will remind him, that for every particle of virtue he generously bestows on us, he commits a robbery in another place. (*A loud laugh from every side of the house.*)

It was a law amongst a very ancient people, (mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, in the Legations of Charendas,) that whoever proposed a new law, should do it with a halter about his neck; if it was approved, the dreadful responsibility under which he came forward entitled him to have the law called by his name, as a means of rewarding him with fame; if it failed, he was strangled on the spot with his own halter. This law proceeded wholly from the jealousy of innovation, and an earnest attachment to ancient maxims and customs. It proved so effectual

effectual a check to innovation, that for near three hundred years they had only one new law. The principle of *lex talionis* was the foundation of their whole system; and the only law brought forward was by a member who had but one eye, in a quarrel with his neighbour who had two eyes, and threatened to knock out his single eye. This induced him to propose the new law, that whoever deprived a man of his only eye, should lose both his own, to place them on an equality. This principle in making new laws, is said to have preserved the liberties of that nation three hundred years; and had it been observed in these realms, our once envied constitution had not been reduced to the shattered condition in which it now is.— This serves to shew, however, what great responsibility attaches to the character of an accuser; and how absolutely necessary it is to ascertain that responsibility before an accusation be acted upon. But with the business before us, it is still worse; for, it is acknowledged on all sides that there is no accuser at all. But it seems, with some gentleness, that is very unnecessary, and that no warning can be useful to us; no novelties of change and innovation too coarse or too refined. In a moment we are to jump back three centuries for a mode of proceeding applicable to the occasion: nothing else will do but a star-chamber process—a measure iniquitous, and replete with vexation and terror. Take care, said he, that in this course you preserve your own rights. If you declare your opinion that your executive trust is vulnerable, are you sure you will have any thing left to preserve? Are you sure you will not be deprived of the right of meeting in this place? But, how are you to go on? Your documents warranting any proceed-

ing, it seems, are to be found in the low inflammatory paragraphs of hireling newspapers, and collected in streets and highways; and having nothing better before you to justify proceeding, you are to arraign men on their own oaths according to the star-chamber process, and to make every man his own accuser? If this be your only mode, it is neither justified by the law of God nor man: it is not to be justified by any system of law, religion or morality. Instead of shielding each other against the shafts of calumny, we behold tyrant man, in a state of polished society, endeavouring to destroy each other, while the very beasts of the field and forest are in perfect peace. It has been asked, what evil can result if the directors are innocent? He begged to ask in turn, what man, however innocent, or however guilty, ought to be subject to such an inquisitorial process? But, look to the multiplicity of oaths, and the multiplicity of parties who are to be called on; is this no evil? What authorises such unprecedented persecution and harassment any where—but what can atone for it, where there can be no jurisdiction? If the inquiry go on as proposed, the innocent would be confounded with the guilty. Ten thousand oaths and examinations will not be sufficient; and, before the inquiry be finished, those oaths may not unlikely be all that will be left to you wherewith to pay the proprietors dividends. The honourable proprietor (Mr. Twining) has said, they cannot be friends of the East India Company who oppose his motion. To this he should answer, in more unqualified terms, that those who support it will be the greatest enemies the Company ever had.—The hungry eagle is hovering over us, her willing talons are already stretched, prepared

pared to pounce on her prey. He would ask then, will you violently surrender your directors to be instantly devoured?

Suppose, however, for a moment, you were to be entrusted with this power—how are you to begin to execute it? In the most humane manner, thus—In order to compel evidence, if any is to be had, you are to begin, as laid down in your proceedings, with dismissing all the young writers in India appointed since 1793: this is to be your first step, if you do not find that evidence which you have in vain sought, and are still searching for. He was more interested in this point than the proprietors seemed to be aware of. Not one of them can be spared; not one of them shall be touched. He stood pledged to the country for an aid to the parent state, the Company not wanting it, of three millions per annum; and how is this very important object to be effected, if you remove the means? This class of fine young men is indispensibly necessary; so much so, that not one of them can be spared, no matter how their parents and friends obtained their nomination. They are now become useful and good servants; they are now become adepts in knowledge of the Company's affairs; under the auspices of an enlightened Governor-general, they have learnt the country languages, and were qualifying themselves to fill great situations. They were the instruments to be set to work to explore the resources of the country, and to raise the millions which we stood so much in need of, and which were daily becoming more and more necessary to appease the wants and groans of this exhausted country. But these writers were nevertheless, it seems, to be recalled, unless their parents and friends came forward,

and humbly, like slaves, submitted to the ordeal of the star-chamber process of your committee. But, not one of them shall be touched; they hold their places under the authority of an act of parliament; they obtained that protection the moment they signed their covenants with you, and cannot be removed for any act but their own, and then, according to regulations, under proceedings of great tenderness and circumspection, on regular charge being furnished them, defence, evidence, and proof, on full and complete hearing of all points and all circumstances relating to them. In short, they cannot be removed without an open, full, fair, and undisguised trial, as any that could be afforded by any regular court of judicature in England; therefore, he said, they cannot, they must not be removed: so much as to the motion.

As to the proposed amendment, to that he could not have any objection, if the unprincipled process is to go forward; because he knew, that if now, or at any time, any charge or accusation be made against any one of the directors, there would be but one opinion, and one resolution on both sides the bar. But he thought the amendment unnecessary, because the directors, in that case, would do their duty, and want no such power as that tends to give them: we must now be perfectly satisfied of that; there cannot possibly be any doubt of it, from what the last director (Mr. Grant) said, which expressed a most willing disposition to proceed without it. So satisfied was he of that; so sure was he it would be, and therefore, that the amendment was unnecessary, that he preferred a motion for adjournment, and if it was the pleasure of the court, he would make it. What say you? said Mr. Moore, (*turning to the court*)? I will move to adjourn.

journ. (*Mr. Sealy called out, he seconded the motion.*)

Mr. Moore continued, should this resolution moved for pass, let us examine how it would operate then.

What was the language of the Viscount Ortes to that inhuman tyrant Charles the ninth of France, and the still greater monster the Queen mother, whose measure it more properly was, when they sent him an order to put to death all the Hugonots? An answer so replete with honour, dignity and humanity, that it has immortalized him.

The CHAIRMAN spoke to order; as the motion for adjournment had been moved and seconded, the court must proceed on it.

Mr. Moore sat down.

The CHAIRMAN requested, before the question of adjournment was put, that the proprietors would have the goodness to hear him. He could hardly bring his mind to intrude upon their patience at so late an hour, but several things had occurred in the debate, which rendered some explanation from him indispensably necessary, in vindication of his own character. His honourable friend, Mr. Bosanquet, who had lately filled that chair, had given them an old adage; he would in return furnish him with another: "Before you begin an affair, consider well the end of it." He could not help saying, that he thought his honourable friend ought to have well weighed all the consequences of instituting a committee to inquire into patronage, before he had done so. It was certainly easy for him to conceive, that amidst the laborious duties that engrossed the mind of a Chairman, some subordinate details must be neglected; but he could not think the object of this committee of that description, for although it was true that a chairman signed his

name officially to the proceedings of the committee, yet at least he conceived that signature to imply that he did not disapprove of what had been done. He thought too highly of his honourable friend to believe that he would give the continuance of his signature to what he conceived to be improper resolutions. He could not therefore have considered, as had been argued, that he understood the committee to be adjourned, merely because they had no grounds to go on.

Mr. BOSANQUET observed, that the adjournment was after the oath proposed. As he did not attend the committee, he had supposed the want of information to have been the ground of the adjournment.

The CHAIRMAN said, he would explain the occasion of the adjournment, which had not yet been mentioned: the time of the general election drew nigh, and it was thought, if the inquiry was continued at that time, it might be imputed to party motives, and to be done to injure the views of those gentlemen who were out by rotation; and for that reason it was that the adjournment of the committee took place. Whatever may attach to this he would take upon himself, as it originated in his suggestion to the committee; but nothing could be more remote from his mind, than the idea of postponing the committee *sin die*. He was strongly impressed with the sense of duty incumbent on the committee to sift the matter to the bottom, after the numerous imputations thrown on the court of directors for their abuse of patronage. He thought it right that the innocence of every gentleman, whose their kindness had placed behind that bar, should, after such suspicions as had been excited in the public mind, be clearly established. With this view it was that the court of directors

directors determined to call upon the friends of the parties for a declaration on oath. This was objected to, as not strictly legal; perhaps not; but where was the man who would not volunteer an oath to clear the innocence of a friend to whom he was beholden? He should look upon that man as the most ungrateful and meanest of mankind, who would refuse such an application. Said he, I should call upon him to know what part of my conduct entitled him to fix such a stigma upon me? Thus much he had felt it necessary to say in justice to himself. As to what had fallen from the honourable proprietor who had spoken last, that the inquiry, if pursued, would fill the land with terror; he thought it would have quite a different effect; that it would destroy suspicion, and give confidence to the innocent. If, however, it should be the pleasure of the court that the inquiry should stop here, much as he should lament its unavoidable effect, it would be his duty, in common with the rest of his brethren in the direction, to submit. He should be relieved from an arduous task, from an investigation that must from its nature be irksome and unpleasant.

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN begged leave to trouble the court with a few words against the question of adjournment. He hoped, that, before gentlemen would determine on putting an end to an inquiry of such great importance in this manner, some substantial reasons would be given for such a procedure. He could not help thinking, that there had been many reflections thrown upon the conduct of the committee, which they by no means deserved. Their proceedings had met with the unanimous approbation of the court of directors, until it was proposed to call upon the parties who had been favoured with

appointments for a declaration on oath. This measure the committee had determined on, from a conviction that nothing efficient could be done without an oath. Such an oath would at once remove every ground of suspicion as to the motives of the appointment; and, on the contrary, the director who gave it, would labour under the worst of imputations, if the party refused to come forward. This oath had been objected to by some of his honourable colleagues behind the bar, as being extrajudicial, and of course ineffectual, from the violation of it not being punishable by law. The same argument was now again urged by them. He was truly sorry to hear any person express himself so lightly on so serious a subject as that of an oath. In such a solemn appeal to the Divinity, he could see no difference whether it was made in or out of a court of justice. He conceived the proprietors must accord with him in opinion, that no sensible man who looked to this subject as he ought to do, with cool deliberation, and who felt the sacred obligation of so awful an appeal, could reconcile such a distinction to his conscience.

He considered it to be of the utmost consequence to the welfare of the East India Company, that the character of their executive power should not only be pure and immaculate, but also be generally believed to be so. This it could never be, if the course of the present inquiry was impeded, or rather indeed a complete extinguisher put upon all inquiry by the vote of adjournment. The suspicion which too generally prevailed before, had been strengthened by their own proceedings, and by the papers now before the proprietors. The idea was as public as the day, both at home and abroad, that the patronage of the Company has been sold. How could they

they expect their servants abroad to respect the executive body, as it is necessary they should do, if they learned that, after two years investigation, that body evaded the result, by shrinking from the inquiry, at the very moment when an effectual mode was suggested by the committee for accomplishing the object of it? Is it not absolutely essential to the honour of the court of directors to have it made clear to the world, by the prosecution of this inquiry, either that no such corrupt practices have existed, (which he hoped would prove the case,) or, if they did, that the court had virtue and fortitude enough to detect them.

Mr. JACKSON rose to speak, when a clamour for the question being made, he sat down.

The CHAIRMAN begged leave to remind the court of the importance of the matter under their discussion. They had attended to the opinions of many proprietors, and he intreated that they would hear what other gentlemen had to say. The Chairman then called upon Mr. Jackson, when Sir Stephen Lushington having expressed a desire to be heard first, on account of his ill state of health, Mr. Jackson sat down.

Sir STEPHEN LUSHINGTON (a director) said, he should not have troubled the court at so late an hour, if it had not been argued by those gentlemen who had opposed the inquiry, as if the directors, who had recommended and voted for it, had changed their opinion. He, as Chairman of the committee, declared that he had not altered his opinion. That committee had been denominated by an honourable proprietor (Mr. Moore) a star chamber, and its proceedings reproached as rash and tyrannical. He thought they had done nothing to entitle

them to such language. They had conscientiously, and to the best of their abilities, discharged the duty delegated to them by the unanimous vote of the court of directors. The investigation took up much of their time and attention. It was with great difficulty that they could obtain any sort of information on a subject in its nature secret and mysterious. The court of directors, after several adjournments of the committee, had thought fit to put a stop to the inquiry. He should not at that hour enter into the arguments at large which had taken place on this occasion, but he must call to the recollection of the proprietors, how loudly the abuse of the Company's patronage had been noised through the country. It had even spread through the Company's settlements in India, where the court of directors were treated by their servants as a corrupt body; the consequence of such an impression must necessarily be, that they would not attend to their orders. If any man can suffer such evils to exist and gain ground, he would vote for the question of adjournment, but not otherwise.

Mr. RANDLE JACKSON next rose, and in a very able and animated speech, answered all the objections which had been made to the original motion. In the first place, he desired a paper might be read, purporting to be the dissent of certain directors from the resolution which suppressed the committee of inquiry.

The same was read as follows:—

East India House, 23d June 1800.
To the Hon. COURT of DIRECTORS.

GENTLEMEN,

However painful it might be to us to dissent, on any occasion, from the resolutions of the court, we yet flatter ourselves, after the question which we felt it our duty to bring forward on the 18th instant, for the re-appointment of the committee originally instituted the 25th of April
1792.

1798, to investigate into the truth of the alleged practice of the sale of patronage, that the court will approve of the consistency of our conduct in thus entering our dissent against the amendment carried in rejection of the above question.

We have the honour to be,
 With much respect,
 Gentlemen,
 Your very obedient servants,
 HUGH INGLIS,
 DAVID SCOTT.

We the undersigned concur in the above dissent.

STEPHEN LUSHINGTON,
 THOMAS PARRY,
 GEORGE SMITH,
 SIMON FRASER,
 ROBERT THORNTON,
 EDWARD PARRY,
 CHARLES GRANT.

Having considered the honour of the court as committed to pursue the inquiry with respect to the supposed sale of patronage, I voted for it.

SWENEY TOONE.

Mr. Jackson said, that without affecting any greater degree of sensibility than belonged to him, he might truly say that he had never addressed the court with more reluctance than on the present occasion. It was well known to those with whom he was in the habit of conversing upon Indian subjects, that he had anxiously wished and firmly intended not to take a part in the present debate; not that he (as the proprietors could bear testimony) had ever shrunk from the discussion of any question connected with their interests, however painful or even prejudicial to himself; but the present was of so delicate a nature, and was so connected with personal feeling and observation, that he certainly should have remained silent but for the very serious and extraordinary motion which had been made to adjourn, in order to prevent all further investigation of a business of so much importance as that which had occupied the attention of the court of directors, and now called for the determination of the court

of proprietors. Averse, however, as he was to entering upon the subject, he must be lost to all sense of attachment to the welfare of the Company, and all sympathy for its honour, if he were to abstain from imploring the court well to consider before they gave the least countenance to so disgraceful an expedient, an expedient that almost carried with it a confession of guilt, and would certainly be imputed by the public to a dread of inquiry,—an expedient impolitic even as to those, if any such there were, who sought concealment, but most cruel and unjust towards those directors who felt that nothing could heal their aspersed characters and wounded honours, but a free and full examination into facts. It pained him to anticipate the consequences, and the constructions, which must naturally follow such a line of conduct as that proposed by the question of adjournment.—No, rather let them boldly pursue the inquiry. If their directors were innocent, as he trusted it would turn out to be the case, it must then become the duty of that court to declare so in the face of the world; if guilty, he hoped that fortitude would not be wanting suitable to the circumstances in which they might find themselves involved.

Though the main question, Mr. Jackson said, had met with much and earnest opposition from particular persons, he did not think that they had offered any substantial reasons against its adoption; such reasons as had been offered, evidently resolved themselves into three propositions, namely, that the proposed inquiry was unjust, that it was impolitic, and that it must prove ineffectual. These propositions he should meet, and endeavour to satisfy the court that the measure was, on the contrary, just, wise, and

and efficacious. Before he proceeded, he must however beg leave to notice the ingenuity which had been employed to pervert and to distort as plain a question as ever met the common sense or integrity of mankind. The question had been treated throughout the whole of the day as if the inquiry was only now about to originate, and that with the proprietors, when, in fact, it had originated two years back with the directors themselves, had been but recently known to the public; and the only question now was, whether or not it should be continued? It had also been argued as if the returns made by the directors, assigning their motives for their different nominations, had been satisfactory to, and influenced those directors who voted for the discontinuance of the inquiry; when it would appear, on referring to the papers, that those returns were made in a very early stage of the business, and that so far were they from being satisfactory, that, after the receipt of them, the directors, by a considerable majority, determined to call upon the friends of the persons nominated, and prescribed such a form of interrogatory and declaration as it would not be easy to evade. What created the wonder was, that from the moment this thorough mode of investigation was agreed to, no serious step was taken in the business; the papers shewed nothing but adjournments from time to time, and purposed procrastination, as if it were not till then that the shoe began to pinch. At length a new committee was formed, but scarcely had it met when the honourable director, (Mr. Bosanquet,) who first instituted the committee, and who had that day avowed not to have concerned himself with the business from that period to its dissolution, came forward with a mo-

tion of amendment for its suppression, and carried it by the drawing of a lot, against the advice and remonstrances of those who had constantly attended it. Another artifice, Mr. Jackson said, had been played off during the debate, and perhaps with some success, amongst those who had not read the papers: this was an attempt to persuade the court that the directors conceived they could compel persons to take their oaths respecting the terms upon which they had obtained the different writerhips. The directors had, in no stage of the business, indicated a belief that they possessed any such power, or that they thought a false voluntary oath amounted in law to perjury; but they thought, and reasonably thought, that no honest man would hesitate swearing to the truth of an innocent fact, especially when it was pointed out to him as the only mode of preserving the honour of his patron and friend.

Mr. Jackson said, that, having endeavoured to relieve the question from the misconception in which his ingenious adversaries had endeavoured to involve it, he would proceed briefly to notice the three propositions to which he had before alluded, desiring only to remind the court that the honourable mover of the original question (Mr. Jones) had wisely confined himself to the plain and abstract proposition of continuing the inquiry: he had not even suggested the mode of carrying his resolution into practice, but left it to the court to adopt, as undoubtedly they would, wise, temperate and honourable means for carrying his resolution into effect. The other side had however gone so much at large into what they apprehended would be the mode of investigation, that he must necessarily, in the course of his observations,

notice their arguments upon that part of the subject.

With regard to the injustice of the proposed inquiry, Mr. Jackson said, even if it had originated with the proprietors, he was at a loss to imagine where the injustice could be in the constituent body inquiring into the conduct of its own delegates and servants; but, in the present instance, if any injustice had taken place, it had been inflicted by the directors on each other, for with them solely and exclusively originated the inquiry; and it would be dishonourable to their understandings and to their integrity to suppose that it had been instituted wantonly and without cause. Indeed, the terms of the resolution which appointed the first committee, as well as the unanimous vote of the directors upon that occasion, was a full admission of the grounds which existed for such a proceeding. The terms were, "to inquire into the alleged abuse of patronage;" alleged by whom, did not appear from the papers; but whether by individuals or by the public voice, the allegation had been evidently of sufficient weight to induce the inquiry. Where then was the injustice of continuing it? On the contrary, under such admitted grounds, not to pursue it would be unjust to the public and to the proprietors, and most unjust to those directors, who, feeling themselves and the whole executive body scandalized by this recorded allegation, implored of the proprietors to continue the inquiry till their innocence could be established as publicly as it had been impeached. The fact of the patronage of the directors being bought and sold, was admitted on all hands to be notorious: could it then be unjust to inquire by whom (to use Mr. Dundas's spirited and honourable language) this

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"base and sordid traffic" was known to be carried on? To argue this point further, would be ridiculous, and wasting the time of the court; he should therefore proceed to the next proposition, and examine the soundness of those arguments which had been adduced to show the impolicy of the proposed inquiry.

The arguments which had been used in support of this second proposition, seemed to him, Mr. Jackson said, of a singular cast, and not exactly consistent with those which had been used in support of the first. It had been argued in the former case, that it was unjust to put gentlemen upon their trials, without better grounds for the presumption of guilt than any which appeared in the papers; and now the consequences of discovery, should discovery take place, were described as extremely dangerous to the political existence of the Company, and they were reminded how completely they should lay themselves open to power by such an exposition of turpitude. An honourable friend of his had described government as an eagle hovering over its prey, and watchful for the occasion to pounce upon and devour it: this simile had not very much alarmed him; he had rather regarded it as one of those figures which usually decorated the speeches of his honourable friend. But no less than three directors had gravely adopted the same line of argument. One of them (Mr. Metcalfe,) who had spoken early in the debate, and with great ability, had reminded them of that immense question that had so long hung in suspense by the consent of both parties as too formidable to encounter, namely, to whom rightfully belonged those vast territorial possessions which the arms and treasure of the Company had acquired?

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Two others (Mr. Bosanquet and Sir Francis Baring) had adverted to the extreme jealousy of the mercantile interest, with respect to the exclusive privileges of the Company, and their readiness to seize on any opportunity to depreciate their character in the eyes of the country. Undoubtedly such were important considerations; but had it not occurred to those honourable directors, that unless, indeed, they felt certain that conviction would of necessity follow inquiry, such consequences as they had described might sooner follow from the abrupt, unqualified and unaccounted-for suppression of the inquiry, than from its consideration? Was it the usual maxim of the world to impute innocence to flight, and guilt to courage? Would statesmen or merchants derive no strength to their pretensions, from this avowed fear of looking the public in the face? Would it not afford irresistible strength to their arguments, the having it to say, (for such must be the inevitable, because natural construction of an abrupt adjournment of the question,) that those who talked so loudly of their innocence shrunk from the proof, and that no sooner had a mode been suggested by a committee of themselves which must establish or confute it, than they employed all their private and public interest, all their talents and ingenuity, to bring gentlemen down to the general court, and induce them to put at once an extinguisher on the subject? Was this the kind of conduct that was to be hereafter referred to as an evidence of purity, and as an argument that was at once to silence the ambition of statesmen, and the avarice of rival traders?—The supposition was absurd!

But was it not singular, that gen-

tlemen of the known talents and penetration of those who had that day entered the lists, should anticipate no advantages from the result of full and free inquiry? Was it of no importance that rumours, general, and almost personal, and, as had been observed by the honourable Chairman, now strengthened, sanctioned, and almost confirmed by the proceedings of the directors themselves, should receive no public refutation? Did they attach no consequence to the being able to publish it to the world, that their executive body was innocent as to this “alleged abuse of patronage?” Had not they heard just now, from the highest authority in the court, and from an honourable baronet, Sir Stephen Lushington, who intreated the inquiry might proceed, that reports of their venality had become so prevalent in India, as to threaten that respect for their government, so essentially due to subordination amongst their tributaries and servants? Had it not been hinted that the Governor-general had written home to this effect? And was a motion for adjournment the only answer to be given? Was this to be the proof of purity that was to establish respect at home, and maintain subordination abroad? Impossible! Nothing, nothing short of an acquittal from what had now, by their own proceedings, become a charge, could restore their executive body to that high estimation which every principle of political wisdom loudly declared to be essential to their political existence.

But, continued the learned gentleman, are there no advantages to be derived from an inquiry into the “alleged abuse of patronage,” beyond the conviction or acquittal of those in power? He avowed himself to agree with an honourable gentleman

gentleman (Mr. Twining,) who had spoken with so much ability early in the debate, and who had laid it down as the duty of the directors, not only to be disinterested, but disinterested in their appointments—he agreed with his honourable friend through the whole of that part of his argument, which he had thought most sound and salutary. Appointments of such high consideration, of gentlemen who were hereafter to share in the government of kingdoms, were not meant for the mere effusions of gratitude or kindness, for female relations and sporting friends, as appeared to have been the case; but they called for strict and impartial inquiry into character, talents, education, and morals; and had he no other inducement for supporting the inquiry than the promoting of some regulations in this respect, it should have his hearty concurrence. Not that he imputed corruption to this latter mode of dispensing patronage; such conduct might be weak without being corrupt: but when the interests of an empire and of many millions of subjects were at stake, weakness was demerit, not indeed to be punished as a crime, though certainly to be guarded against as a dangerous evil. Convinced therefore, as he was, that considering the question in every point of view, that sound policy called out *trumpet-tongued* for inquiry, he should proceed to the remaining objection against it, namely, its alleged inefficacy.

Mr. Jackson said, that perhaps he was less qualified to speak with temper upon this objection than either of the others. He thought it a poor and a miserable shift to say, we have no objection to the inquiry, if you will first prove to us that it will be effectual. He desired leave to reply in the name of the proprietors of the East India stock, “Revoke the resolution of the directors, which re-

cords the grounds for inquiry, prove to us that the whole public have not become one great accuser, and we will forbear, otherwise we will not stop short in our course till we have established guilt or innocence to the world.” But let us (continued Mr. Jackson) briefly review this argument of inefficacy, and see if it be better supported than those of injustice and impolicy? In making these remarks, Mr. Jackson desired to be understood as wishing not to depart from the strict respect which he felt for every honourable director; he thought an honourable gentleman (Mr. Twining,) among his other excellent observations, had placed that part of the question upon its true foundation. It appeared that eleven directors had voted for suppressing the inquiry, and that eleven others had protested against that suppression; the question for the court was, should it remain suppressed, or he continued? This question, as the honourable gentleman had said, might be supported or opposed without the slightest offence to any director on the one side or the other. Indeed, were it otherwise, there was an end of all freedom of discussion. It was not much his habit to deal in panegyric, or purchase his privilege of speech in that place, by personal and prefatory compliments to the directors; but he could safely refer them to the tenour of his life in that place for the measure of his attention, attachment and respect towards their executive government; he had supported it, as well as the government of the country, in that place, upon many trying occasions, and opposed them upon some others; but he had always spoken freely, honestly, and decidedly to both, and must continue so to do, unless his nature or his habits should undergo some material change. The arguments of inefficacy, Mr. Jackson said, seemed to

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have confined themselves to three propositions, namely, the illegality of administering a voluntary oath, the falsehood which would inevitably accompany such oaths if taken, and the difficulty of procuring these affidavits. It had been most uncandidly, because untruly argued, as if the directors had claimed a right to compel the objects of patronage to swear to the terms, if any existed, upon which they obtained it; and that, in case of such oath being false, they would proceed against the wretch who took it as for wilful and corrupt perjury. This fallacy he desired in the first place to remove. No man that fairly represented the proceedings of the directors, could say they had claimed such a right or expected such a consequence; they had gone no further than to invite a voluntary oath, meaning to conclude, as well they might conclude, against the veracity of the man who did not dare to invoke his Maker to the truth of his assertion. With respect then to the legality of a voluntary oath, an honourable director (Mr. Bosanquet) had taken great pains to shew what oaths were judicial and cognizable, and what were not; and, travelling from the Crown downwards, had described their due proportions of solemnity and responsibility. The honourable director had also talked much of the *Wager of Law*, and of trial by compurgation, which he had described as an abominable hardship and oppression.

Mr. Jackson said, he did not dispute the extent of the honourable director's legal researches, but he denied the rectitude of their application. Wager of Law was a privilege and not an infliction, and so considered throughout the books; and compurgators were allowed to a defendant as an indulgence; first, in civil actions to supply the place of

dead or lost evidence, and afterwards, to the clergy to withdraw them from the cognizance of the lay magistrate to the partial and more favourable jurisdiction of their own order; and that enlightened commentator, Mr. Justice Blackstone does not, in that part of his commentaries to which the honourable director alluded, treat of such solemn appeals to the Deity as were then the subject of debate, but to the innumerable oaths daily taken respecting the worth, and efficacy of various inventions, or the infallibility of nostrums and specifics; and even those, while that learned judge questioned their principle, and doubted the right of the magistrate to administer them, he admitted it to be the daily and general practice to take; but the honourable director, upon the further reading of earlier commentators, would find such oaths as those now in question treated in a very different way. Another honourable gentleman (Mr. Moore) who seemed to have dipped so deep in learned lore, had railed against the proposed test of an oath in purgation of a defendant, as tyrannical and oppressive, and only to be found in the practice of the Star Chamber. The honourable gentleman should recollect that it is said, that on the abolition of the Star Chamber, the better part of its practice, or all that is worth preserving in it, was transferred to the court of King's Bench; and the honourable gentleman must know, that at this hour a defendant might purge himself on his oath in that court, and that, if the honourable gentleman were to move in the court of King's Bench that he, Mr. Jackson, should shew cause why a criminal information should not be laid against him, in such case he, the defendant, would be allowed to shew if he could, sufficient cause, upon his own single affidavit, why the rule should not be granted.

granted. He believed, therefore, he should be justified in saying, that his opponents had utterly failed in shewing a solemn voluntary oath, taken on a most important and public occasion, to be an illegal act. The next objection on the ground of inefficacy was indeed an alarming one. It was impossible to argue against the proposed means of detection, in the way in which it had been contended for, without indicating a consciousness that the offence existed somewhere. The honourable director (Mr. Bofanquet) had expatiated upon the false swearing which voluntary oaths would necessarily induce; and an honourable baronet (Sir Francis Baring) in his protest, went so far as to say, that he knew, nay, that he was certain, the oath proposed to be voluntarily taken upon the present occasion, would produce nothing but perjury. If this be so, what a lamentable picture did it exhibit of the obligers and the obliged! What was this but an avowal of the honourable baronet's opinion, that so base and venal, and yet so strict were the conditions imposed by the former, that rather than reveal them, the latter would say, in the presence of their God, the thing that was not, fly in the face of Heaven, degrade themselves as Christians, and for ever, even in their own eyes, dishonour themselves as men and as gentlemen. Could the wit or ingenuity of man rescue the honourable baronet's protest from this construction? He would, however, press this point no further. But, were he inclined to be sarcastic, he would say, that the honourable baronet had taken the most effectual means to convict those whom he professed to defend. He believed now, as he had done when he first read that paper, that it was a hasty and misconceived production, and not connected with any persuasion of guilt

on the part of the honourable baronet, with respect to any one of his colleagues. With respect to the honourable baronet himself, it was well known that he, as well as the other honourable director (Mr. Bofanquet) who had taken the same ground, stood above all suspicion. In saying this, he meant no reflection upon other persons: he merely followed Mr. Bofanquet's own distinction, who assigned as a reason why he named some particular directors to constitute the committee, that they were persons to whom no possible suspicion could attach; no two gentlemen in the direction could have been more happily selected, either as to character or talents, to advocate the objections which they had so strenuously supported, than the honourable baronet and his able and respectable colleague.

He trusted, however, that the proprietors did not wait to be convinced by nice and sophisticated distinctions; but, taking as their unerring guides the common feelings of men, they would ask themselves this question: If they had received a writership upon grounds as liberal and spontaneous as those described by an honourable proprietor (Mr. Williams,) and their friend and patron should say to them by a letter (in the form of that which the committee of directors had recommended, and which the majority of the court of directors had at one time agreed to,) "my character stands impeached on account of the writership which I gave you for your son; I entreat you to come forward and state to my colleagues the true motives for my rendering him and you that service; and further, to satisfy the public of the truth of your statement, and to restore me to their confidence and my own comfort, I beg you will make the declaration upon oath:" What honest or grateful man, that

had a story to tell of which he was not afraid, would hesitate to subject himself to this solemnity? [*Here Mr. Williams exclaimed that he was ready to take the oath immediately.*] And what, continued Mr. Jackson, must be the construction even of charity itself, both with respect to the appointer and the appointed, when the friends or parents of the latter shrink from such an appeal? With respect therefore to the efficacy, he entertained no doubt but that the mode proposed would be efficient; persons who had influence or money enough to procure writer-ships, were in general above the ordinary level: they were not such as, from their notions and habits, could descend to the meanness and wickedness of false-swearing, when called upon by the great interests of the public to make an open and honourable avowal of the nature of any particular transaction. Much, however, had been said as to the difficulty of obtaining these oaths, and the necessary number of them: their number must of course depend upon the number of writer-ships, and which in a system of such magnitude must of course be considerable; these had been enumerated, and set out in terrific array before the proprietors; but what had the number to do with the efficacy of individual asseveration? If a great number of oaths being taken by different persons was so alarming a circumstance, he must have come into court an alarmed man; for, in the course of two hours which he had spent that morning in another court, he had witnessed the taking of at least an hundred oaths. With respect to the difficulty of obtaining the proposed satisfaction on oath which had been so much enlarged on, a single fact was the best answer that could be given to it, which was, that several of the directors who were friendly to the

inquiry, and impatient to clear their characters, had actually on that moment done all that the committee had recommended, and obtained declarations upon oath from the parties to whom they had given their patronage; and he desired to mention it to the honour of Mr. Metcalfe, that though opposing the inquiry, he had already complied with the recommendation of the committee; this at least proved that the difficulty was not considerable. It had been also stated by an hon. director (Mr. Bosanquet) as a reason for not proceeding in the inquiry, that such precaution was now adopted, that the evil so deprecated could not well happen in future. The precaution was indeed curious; it was known that each director, on coming into office, was obliged to swear, among other things, that he would not dispose of his patronage for any pecuniary consideration or reward whatever; the precaution alluded to was, that the directors were in future, upon each nomination of a writer, to declare upon their honours that they had not violated their oaths! An anecdote had that day been alluded to in debate, which sufficiently marked the distinction between honour and oath, and completely established the efficacy of the proposed ordeal. A director, now no more, was it seems suspected of having sold a writer-ship; the supposed purchaser was called upon to state the nature of the transaction; he evaded inquiry for a time by a general declaration upon his honour, that no such bargain had taken place; but upon the directors urging him to his oath, he refused, the truth came out, the money was returned, and the director driven from his seat.

Mr. Jackson said, that this was the only instance in which a mode of inquiry had been pursued similar to that

that now proposed, and its complete success did more for the present question than a thousand arguments. Mr. Jackson said, he ought perhaps to apologize to the court for having detained them so long at so late an hour; but the question of adjournment, under their present circumstances, had appeared to him so full of danger and disgrace, that he had felt it impossible to forbear delivering his sentiments; he should only now detain the court while he reminded them, that he had humbly endeavoured to shew that the proposed inquiry was a measure of perfect justice, and what they owed not only to their character at home, and to their interests abroad, but to those directors who felt wretched till it was accomplished, and who could not endure to live under the load of calumny which the public voice had heaped upon them.

Those who thought it for the interest of the Company to stand fair with the government and the public, must think that conduct politic, which was most consistent with their reputation—and surely that was a readiness to meet inquiry. As to the efficacy of the measure, that was efficacious which accomplished the end proposed;—the end proposed was the satisfaction of the proprietors; and if they chose to be satisfied with the oath of the party, then was the measure which obtained it an efficacious measure. For his own part, he thought that it might be perceived, from the importance which he attached to inquiry, that he fondly anticipated a favourable result: he did indeed; he fervently hoped, that instead of being stained and disgraced by a resolution of adjournment, they should be enabled to say to all India, to all England, and to every proprietor of East India stock, We have tried our directors, and they are innocent; we may now

with honest exultation proclaim to the world, that they stand unimpeached and unimpeachable! Mr. Jackson concluded with giving his hearty negative to the question of adjournment.

SIR FRANCIS BARING said, he must appeal to the candour of the proprietors against the observations which had been made by the learned gentleman on the protest. On the principle of that protest, he maintained that he was right. He had not changed his opinion. It was with infinite surprise and astonishment that he heard that gentleman attempt to clog a plain proposition with remarks so extraneous and irrelevant. He was conscious of the ingenuity and subtlety with which that learned gentleman generally delivered his opinions in that court. He was aware of pressing his observations were calculated to make. But on the correctness of this principle he would not yield to the learned gentleman himself—that no man ought to be accused as a criminal, without knowing the grounds of his accusation; nor ought any man to be called upon to accuse himself. The learned gentleman, knowing the weight of his opinion, ought not to state in that court what he would not subscribe his name to upon paper. He must be more conversant with the British constitution, than to subscribe to the doctrines by which this inquiry was to be conducted. If it went on, he should claim his birth-right as an Englishman, to a previous investigation by a grand jury, before he was put upon his trial for a criminal offence. To such an inquiry as was now proposed to be renewed, to be carried on without any charge, in an arbitrary, illegal, and unconstitutional manner, he never would submit. The oaths the directors had taken rendered them liable to a cri-

minal prosecution if they violated them. This was the mode the law had pointed out, and in this mode the directors would have the benefit of a cross-examination. If the learned gentleman, who was an advocate for these extrajudicial oaths, would call to his recollection the elements of his law, he would not find in Blackstone any support for his doctrines of that day.

Mr. R. JACKSON said, that Judge Blackstone, it was true, questioned the principle of extrajudicial oaths, but admitted the practice.

Sir FRANCIS BARING said, all his argument was founded upon Blackstone's opinion. The practice was another thing, and no justification of a wrong principle. He had a right to resist all extrajudicial proceedings, especially in charges of a criminal nature, and he would claim it as a British subject.

Mr. BOSANQUET said, the learned gentleman had misquoted Blackstone, with respect to the illegality of administering oaths. He stated what the expressions of Sir William Blackstone were; and said, if any doubt was entertained of the accuracy of his statement, he would send for the book, which was in the next room, and read the passage.

Mr. ROBERT THORNTON (a director) said, he hoped that he might be allowed to give his sentiments, as he was doubly interested in the question before the court. He considered his honour to be attacked, as well as that of every other gentleman in the direction; and he also made one of a very small committee that was first appointed to inquire into the distribution of patronage.

He could assure gentlemen, that he never undertook so unpleasant a duty, and no words can describe the reluctance with which he entered upon it. He believed other gentlemen felt as he did; and this was the

cause why so little progress was made, and why they advanced so slowly to the object they had in view. There was a contention between feelings and principle; yet at length they overcame every obstacle, and made an arrangement for certifying the purity of every member of the court. In the previous steps that were taken, he often doubted whether it had been worth while to form such a committee, because by its appointment some countenance seemed to be given to the insinuations that had gone abroad. But Mr. Thornton begged here to arrest, and to fix the attention of the court, and to mark the time when the proceedings were put an end to, which he thought had not been enough adverted to.

Great preparations were made; the doubts of every one were about to be satisfied; a plan was formed that would prove or would disprove the truth of these insinuations. The court had sanctioned and adopted all that was done by the committee; they had resolved to receive declarations upon oath; in that predicament, at that moment so critical to their honour, they stooped short, and the proceedings were at once put an end to. They took much time to get ready the materials; they had erected the scaffolding, but would not afterwards go on with the building. Certainly, if he had doubted hitherto, Mr. Thornton said, he could not doubt here whether to proceed. He thought the court was disgraced, and implied its own guilt by so sudden a dismissal of the subject. He was sorry to have heard out of doors even names mentioned against whom the charge of corruption was brought! He would not, for one, yield himself to such a belief, nor conclude that men with whom he acted, and who shewed their integrity in other respects, could

could forfeit it in so sordid a manner. When he asked the ground for such insinuations, he was answered, one person had heard them from another, and that person again from another person, and so on without any proof.

Some might have heard his name stigmatized under a like charge of corruption, and therefore it was he wished to undergo the severest investigation.

Why should the court endure collectively, that which individually each member of it would not bear for a moment? Mr. Thornton deprecated the imputations that would arise, should the proprietors consent to a motion of adjournment. Let this kind of question be met fairly. An honourable gentleman who first introduced the subject, had said, he should bring it into parliament. If so, let it not appear in parliament that a motion on so serious an occasion, and so delicate to the directors, had been got rid of by voting an adjournment.

Mr. Thornton said, that in part of the detail, he might differ in sentiment from the second committee, which was formed while he was out of the direction; they seemed to him to have taken too wide ground, and their aim was perhaps too general and too diffused, and he wished that so much notoriety had not been provoked; but now this objection could not be made, for the whole subject was public, and he hoped that the honour of the court would be asserted as generally and broadly as the reports of its disgrace. Some gentlemen have asked, why it was not proposed to inquire into the distribution of cadetships as well as of writerships? It would easily occur, that if the directors were corrupt, they could hardly be so mean as to sell the less valuable appointments. If you clear them from the greater

temptation, no one will suspect the pitiful depravity of their bartering for profit the subordinate situations of cadets.

It would be unfair to judge, that a director must be dishonourable in the disposal of his patronage, because he may have given it where no direct connection can be traced: this might arise even from superior virtue. Those who look point-blank at merit, may reward persons no way connected with them; or a gentleman of long standing in the direction, after gratifying his nearest friends, may benefit others more remote. Should the proprietors not proceed in the inquiry, Mr. Thornton hoped that his own character, and that of his colleagues in office, would be no more defamed; that all insinuations would cease, and that every individual would be suffered to enjoy his peace of mind, and his fair reputation.

He next adverted to a journey that he took, being deputed by the court to investigate suspicions of the sale of a cadetship.

The inquiry took place with the utmost promptitude, before the post could reach the spot of his destination. The director who had given the nomination, was quite unsuspected of being concerned in the sale of it, though it was very possible the cadetship might be sold. He instanced this to prove, that the characters of men in responsible situations, were not to be judged of superficially and lightly: he courted investigation; he solicited a scrutiny; and he hoped that the honour of the court would soon be established, so that no man should dare to utter his suspicions.

Mr. EWAN LAW begged to say a few words, in order to relieve the question from a load of matter which appeared to him extraneous to it. The single consideration submitted

to the court was, whether they would institute the inquiry? Not one particle of proof had been adduced to shew the necessity for any such inquiry; and really he thought, as that was the case, it could not be worth while to occupy the time of the directors by any such committee, and that the proprietors ought not to adopt so strong a measure on such frivolous grounds.

Mr. MINSHALL said, he was not known to any one director, but he believed a more respectable body of men did not exist. He thought it had been perfectly honourable in the directors to institute the inquiry they had done. They had heard the rumours that were spread abroad, and every man in the direction felt that a share of the imputation attached to himself. There was nothing in the mode of this inquiry that marked any impropriety in the conduct of one director more than another. Every one shared alike the general calumny; every one was equally suspected; because the committee was chosen by the directors themselves. An honourable proprietor had argued, that this implies a conviction in the minds of the directors, that the suspicions were not altogether groundless.—Surely this was not a fair inference. He has put two or three imaginary cases, which he contends would be a breach of oath and duty in the director: but none of them, in his opinion, (Mr. M. said) were liable to that imputation. The first is that of a banker, in whose hands a loan of money had been lodged, and who, being a director, is afterwards asked by the person who made the deposit, for a writership; why may not the banker shew his gratitude for the favour he has received, by complying with the request? How is the banker to know with what view this deposit was made? and

why may he not oblige those whom he considers to have obliged him, without his motives being suspected? In the next case, where the person applying for an appointment has a certain interest in the election of a member of parliament, and throwing that interest into the scale of the director, why may he not afterwards give him an appointment? Can the interest in a borough thus employed, be called giving any thing? and how could the director act more honourably than by obliging his friend? (*A laugh.*) Upon the whole, Mr. Minshall thought the directors had been improperly stigmatized; that they had acted honourably and fairly; and that the inquiry, in the mode in which it was proposed, could do no good. If the proprietors really thought it necessary to do any thing, let them call upon the Board of Control to sift the matter thoroughly. It was a contradiction in terms, to appoint a committee of directors to sit upon their own conduct.

Lord KINNAIRD rose to speak, when there was a loud clamour for the question. His lordship said, if the court were tired, he certainly should not attempt to address himself to an unwilling audience; but he must say, that if they closed the discussion without hearing those who wished to deliver their sentiments, their decision would be treated with discredit and contempt in every part of the world.

Mr. DURANT asked, who dared to interrupt the noble lord, or any proprietor who rose to deliver his sentiments? He declared, if the clamour for the question continued, he would prolong his speech for an hour.

Lord KINNAIRD said, he was aware that he addressed the court under great disadvantages, both from

from the lateness of the hour, and after they had just witnessed the abilities of his learned friend. He wished to ask the court, if they were fully apprized of the position the directors would be placed in if the inquiry was now got rid of by an adjournment? Nothing but the continuance of the inquiry would convince the world at large of the purity of the court of directors. One of those directors, who always addressed them in an able and impressive manner, had endeavoured to convince the court that the inquiry was useless, and the mode of it illegal. But if his speech had made the same impression on the court which it had on him, it could only tend to add one more instance to the history of the failings of an honourable mind. Whether the subject was ever again to be brought before the proprietors or not, it was certainly discreditable to their understandings that it should be got rid of by the whistling way of an adjournment. It had been said that there was no judge, nor no accuser. Was it so? The proprietors and the public were the judges, and universal report the accuser. Was this not enough to excite a wish that more might be done? He now came to the more difficult part of commenting on what had fallen from an honourable baronet. Knowing, as he did, his honourable mind, he was astonished that he should propose any impediment to such an inquiry. If the question was got rid of by the mode of adjournment, what would the world say? What would the House of Commons do? What opinion would be formed in India? Would not the Company's servants say, they knew what authority had put an end to the question? Would the adjournment operate as a vote of exculpation? No. It would be a condemnation. Would

it put an end to the rumours? No. It has been said to be the best way of putting an end to the inquiry, because the subject matter is not worthy of discussion. Is this so? Can any subject be more important? but do not the differences within the bar afford reason enough for deciding the merits of the question? How else can we restore unanimity as well as dignity of character to our executive body?

Mr. JONES stated, in answer to Mr. Minshall, Mr. Bosanquet, and Mr. Thornton, that it was his intention to have replied at considerable length; but the able and strong support he had received, rendered his troubling the court unnecessary; and further, the honourable director (Mr. Thornton) had, by a speech which did equal credit to his head, his heart, and his honour, rendered further observation on the propriety of his motion, quite, as to himself, nugatory.

Mr. MOORE said, that having very attentively heard every thing which had been urged in opposition to his motion to adjourn, he begged leave to offer a few observations by way of reply. As the court had sat late, and must be as desirous of the question as himself, he would not detain them many minutes. He would reserve his sentiments on the various papers before the court, which he was prepared to offer, (and had a good deal to say on them), till a future opportunity, should the subject ever be resumed, which he sincerely hoped would not be the case. He confessed he had very confidently expected some kind of reasoning would have been offered, or some colour of evidence would have been produced, against the motion of adjournment, better calculated to warrant the countenance of the court than any he had heard: but here he had been disappointed;

pointed; and he now once more maintained, that without better grounds than any which hitherto had been produced, that court ought not to have assembled, and ought not to have proceeded a moment, after the question had been originally moved, without one single reason attempted to be assigned as a justification for further agitating it, or in its support, as a measure deserving of further investigation: so that it stood, exactly as it ever had stood, on ill-founded rumour, and unsupported suspicion. A learned friend near him (Mr. Jackson) had strongly endeavoured to remove from the sentiments which he had before offered to the court, the terrors of the hovering eagle, which, said Mr. Moore, he was pleased to say had ornamented my eloquence in the usual figurative strain: this, with his glance at my depth of legal knowledge, is the only part of the subsequent debate which has any allusion to any one point of my reasoning for adjournment.—On that point it was, indeed, very immaterial, because of no consideration, whether they were at issue or not. But there was another point of his own, of most serious moment, on which he was most completely at issue with him. If he had not mistaken him, his arguments had proceeded to a clear and direct inference, that if it be proved that the corporator be corrupt, the corporate right becomes forfeited. This Mr. Moore denied, and maintained the direct contrary. He had no hesitation in saying, that whatever may be the state of his legal knowledge, whether deep or shallow, he was willing to meet either that learned gentleman, or any other of the learned profession on that point, either in that court or elsewhere. He contended, that it is a fundamental principle of our

law, that corporate rights are not forfeited by the delinquency of individuals. He contended, that this point was clearly and undeniably decided at the revolution, and has ever since been deemed a fundamental principle of our law. The case on which it originated was singular and memorable: So long ago as the discussion of the *quo warranto*, on the chartered rights of the city of London, at that time defended on the above ground by Mr. Counsellor Pollexfen, in the reign of Charles II. then overruled by the heavy hand of arbitrary power, but reprobated and reversed at the revolution; and has since been successfully argued before the House of Lords in 1783, and in a variety of election cases both before and since. He repeated, therefore, that whenever this question should be brought forward, he was ready to discuss it, maintaining, as he did, that no delinquency of the corporator can forfeit the corporate right which he personates. He dared not mention—he dared not trust it even to those walls—to enter into a point of what would be a forfeiture; but that was no improper time to caution an executive trust to avoid a forfeiture. He should not there draw the conclusion which had been authorized by arguments this day; but if any possible doubts can be entertained of a forfeiture, on the grounds of any delinquency of the corporator, how important the object is rendered: how much it behoves that court to proceed on better grounds than mere reports gathered in the streets and on the highways, secret whispers, and idle suspicions; and especially on that public nuisance called rumour: in short, he could only abstractedly regard the aggregate of the mixed fancies he had this day heard, as the bird of Paradise, which the first eastern travellers represent-
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ed as a bird without legs, existing wholly on the dew of heaven, and living only in the air, incapable of lighting or resting, until worn-out nature threw it to the ground. Be-

then, this historic bird, now the shape of rumour, hovering over our heads; imagine how it moves in all the shapes and places that have been described to you. But let this rumour alone; leave it to its own contemptible buoyancy, and it will, like the bird of Paradise, wear itself out, and fall to the ground. Yet, on such contemptible rumours, vague suspicions, and idle reports, had their executive trust been employed two years, without discovering evidence of any fact, or even such well-founded suspicion as they could venture to take on themselves to say was sufficient or justifiable ground on which to found a prosecution against any honourable director whatsoever.

Neither have the court been deficient in this respect: they have done their duty; they have taken every wise and probable means of making discoveries. Withal, they have been aided by the advantage of anonymous advertisements for evidence. He meant that public address to the proprietary, which, on a former occasion, he called a libel; the second edition of which has since been published, virtually dedicated to him; but all to no purpose: they still stood wholly on rumour and report. Now he considered that every step had been taken, which the law of the land warrants, to bring every individual director, who might be charged with an abuse of patronage, to open examination; and no better grounds than idle rumour have been stated to that court. They had heard, continued he, that there were behind that bar two parties, a big party, and a little party.

The CHAIRMAN said, he must beg leave to call the honourable proprietor to order. On what authority had he dared to state, that there were parties in the court of directors? He knew of none, and he deprecated the application of the term to their proceedings. He hoped the court would pardon the warmth with which he spoke; but he could not forbear from expressing his disapprobation of such unwarrantable language, or from declaring, that he disclaimed every thing like party in the management of the Company's affairs.

Mr. DURANT said, he was about to rise to call the honourable proprietor to order at the moment the Chairman rose. He declared, he could not understand what the honourable proprietor meant by calling this a party business; and he must again repeat, that he was neither connected with, nor influenced by any party.

Mr. P. MOORE said, when he used the word *party*, he used it in the dignified sense in which all statesmen consider it, from whence great benefits are to be derived in public affairs from its collisions, and is felt as the life and soul of a state; but on that occasion he only quoted the words of the noble Lord (Kinnaird), who said there were two parties behind the bar on that question—that the major party had stopt the proceeding—but if that court would support the present motion, and give the *minor* party the power, they would go on with inquiry: those were exactly, or nearly the words used by the noble lord, and he called upon him to say they were not. [*Lord Kinnaird did not answer.*] After so long an agitation of the business both within and without those walls, it was high time to close it. Had a charge been made against any individual director,

director, there could but have been, there would but have been, one sentiment on both sides of the bar; and should any accusation be made against any individual director, there can, there will be but one opinion, notwithstanding all that has passed. If there be any accuser, and he will come forward, he would engage, on the part of the court, that he shall be supported by their learned counsel (Mr. Rous,) than whom he cannot have abler: that he shall be assisted by all the assiduity of their solicitor; nay, he would go further, he would pledge still superior assistance; he shall be assisted by the utmost limits of their purse, to bring to a full and fair hearing any accusation which may be brought forward against any individuals of their executive trust. If, however, with all this encouragement, no accuser shall be found, there must be an end of the business, and their executive trust no longer trifled with. This cause, for such he considered it, has had a long hearing; and no one appears to make good any supposed allegation. Let us, said he, see whether there be any prosecutor or accuser to be found. He had no objection to be officer to the court on that occasion. [*Here Mr. Moore imitated the usual three calls of O yes—O yes—O yes,*] for an accuser or prosecutor to come forward with the halter about his neck, as the emblem of responsibility; and concluded by saying, that, as no one answered, whatever recognisances might have been entered into were forfeited, and he demanded of the court to dismiss the suit by an immediate adjournment.

Mr. TWINING begged leave to add a very few words to what he had already said, to notice a threat and a mistake of the honourable mover of the question. As to the threat, he knew not exactly what

it meant; but he could answer for himself, and he believed for the rest of the proprietors, that they were perfectly indifferent both to the threat, and to its consequences.—The mistake was important; it originated in the idea that the inquiry was instituted to criminate the directors; it was to clear their characters from serious aspersions.

The CHAIRMAN then put the question of adjournment, which, on a shew of hands, was negatived. •

Mr. HENCHMAN then rose, and said, he begged now to speak to the amendment offered by the honourable baronet. The main question had been thoroughly investigated, and the late hour of the day warned him not to intrude any thing he might otherwise have to offer upon a subject of such importance to this country; but, as he had for some years past been in the habit of delivering his sentiments in that court, when he confessed he had experienced very great indulgence, he certainly would not willingly have it attributed to him that he now carefully avoided declaring his opinion because the present subject was unpleasant. He felt, therefore, that it was incumbent upon him, before he proceeded to the amendment, just to remark, that the plain question had been much departed from; for he conceived it to be, *that the directors themselves unanimously thought it expedient to inquire into a very general report of the abuse of their patronage; that they proceeded to settle the mode of inquiry; and, as soon as they had settled that mode, they determined to have no inquiry at all.* That they very lately thought this inquiry as necessary as ever, he had the completest proof, from the tenor of the circular letter which they agreed their secretary should address to the parents or friends of the different writers at whose intercession

tercession the appointments had been given. He begged, that the first ten lines, or the letter itself, might be read. [*The Clerk read it.*] This letter was adopted as the general form of application in February 1820; and a plainer proof could not be exhibited, that the directors at large entertained the same opinion they had done for a length of time, viz. that the subject ought to be further investigated. An adjournment, however, took place until the month of May, and afterwards to June, and then a motion was brought forward to put an end to the committee and inquiry altogether. They knew of nothing, he said, that had occurred to induce the gentlemen of the direction to alter their opinions; yet they knew too well that in June one half of them voted to defeat the very object they had so long entertained, and respecting which they had, after two years consideration, agreed upon the form of inquiry: that was an incompetency unaccounted for; let it be explained, which it had not been in the course of that long debate; or he must agree in opinion with those gentlemen, who have, with so much good temper, with so much good sense, and with so much force of argument, insisted that the inquiry should be continued. Now, he, in respect to the amendment, must beg to submit to the court, that by mixing it with the main question (as proposed, with his usual good judgment, by the honourable baronet, according to the side he has taken in the present debate), that all that simplicity, all that candour, which is marked in the original motion, as introduced with so much moderation by the honourable member who had opened this subject to the court, is totally lost and done away. In the course of the debate much has been said, but all out of place, upon the

manner in which the court were to continue their investigation.—The motion does not relate at all to the mode of inquiry: it carefully avoids entering upon that part of the subject; for if this respectable meeting should decide that no further inquiry is necessary, it is totally useless to bring forward the means, and therefore pressing the amendment at present upon the court, is a point which surely the proprietors will resist, as at this instant it does not call for decision. As the question stands, with this amendment attached to it, the proprietors will be called on at once to decide upon two points: first, whether there shall be further inquiry? and, secondly, whether it shall be confined to matters upon which a charge may be brought against any of the directors? My honourable friend, said he, is well aware that he does so, and his intention is very clear; but many gentlemen may be of opinion, that the inquiry ought to proceed, though not in the manner the honourable baronet proposes; they may think it, as he did, the fairest to all persons to leave the manner for separate and later discussion, when the court shall have determined, if they do so determine, that the inquiry should go on. It then will be in the option of the honourable baronet to offer his amendment, if he does approve the mode of inquiry recommended by the late committee; while other gentlemen in court might prefer that as the fittest mode of investigation. He only wished that the court might be aware of this reasonable objection to the amendment at the present moment, and of the fitness of the question, *whether there shall be any further inquiry or not?* going to decision without any addition that may tend to embarrass or divide men's minds upon the

the subject. Many gentlemen may say, we are prepared to vote for the original question, because we are not satisfied with what has already been done after so much promise; but we do not approve of waiting for a charge as the amendment directs. We wish the manner of inquiry to be considered and settled hereafter, if the Court should, upon a division, be of opinion that further inquiry should be entertained. He certainly was of that way of thinking, and he therefore earnestly hoped the Court would negative the present amendment.

Sir FRANCIS BARING said, the reason why he had proposed the amendment was, that if it was thought proper to institute an inquiry, it ought to be established what the object of the inquiry was. He would ask the proprietors if they were prepared to go into an undefined inquiry? An honourable gentleman had said, why put an extinguisher on the inquiry? He did no such thing. If the inquiry had been negatived by an adjournment, it would have been as much alive in the court of directors, as if it were continued to be agitated in that court. Gentlemen might depend upon it, that when any fair grounded charge could be pointed out, the directors would pursue it with all the keenness of hounds on a chace.

Mr. BOSANQUET said, he was perfectly ready to justify the ground he had taken, which was not liable to that charge of inconsistency which had been imputed to it. He thought there was consistency in beginning a measure which he at the time conscientiously believed to be right, and afterwards to abandon it, if, in the course of investigation, it had appeared to be otherwise. If that were deemed inconsistency, he should never shrink from the imputation of it. He had moved for

the inquiry, which had been unanimously agreed to; and he had moved for its discontinuance, because, after two years, nothing had been done, and because he was satisfied, if the inquiry had gone on, it would have led to nothing conclusive. He objected to the mode by which it was pursued. He considered it illegal to call upon the parties for their oaths; and he held such sort of extrajudicial oaths as perfectly irregular and inconclusive, because they did not admit of cross-examination, and opened a door to perjury. Such extrajudicial oaths are mere cobwebs to catch flies. An honourable director had said the inquiry ought to be pursued, because it was the only mode of clearing the directors' characters; and had pointedly distinguished those who met and those who shunned the inquiry. He certainly came under the latter description, but before he was censured on that account, he hoped gentlemen would take under their consideration how unpleasant it was for directors to put themselves on their trials in consequence of vague rumours and aspersions. This is an observation which he thought any man in his course through life must have made. There was no action, however praiseworthy it may be, which was not subject to misrepresentation, and which may not be turned against itself. This has happened to the court of directors in the present instance. The institution of the committee has been publicly urged as a proof that the court were satisfied that the patronage had been abused. He was at that time at the fountain head of intelligence, and he publicly denied the fact. To the best of his belief, no such idea was ever suggested in the court of directors, nor can any such inference be drawn from the words of the motion. He was sure
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he never heard any such idea thrown out; and if he was mistaken, he wished to be corrected by those who surrounded him. But what the court did believe was, that many persons had been imposed upon by sharpers, who had pretended to procure nominations for India, which were not within their reach. Two of these facts had come within his own knowledge, and he would state them to the court. Some time previous to the establishment of the committee, he had himself, with an honourable baronet, been subpoena'd into a court of law, to prove that they had not any dealings with a Mr. Shee, since imprisoned by the interference of the Company. The honourable baronet was prevented by indisposition from attending. He, however, had himself said what he hoped was proper on that occasion; and to the present moment he never heard that the smallest imputation rested upon either the honourable baronet or himself on that account. How far newspaper authority is to be relied on in such cases, he would appeal to the Chairman, who, while he occupied the chair with himself, would recollect that an advertisement had appeared, offering for sale a writer's appointment. They had thought it their duty to employ the Company's solicitor to follow up that business. He did so. A sum of money was actually lodged in a banker's hands. What was the result? The advertisement appeared to have come from a needy man of fashion, who did not seem to have had the most distant connection with any director, but who foolishly thought that his interest might have enabled him to have obtained a nomination, which in that case he would have sold, and retrieved his finances. Mr. Bosanquet said this was a fact within his own knowledge, and asked if

any man could doubt whether similar cases had not often occurred?

Mr. TOLPREE said, he had not intended to have delivered any opinion on the question before the court, but he felt it impossible not to resist the attempt which was made to annihilate an inquiry of such importance, by the masked battery of an amendment. The resolution submitted to the court was, in its original shape, plain, and effectual; coupled with the amendment, it was inconsistent and nugatory. The proprietors had been called upon to determine whether they would renew an inquiry which the whole of their executive body had thought necessary to institute; which one half of them, before any thing had been done upon it, had thought fit to abandon, and which the other half had endeavoured to pursue. The weights of our political beam being thus equally balanced, chance had turned the scale; and the single topic of consideration was, whether the proprietors would abide by the decision of chance, or decide for themselves; whether they would agree with the eleven directors who put a stop to an inquiry they had themselves thought necessary before it was finished, or with the eleven directors who thought it ought to be continued till its object had been complied with. The principal argument against the inquiry was, the illegality of the oath proposed by the committee: but this was only an objection to the mode, but not to the measure: the declaration on oath forms no part of the present motion; it was now proposed to establish the principle; the manner of carrying it into effect would be open to discussion afterwards. It was the aim of the amendment to put a stop to all investigation till a direct charge against any one director could be established.

This was putting the cart before the horse. The inquiry must precede the charge, and not depend upon it. Could a direct charge be established, there would be no occasion for inquiring; it is because the secret nature of the transactions suspected tend to elude open detection, and that the characters of those implicated in the suspicion demand delicacy and circumspection in the proceedings, that the investigation of a committee is necessary, and that such a committee has been appointed.

Mr. JONES said, in answer to the noble lord (Kinnauld), Mr. Bosanquet, and Mr. Thornton, who had alluded to Mr. Jones's intention of bringing the business before the *Imperial Parliament*; Mr. Jones observed, that he wished to be distinctly understood by the directors and proprietors on that subject; and therefore stated precisely, that he did not mean to say in an *unqualified* manner that he would so do, but that, if he found it to be *necessary*, he would *most certainly* do it."

Mr. TWINING said, it would have been desirable for the proprietors, as well as the directors, that the subject now under discussion should have been long since settled. It would have given him great concern if it had gone off by an adjournment, and it appeared to him that the amendment was equally objectionable with the adjournment. Both had precisely the same tendency, that of putting an end to all inquiry. The object of the inquiry was, not only to ascertain what had been done amiss in times past, but to prevent all that was improper in future. It had been said, that all the suspicions which gave rise to the inquiry were nothing but idle rumours and newspaper paragraphs—that there was no specific charge. This was not the case. It was a

well-known fact, that it had been publicly declared at the table of a Governor General in India, that writerships had been purchased. He hoped and trusted the proprietors would not be induced to adopt the amendment which had been offered to them. He repeated, that it had precisely the same object with the adjournment.

The CHAIRMAN read to the court the question, and the amendment, and said, the question he had to put was, that these words (*meaning the amendment*) stand part of the resolution.

The Court divided—Ayes 52

Noes 62

Sir FRANCIS BARING said, the measure would be nugatory, because it was illegal. He should not object further to it at present, but he was certain there was some secret in the business at the bottom. He should move—

The CHAIRMAN submitted to the honourable baronet, that he was irregular at present in offering any motion. When the question before the court was decided, he might move any question that he thought proper.

The Chairman was about to put the question, when

Mr. MOORE said, this was a question of too much magnitude to be decided in a general court at so late an hour, when so many members had withdrawn. He should demand a ballot, in order that those proprietors who were against the measure, might have time to assign their reasons to the public.

Lord KINNAULD desired that the question might be put.

Mr. HENCHMAN referred to the learned gentleman behind the bar to decide, whether the question could be put after notice of a ballot had been given?

Mr. ROUS said, the by-law was express.

express. If a ballot was demanded, the question must be decided by the ballot, and not otherwise. It of course follows, that the Chairman cannot proceed to put the question, and that time must be allowed to put the names of the gentlemen demanding a ballot on paper.

The CHAIRMAN said, that if he had understood a ballot to have been demanded on the original question, he certainly should not have called for a shew of hands. He could not understand such to have been the intention, as the paper handed up to him demanded a ballot on the amendment only, which was inconsistent with the by-law. He was aware that it was perfectly competent for any nine proprietors to demand a ballot on the main question.

The following gentlemen then delivered in their names, demanding a ballot on the main question :

Sir Robert Preston, Bart. Sir Alexander Hamilton, Mr. John Julius Angerstein, Mr. Henry H. Pelly, Mr. John Taylor Vaughan, Mr. William Steer, Mr. John Turnbull, Mr. Thomas Blair, Mr. David Hunter, Mr. Charles Cockrell, Mr. Peter Moore, Mr. William Young.

The ballot was appointed to be taken on that day fortnight.

Mr. TWINING said, he thought it fair to state, that it had been his intention to pursue the matter which had now been decided upon, a little further, as he thought he could suggest some regulations that might tend to put the distribution of patronage on a better footing. He had thought it right to wait till the principle was decided, and meant, in that case, to have moved a resolution of the nature he had alluded to that day ; but a ballot having been demanded, it would, he believed, be irregular for him to move it before the result of the ballot was as-

certain. He would for the present confine himself to reading the resolution with which he intended to have followed up the motion of the honourable proprietor who had led the discussion : perhaps this was not necessary at this time, but he thought it was candid to do so. Mr. Twining then read the following resolution :

“ That the following gentlemen be a secret committee on oath, to inquire into the alleged abuse of patronage : Hugh Inglis, Esq. David Scott, Esq. Thomas Parry, Esq. Edward Parry, Esq. Sir Stephen Lushington, George Smith, Esq. Simon Frazer, Esq. Robert Thornton, Esq. William Thornton, Esq. Charles Grant, Esq. and Sweney Toone, Esq.

“ That the said Committee be instructed to call upon the friends of the parties who have been nominated for writerhips since 1793, to declare upon oath whether any consideration had been given for the appointment.”

Mr. Twining said, he was induced to recommend those gentlemen as a committee, because their opinions as to the necessity of pursuing the inquiry were known. Although they were all of them directors, he did not mean to propose that they should act in their directorial capacity—that the report of what they had done should be made, not to the directors, but to a general court of proprietors. He thought it fair and candid for gentlemen to be apprized of his intentions. Though he had given this notice, he was aware that it could not stand on the minutes of the court.

Sir FRANCIS BARING began to speak on what had just been stated,

When the CHAIRMAN reminded the honourable baronet that no question was before the court, but

that what the honourable proprietor had stated was merely a notice.

Mr. PETER MOORE said, he could not but admire the honourable gentleman's candour in proposing such a committee. It was making the minority task-masters of the majority.

Adjourned at half past 8 o'clock in the evening.

TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 1801.

This day a General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held at the East India House, for the purpose of determining by ballot the following question, viz.

"That Lieutenant Colonel James Oliver, late of the Fort St. George establishment, be restored to the Company's service."

In the evening, the ballot being finally closed, the scrutineers appointed by the general court to examine the number of votes for and against the said question, made their report, "That Lieutenant Colonel Oliver had a large majority of votes for being restored to the Company's service;" whereupon the Chairman declared the same to

be with the consent of more than three parts in four of the proprietors who were present and gave their votes for the determination of the said question.

The Court then adjourned to Tuesday the 3d of February.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1801.

This day a General Court of Proprietors was held pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of determining by ballot the following question, viz.

"That it is the opinion of this Court, that the Inquiry into the alleged Abuse of Patronage ought to be continued."

At six o'clock in the evening the glasses, being finally closed, were delivered to the scrutineers appointed by the general court to examine the number of votes for and against the said question, who made their report as follows, viz.

Against the question	-	550
For the question	-	411

Majority - - - 139

The Court then adjourned *fine die*.

[The following Report of Mr. ALEXANDER THOMPSON's Speech, in the Debate on FRIDAY the 13th of June last, was communicated to us after our Abstract of that Debate had been put to press; but we think it sufficiently interesting to be inserted here.]

Mr. RANDLE JACKSON moved,

"That this court doth approve of the principle of the bill, confiding in the wisdom and justice of his majesty's ministers, and the uniform and zealous attachment of the court of directors to the interests and honour of their constituents; that in carrying the same into a law, every proper precaution will be observed for the due maintenance of the rights and privileges of the company."

Mr. ALEXANDER THOMPSON seconded the motion. He observed that the correspondence of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman with Mr. Dundas, the explanations given by them to the court, and the able speeches of the learned counsel who had preceded him, rendered it unnecessary to occupy the time of the court with any very particular remarks. Of the political changes proposed by this bill, he did not pretend to be a sufficient judge; but as far as he was able to comprehend the scope and tendency of them, they met his entire approbation. With respect to the proposed alteration in the courts of justice at Madras, he might venture to affirm that there was no proprietor who had turned his thoughts to the subject, who not only would approve, but had long anticipated the absolute necessity of the measure. The Chairman had himself justly remarked, that the aldermen, however respectable and upright they might be in their individual capacities, and he did not doubt but they were highly so, were not well calculated to administer justice, in a court of justice properly constituted; they neither had the time and leisure, or the legal and professional knowledge necessary to qualify them for such a situation; besides that, from their mercantile interests, and extended transactions, they must frequently find themselves embarrassed by their private interests and connexions with the suitors. It had been remarked by the learned gentleman who preceded him, that differences had existed betwixt the recorder and the aldermen; and that protests had been sent home. The learned gentleman had

paid a handsome and a well merited compliment to the abilities and integrity of Sir Thomas Strange; and he well knew that these differences regarded only the establishment of fees, the fixing of salaries, and framing regulations of the court, but by no means the administration of justice; for he would venture to assert, that their was but one universal opinion of approbation of Sir Thomas Strange's upright, pure, and able administration of justice in India; and he would venture to predict, that, if he either died in the execution of his judicial functions, or should be obliged to leave the country from ill health, he would leave the same impression in the presidency of Madras, of his upright and pure discharge of his duty, that he had left in another part of his majesty's dominions, in which he had administered justice; and he had no doubt in his own mind, but the honourable testimony which all ranks of men had borne to his able conduct as a judge there, had recommended him to the president of the board of controul for his present situation; and that Mr. Dundas, by the appointment of so able a man, had given us an earnest of the pure choice he meant to make of the persons intended to administer justice at Madras, under the new bill. An honourable proprietor had remarked, that savings had been made at Bengal, in new modelling the court there, which went considerably to diminish the expence of the present establishment. He said, he did not know if Sir Thomas Strange had yet transmitted the table of fees, rules, and regulations of salaries for the recorder's court at Madras; but when he did, he would venture to assert, from his knowledge of his pure and upright mind, that economy and propriety had been equally consulted there.

The CHAIRMAN here observed, that Sir Thomas had transmitted the rules and regulations alluded to, and that they were every thing the proprietor who was speaking, or the court, could wish. Mr. Thomson concluded, after a few more remarks, with giving his hearty assent to the motion before the court.

APPENDIX

TO THE

DEBATES AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

*"Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain,
April 1st, 1800.*

"To JAMES OLIVER, Esq.

*"Late Lieutenant-Colonel on the Madras
Establishment.*

"SIR,

"I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 27th ultimo. I can easily form a judgment of the distressed state of your mind, at this trying moment, when you are about to quit, under the displeasure of our honourable employers, a service in which you have so long served with so much merit and military reputation, and in which you have consequently acquired the approbation and esteem of all those under whom and with whom you have served.

"It must be some consolation, however, if such a predicament admits of consolation, to you, to perceive that your brother officers in general feel as much regret on the occasion as you yourself can feel, and have done all that, under such circumstances, they could with propriety do. They have come forward with one accord, to express the high opinion they entertain of you as a soldier, by a voluntary contribution, to enable you, knowing the distressed state of your circumstances, to pass the latter days of a life well spent in the service, at least free from want; and to enable you to proceed to Europe, to implore the directors to reconsider your case.

"Neither you yourself, Sir, nor any one officer of this army, can presume to arraign the wisdom, and necessary justice, which has guided the councils and dictated the resolutions by which you suffer—a decision so necessary for various reasons, but, in particular, to support the honour and dignity of the Company's govern-

ment, that even you, who suffer by it, must applaud it.

"The only hope, therefore, which now ought to be formed, is, that your general merits may induce a resumption of the consideration of your case, with a view to the possibility, that the whole tenor of your character, and a long series of approved services, may be allowed to operate as a set-off for the errors you have fallen into in the case in question—first, by disobeying the orders of the directors in regard to the employment of money in the country; and secondly, by attempting to justify the proceeding.

"In the first, I am sorry to say, you have only done that which was but too generally practised by others, and I fear, I may add, that which was but too much connived at.

"In the second, I am convinced that you acted unfortunately by the advice of lawyers, who, I shall take the liberty to say, were of all men the most to be avoided by an officer under such circumstances.

"As matters stood, I do not conceive it possible for the directors to have acted more wisely than they have done; but having done that which it was so indispensably necessary for them to do, and that which I trust will effectually put a stop to a practice which they have so long wished to put a stop to, let us for a moment indulge the hope, that, satisfied with having made this necessary example, they may permit your many merits to recover you from the fatal consequences of these errors, and restore you to a service that loses you with so much regret.

"That this is the case is evinced by the sentiments expressed by your brother officers, and the subscription they have entered into; which, however, is evidently and avowedly so managed, as to do away the possibility of a suspicion of any spirit

of opposition to the wise and just decree of the Court of Directors. No fund is established—You are, Sir, put in possession of no means to enable you to litigate or contest the case; for although it was well known that nothing was farther from your thoughts, yet it was necessary that the army, in justice to itself, should, in this subscription for your relief, cautiously guard against the risking any such imputation in the manifesting its personal esteem for you.

"It has therefore been so arranged as merely to provide for the immediate expense of your voyage to England, to enable you more effectually, on the spot, to solicit the Directors. And subsequently to furnish small future annual subscriptions, the aggregate of which, annually collected and remitted to you, will guard the remainder of your life from want, should the rigid justice of the Directors not admit of their yielding to the plea of so many meritorious acts in their service, as a set-off against errors of judgment, to which there were unfortunately such strong temptations, followed up by the advice of evil counsellors.

"The conduct of your brother officers upon this occasion, I am inclined to believe, will operate strongly with the Directors in your favour, and, managed as it has been, can never induce them to harbour, for one moment, an idea derogatory from the high character which the Coast Establishment has acquired by its uniform attention to the strictest rules of subordination and discipline. These sentiments, Sir, have induced me to take that lead in this business for which you express yourself so grateful; and in so doing I trust I have manifested an intention due to your merits, without countenancing in any degree your errors, and without committing, in any shape, the sacred integrity of the trust at present vested in me.

"I now, Sir, take my leave of you with sincere regret, having ever looked to you with increasing esteem since you was an ensign immediately under my command in the year 1771; and this regret is only moderated by some hope that I allow myself to entertain, that I may yet live to see you again honourably employed in the service.

"Wishing you health, a speedy, pleasant, and successful voyage;

"I have the honour to remain, with much esteem and regard,

"Sir,

"Your faithful servant,

(Signed) "JOHN BRAITHWAITE."

"A true copy, JAMES OLIVER."

"P. S. I inclose a letter, and the bearer will deliver to you two small packages of drawings for my son, Lieutenant Colonel Braithwaite Boughton, which I recommend to your care. Should he not be in London when you arrive, he will be heard of at the house of Messrs. Coutts and Co. bankers in the Strand."

The letter from T. Jones, Esq. a proprietor of East India Stock, dated the 3d December 1800, signifies, that on perusing the papers respecting patronage, he finds sufficient ground to bring forward the subject of abuse of patronage at the next Quarterly Court; and requesting that due notice thereof may be given to the proprietors.

"Wetherbury House, near Taunton.

"SIR,

"The sudden death of my mother, and the distance at which her funeral will take place, made it expedient for me, as a matter of necessity and decency, to request you will have the goodness formally to contradict the notice I sent in to you and the Chairman of the Directors some days since, relative to a motion as to abuse of patronage.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"T. JONES."

"To the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Directors of India."

PAPERS alluded to in Mr. TWING's Speech, p. 104.

At a General Court of Directors, held on Tuesday the 13th of May 1800,

Resolved, to take into consideration the propriety of continuing the Patronage Committee till the 11th of June.

At a General Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 11th of June 1800,

Ordered, that the Committee meet on Wednesday next the 18th, 1800.

At a Court held on Wednesday the 18th,

The Court proceeded to take into consideration the propriety of re-appointing the Committee of Patronage.

It was moved that a Committee of Patronage be re-appointed.

A motion was made, to amend the said motion, by leaving out all the words after the

the word "that," and to insert the following:

"It does not appear to this Court, that any circumstance has been stated to the Court by the Committee lately appointed for an inquiry into the disposal of patronage, that can induce or would justify the Court in adopting the illegal and novel administration of extra-judicial oaths to a variety of persons not directly connected with the East India Company, or the management of its affairs, and which, though it would tend to throw a suspicion upon the Court at large, which no circumstance that has hitherto come to the knowledge of the Court can induce them to suppose the members thereof merit, would not, they conceive, be an effectual mode of bringing to light any such practices, even if such, in any partial instance, should have existed."

And the question being put by ballot, that the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question, the same was carried in the negative. The question, so amended, was then put; and the votes being equal, for and against, two lots were prepared, pursuant to the Company's charter; and the Treasurer, being called in, drew the lot which determined the question in the affirmative.

[We think it material to subjoin to this Appendix, the following letter to the Proprietors of India Stock from two respectable Directors; together with the opinion of Counsel upon the disputed question, Whether or not the Court of Directors could legally require or receive examinations of persons upon oath?]

To the PROPRIETORS of EAST INDIA STOCK.

HAVING concurred in demanding a ballot against the important question proposed for your decision, the 3d of Feb. we should have thought it our duty to trouble you with our reasons, if we had not seen a paper, signed by the gentlemen who stood forward upon that occasion, now in circulation, which renders it unnecessary.

"Since then, the Court of Directors

have received the following legal opinions, which, we trust, will fully justify the constitutional and public grounds, which we have thought it our duty to take.

"The proprietors may be assured, that we *always* will promote inquiry founded upon every case of well-grounded suspicion. But we ever have, and we hope ever shall be ready, to stand forward, to protect the honour and the privileges of the meanest individual, against a spirit of persecution, and in support of the law and constitution of our country. We have the honour to be,

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

"Your obedient and humble Servants,

"FRANCIS BARING.

"JACOB BOSANQUET."

East India House, Jan. 30, 1801.

CASE for the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Whether the Court of Directors, or any Committee of the said Court, whether considered as a Committee of that Court, or as a Committee of Proprietors, be legally authorized to call for the examination of persons upon oath, as recommended by the Court of Directors, in their resolution of the 25th of February 1800; or whether, in their opinion, any magistrate would be justified in administering the oath so recommended, and generally to advise concerning the legality and effect of such proceedings?

We are of opinion, that neither the Court of Directors, nor any Committee of the said Court, or Committee of Proprietors, have any legal authority to require, or receive, examinations of persons upon oath, as recommended by the resolution of the Court of Directors, of the 25th of February 1800; and that no magistrate will be justified in administering such oaths.

We therefore think the proposed proceedings would be contrary to law.

J. MITFORD.

W. GRANT.

J. MANSFIELD.

T. ERSKINE.

GEO. ROUS.

CHARACTERS.

THREE BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS, *designed to illustrate the Rise of HYDER ALLY KHAN, the first Mahomedan who ruled in MYSORE ; to which are subjoined, Explanatory Notes.*

FIRST MEMOIR *.

HIS ancestors are said to have enjoyed the office of Cazy in the pergunnah of Cohir, situated in the subah of Hyderabad. His father was originally a Jemidar of foot in the fort of Colar, but afterwards taken into the service of the Rajah of Srirunga-puttun. Hyder succeeded his father in this station, and eventually acquired a high degree of confidence, and the command of the Rajah's guard. Exaltation being inscribed on his forehead, he seized a favourable opportunity to confine the Rajah, and, seizing on the Delaway (by which term the minister is distinguished in that country), put him to death. Having in this manner freed himself from all restraint, he remitted a peshcush (tribute) to Nizam-ud-dowla, Asaf Jah, the Subahdar of the Deccan ; from whom he received in return a sunud (grant) for the Ze-

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mindar of Srirungay-puttun, the dignity of commander of seven thousand horse, with the title of Hyder Ally Khan, Bahauder. He afterwards conquered Nairwar, Sunda, and Bednore, from their respective possessors, adding the spoils thus acquired to the booty he had already collected in Srirunga-puttun. He next seized on Guerumconda, and other mahls, which formerly pertained to the Nuab of Kirpa †, but had been relinquished by him to the Mahrattas, in lieu of chowt. The sircar (district) of Sera was next attacked, and the Mahrattas expelled ; but Madhoo Row (son of Row Baba Gee) advancing with a powerful army, recovered that district, and, on his return, stationed troops to prevent any future encroachments, exacting at the same time from Hyder the sum due for tribute. His campaign against

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was written by the celebrated Shah Nuaz Khan and his son the Nuab Sum-sam-ud-dowla, both of them distinguished statesmen at the court of the Subah of the Deccan. This short outline of Hyder's life was written by the latter, and although in so abridged a form as by no means to satisfy the public curiosity, yet as the reputation of the writer, and his access to information, are both unquestionable, it may prove useful as a criterion to try the authenticity of more detailed accounts, rejecting without hesitation every circumstance incompatible with this narrative.

† This name, for what reason I know not, is usually written Cudapa. They are both corruptions of Cripa, mercy. Our readers will find a place afterwards mentioned, by the name of Kirpanat Ghaut. Kirpa-nat (the merciful lord) is an epithet of Crisno.

against the English was vigorous and successful, and followed by a peace, concluded on favourable terms. The internal dissension of Mahrattas afforded him an opportunity of extending his dominions to the banks of the Crisna * ; and the conquest of Sitoldurg, the strong-hold of a Zemindar, considerably augmented his strength at this day, being in the year of the Hejira 1193. Hyder has possessed himself of Kirpa, and imprisoned the Fouzdar Abdul Halim Khan, in the fortress of Srirunga-puttun. His revenues, his treasures, and his troops, are now become highly formidable, and continue progressively to increase; his artillery numerous and efficient, and his discipline rigorous and exact, so that he may bid defiance to the hostile attacks of the neighbouring princes.

SECOND MEMOIR †.

The progenitors of Hyder Ally

Khan were accounted amongst the most respectable inhabitants of Cohir, a town 28 coss west from Hyderabad, on the road to Calherga ‡. They are of the tribe of Moslems, denominated Shaikl. Coreshi §, and the office of Cazy, have been successively held by their family since the time of Sultaun Abdula ||. Hyder's grandfather was named Golaum Doast Mahommed; he left Cohir on account of a family quarrel relative to inheritance, and went to reside at Sera. His relations continued at Cohir, where their posterity still dwell; but Golaum Doast retaining his enmity, never saw them more. For two or three years he suffered from want and penury, being without occupation; after which he got the command of 150 men from the Hakim of Sera ¶. But afterwards marrying a daughter of Parsa Munchi, a considerable person of Colar, he removed his residence to that place. This was considered a great marriage

* The Crisna, or black river, is synonymous with Cali, which Lieut. Wilford imagines to be the Nile, to the banks of which he traces various emigrations of Hindus at a distant period. Crisna is specifically mentioned as one of the epithets of the Cali. Might it not be advisable to investigate whether the local peculiarities of the Cali of the Puranas could be discovered on or near the banks of the Crisna, in the Deccan, before penetrating at once into the remote wilds of Abyssinia?

† The second memoir is translated from the written narrative of an intelligent native at Hyderabad. It is perfectly consistent with the first, and therefore entitled to credibility; it is so also as the testimony of a man whose place of residence enabled him to ascertain the truth of the facts he relates, and whose readers must have been competent to detect and expose the fallacy of his statements, had any such occurred. Notwithstanding these presumptions in favour of his accuracy, some anachronisms and some misstatements of revenue have been discovered by his translator, who has judged it proper to omit them. Those who are acquainted with the habitual inaccuracy of eastern writers, in these two particulars, will not from this circumstance be disposed to detract from the general authenticity of his narrative.

‡ If Cohir be on the road betwixt Hyderabad and Calherga, it is probably placed too far north on the maps of the Deccan, where it is written Coyr.

§ The Coreshi thaikhs pretend to be descendants of that tribe of noble Arabs, who had charge of the temple at Mecca, before the era of Mahommed. The same pretensions to high birth have multiplied the number of Cids throughout the Moslem states.

|| Sultaun Abdula was the last prince but one of the dynasty of Cuttub Shahi, who reigned in the Deccan. He died in the year 1668, and was succeeded by his son-in-law Abul Hasán, a native of Hamaden in Persia, in whose reign the kingdom of Golconda was reduced to a province of the Mogul empire. It is to be lamented that the manuscript of Captain Scott, who has with so much ability translated the work of Ferishta, should have been singularly defective in the history of the kings of this dynasty.

¶ "The Hakim of Sera." This expression, which ought properly to be rendered

marriage for Golaum Doast, the Munchi being descended from a family of Cids. His first child was a son, and named Futteh Ally. Soon after his birth, Golaum Doast died, leaving his widow pregnant. This child was a daughter, and named Khedija Banu. The widow remained with her children in Colar; and as her son was educated in the house of his grandfather, who was a Cid, he was sometimes called Mir Futteh Ally. Colar is a mahal of Sera, 40 coss distant from Arcot, near the summit of a gaut named Kirpanat-gaut; here Hyder was born. His father, Futteh Ally, commanded 1500 matchlock-men in the service of the Hakim of Sera; and in that country it is customary to call Jemidar of foot, Naico*. It was from this circumstance he derived the name of Futteh Naic, which was by no means an hereditary appellation, his ancestors being all persons highly respectable. It was customary for the Hakim of Sera to pay his troops, by giving them assignments on the renters of the districts, which were willingly accepted by the military. The sum of 10,000 rupees being due from the Hakim to the troops commanded by Futteh Naic, the accountants furnished him with an assignment on Mir Ally Acher Khan, who then farmed certain mahals of Sera. Futteh Naic, relying on the high reputation and unsullied integrity of Mir Ally, gladly accepted the assignment, and received from the latter his promise

for a note, payable after six months. In the interim Mir Ally died; the Hakim of Sera confiscated his property for a balance of revenue, and Futteh Naic's assignment remained as a debt due by the heirs of the deceased. He repaired to the spot, and finding the widow totally unable to discharge his demand, and seeing his money lost, he bethought himself of the advantages of connecting himself with a family so deservedly esteemed; and thinking the crisis favourable for such a proposal, he demanded her daughter in marriage. The lady, seeing no alternative, gave her consent, and the Naic was soon after united to Majedda Begum, who (if I mistake not) was still alive in the year of the Hejirah 1196 (1781). Futteh Naic cancelled the assignment, and taking his new relations under his protection, removed the whole family from Kirpanat to his own house in Colar. When the Begum became pregnant, they visited the shrine of a celebrated devotee, named Hyder Shah, who predicted that the child should be a son, and ordered his parents to name him Hyder Ally. This son was born in the year of the Hejirah 1131 (1718). Futteh Naic continued to enjoy his command, under the Hakim of Sera, without aspiring to a more elevated station, till the affairs of that district began to fall into extreme confusion; and the zemindars withholding the revenues, the troops remained unpaid, and dispersed in different directions.

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by the magistrate of Sera, is retained for a particular reason. It is extremely material to inquire who this Hakim was, since it is asserted that Sera was a subah, on which Mytore was a dependance. It is certain, however, that Sera itself was only a fircar of the subah of Bijapur, and that this Hakim was only the Fouzdar appointed by Bazalet Jung, then subahdar of Bijapur, and by no means a subahdar himself.

* The word "Naic" has been supposed by Mr. Moore to have the same relation to Naiket, that "Naib" has to Najbet. Here it must be remarked, that Naic is a Sanscrit, Naib an Arabic term; these languages have not the most distant analogy in their rules of derivation, nor is there any such word as Naicat. Naic, in Sanscrit, signifies an officer or commander.

Amongst others, Futteh Naic, with his corps, amounting then to 1000 matchlock-men, were taken into the service of the Rajah of Srirunga-puttun *, in 1140 (1727). Srirunga-puttun is a powerful kingdom, situated in the subah of Bijapur †: the sovereigns bear the title of Dipoc Rajah ‡, because both day and night burning lamps are continually carried before them, even when they go to the chace. The Rajah is of the tribe of Uriar, and of a Telinga family; for in that country the only Rajepoot families are the Uriars and the Jeswars. The late Rajah was named Vencata Chilum Crisno Raj, and had several brothers. The climate of Srirunga-puttun is temperate, and the waters extremely salubrious; the soil fertile, and its surface, at all seasons, verdant and productive. The crops consist chiefly of wheat, barley, and a great variety of vetches: rice is little cultivated, and sesamum not at all. In that kingdom, the prince dedicates his time to amusement, and affairs of state are conducted solely by his minister. When Futteh Naic was taken into the Rajah's service, the minister was named Dalaway Gorachuri Nundoraj, a man of ability, and possessing the entire confidence of his sovereign. The vigilance and fidelity of Futteh Naic, made in time a favourable impression on the mind of the Dalaway; and in affairs of

trust, he and his corps were preferred to the rest of the army. In 1151 (1738) Futteh Naic died, and the Dalaway, in return for his fidelity, bestowed the command of his corps on his son Mir Hyder Ally, who was thenceforth named Hyder Naic. The confidence enjoyed by the father was now transferred to the son; and the latter was zealous, by his exertions, to prove that it was not undeserved. At last, Gorachuri adopted Hyder as his own son, and employed him in matters of the highest moment: his consummate talents were acknowledged universally, and his generosity captivated the hearts of the military. Ambition had now taken possession of his mind, and, regardless of a solemn treaty, he proposed to Gorachuri to seize on Bangalore, as it was well known the Rajah was unprepared for defence. The minister, seduced by his arguments, consented to this act of treachery; and Hyder, in 1159 (1746), with his own corps, aided by a detachment of about 6000 men, marched from Srirunga-puttun. The Rajah of Bangalore, relying on the defensive treaty which existed between him and the Rajah of Srirunga-puttun, was taken totally unprepared; yet, from the natural strength of the place, he was able to hold out a month, and then submitted to pay Hyder four lacks of rupees, and to hold his country by agreement.

* Srirunga-puttun has not existed as a capital quite two centuries. It derives its name from the temple of Srirunga, (the beautiful Sri, goddess of abundance, the Ceres of the ancient mythology of Europe.) Puttun is the manner in which the Persians write the Sanscrit word Patana, a city. Seringapatam, a further corruption, is now justified by universal usage.

† It is well known that the Mogul princes of Delhi, though they never subdued the whole of the Deccan, had nevertheless parcelled it out into six subahs, as it was presumed it would be conquered at some future period. But the descendants of Timur have not yet seen the whole of the Deccan annexed to their dominions, though they have lived to witness the irretrievable loss of their former possessions. In this chimerical division, Mysore was included in the subah of Bijapur.

‡ In Sanscrit, dipoc signifies a light or lamp, and dipoc a bestower of light. If the word be dhipoc, it has a reference to the mystic flame which consumes the body of the Indian Cupid.

agreement for eight lacks. Hyder left a Brahman, named Sumbhunat, at Bangalore, to receive the money, and withdrew with his army to Srirunga-puttun, where he found the Rajah and his minister enchanted with the success which attended this exploit, and disposed to load him with fresh favours. The Rajah of Bangalore treated Sumbhunat at first with respect, but secretly prepared for hostilities; and as soon as he thought himself in a condition to throw off the yoke, he threw the Brahman into prison. When intelligence of this event reached Srirunga-puttun, Hyder was detached at the head of an army consisting of 12,000 horse and foot, to reduce Bangalore to obedience. He arrived there, after a march of ten days; the Rajah came out to meet him to the distance of 12 coss, and after an obstinate engagement on the 6th of the moon Sifer, 1160 (1747), victory declared for Hyder. The fort fell into the hands of the conquerors, which afforded them a considerable booty; the Rajah Lekhymen Raj was taken prisoner, and all his family thrown into confinement. A small portion only of the booty was sent with congratulations to Gorachuri; Sumbhunat was again stationed in the fort, and Hyder busied himself in visiting the mahls, and adjusting in person the demands of revenue, accounts of which he transmitted to the Dalaway, who, pleased with his exertions, assigned the conquest in jaghire upon the General, with orders to remain there and defend his new possessions. Hyder Ally now perceived with triumph his ambitious views fast ripening into maturity, and began to invite troops from every quarter, on pretence of preserving his conquests. Some years afterwards he attacked the zemindary of Chuc Balapur, 36 coss distant from Bangalore; the Rajah

held out only a couple of days, after which he took to flight, leaving a rich booty to the invaders; of all which, only a few rarities, with a letter of congratulation, were transmitted to court. But, ere this, the minister had seen cause to repent of the blind partiality which had induced him to raise Hyder Ally to so dangerous a height of power and authority, and proposed to his council a plan for inveigling him to court and securing his person. The councillors unanimously concurred in the necessity of adopting this resolution, and promised their personal assistance towards carrying it into effect. In prosecution of this design, a letter was dispatched to Hyder from the Dalaway, in which he expressed a strong desire to see him, and inviting him to appear once more at court. Hyder had a private emissary, to whom he paid 500 rupees per month, for furnishing him with intelligence of what passed at court, to which this person had free access; and through his means was apprized of the design of the letter before its arrival. After considering the steps it became necessary to take, he marched from Chuc Balapur to Bangalore, and there collecting his forces, proceeded to Srirunga-puttun, where he encamped in the garden of the Maha Rani, mother of the Rajah. In the evening, he went as usual to pay his respects to the Dalaway, attended by a few trusty followers; but although every thing had previously been arranged for his assassination, the opportunity was suffered to escape, and no attempt was made. The next visit was fixed for the perpetration of this act; but the personal attachment of the officers and soldiers to Hyder, induced some of them to acquaint him with the plans in agitation against him. Though perfectly well acquainted with

with it before, Hyder affected much surprise and alarm at this intelligence, and consulted the officers on the means of removing the minister from his office. Some days were spent in forming his arrangement, after which he proceeded to the minister's house, on pretence of paying him a visit, and stationing a party of soldiers at the door, entered the house with a numerous train of attendants, and made prisoners, without resistance, the Dalaway and his whole family. A detachment was now sent to reduce the fort; but the Rajah submitted voluntarily, and thus avoided the death which awaited his minister. A few days afterwards, the Rajah, sending for Hyder Ally to court, caused him to be seated near the throne, and declared that "it had long been his intention to depose Gorachuri from the office of Dalaway, and to confer it on Hyder; that measure being now happily effected without his interference, he cheerfully resigned into his hands the conduct of public affairs." Hyder, perceiving the Rajah sufficiently intimidated, was profuse in his protestations of fidelity, and alleged the minister's design upon his life as the sole cause of the commotion which had taken place. Next day, however, he repaired again to court, and demanded a *sumud* (grant), conferring the office of Dalaway on him and his posterity for ever. The Rajah, dreading the consequences of a refusal, acquiesced in this demand, and contented himself with requiring an *ahed-nama* (a contract) for him and his heirs, acknowledging their allegiance, and stipulating obedience. Thus Hyder Ally acquired the real sovereignty of Srirunga-puttun, but continued his respectful behaviour

to the titular prince; all conquests are made in his name, and presents are sent to him on such occasions. From this time, Hyder paid assiduous court to the subahs of the Deccan; frequently transmitting petitions, and sometimes *peshcush* (tribute), in hopes of obtaining the distinctions of rank, though long without success. Some years afterwards, Bydri Sumbhu, Rajah of Bednore, died without issue; though previous to his demise he had adopted a young Brahman, named Rajah Maha Budhi. The widow, however, assumed the government, and Maha Budhi fled to Srirunga-puttun, where he solicited Hyder to invest him with the Raj (kingdom) of Bednore, and to expel the queen. Hyder accordingly marched against the Rani of Bednore, and defeated her: she took refuge in the fort, which was reduced after a siege of twenty-seven days. The Brahman, with whom Hyder had concluded a treaty, now thought himself at the summit of his ambition, when the latter caused him to be put to death, and thus added the Raj of Bednore to his previous acquisitions. Kirparaj, the zemindar of Sunda, which was dependant on Bednore, wisely submitted himself and country to the dominion of Hyder. After assessing the territory of Bednore and Sunda, by ascertaining the actual produce, he caused the lands contiguous to the city of Bednore, which had been for some time neglected, to be again brought into cultivation, and changed the name of the city to that of Hydernagurs. It was about this time that the subah of the Deccan, Nizam-ud-dowla, conferred on Hyder the title of Nuab Hyder Ally Khan, Bahauder, and invested him with the usual insignia* of

* These insignia are the Mahi, or fish's head figured on the extremity of a mace; the Nowbet, a small drum sounded before persons of quality; and the Khelat, or honorary dress.

of nobility. In 1178 (1764) he directed his arms against the countries of Coorga and Malabar; these had, from a very early period, been subject to the Rajahs of Anagundi, who once ruled with undisputed sway over the six Subahs of the Dèccan*. The Coorja Rajah, who was by birth a Naïr, came out to meet him: hostilities were continued for a month with various success; till at last the Rajah, suffering a total overthrow, shut himself up in the fort of Coorga. The siege lasted three months and eight days, when the place surrendered on the 14th Mohurrim, 1179 (1765); but the Rajah had previously fled into Malabar. Hyder, after fixing the revenue of Coorga, appointed Mahommed Sama to the government, and proceeded in person against Rajah Lekhymen Raj, who had afforded shelter to the Rajah of Coorga. The siege of his principal strong hold lasted four months, when the Rajah destroyed himself by poison, and his children were suffered to live on signing an abdication of their rights. Two years afterwards he enlarged his possessions in Malabar. At a subsequent period Nizam-ud-dowla applied to Hyder to assist in expelling the Mahrattas from Sera, which he happily effected; though the latter, taking advantage of Hyder's wars with the petty princes of Malabar, soon returned, and made themselves once more masters of that fircar†, from whence they were again expelled by Ally. The forts of Gojinder, Badami, and Dharwar, though of great

natural strength, he conquered from Roghu Raw within the space of one year. The Mahratta chief, Morari Row, was expelled from Gut; and that district added to the dominions of Hyder. Raïdurg and Sitoldurg, with the adjacent districts, were possessed by two brothers, named Porfuti Burma, and Juggoti Burma; they sustained the repeated attacks of Hyder during a period of five years, but were at last forced to save themselves by flight, whilst their inaccessible fastnesses served to augment the strength of their enemy. The territory of Kirpa, which belonged to Halim Khan, was his next valuable conquest, and, when united with his previous acquisitions, constitute a dominion so powerful as to overawe the Deccan. Of his long wars with the English nation it were tedious to enter into particulars; suffice it to say that no decisive action had put a period to hostilities, when, on the first of the Moon Mohurrim, 1197 (1782), the Nabob relinquished his earthly sovereignty to his son Futteh Ally Khan, commonly named Tipu Sahib, and to Curim Sahib, both of them legitimate. Hyder Ally Khan was unquestionably a person of great prudence, valour and magnanimity: among our contemporaries it were vain to seek for his equal.

THIRD MEMOIR ‡; *being part of a speech delivered at the India-House by Mr. Maore on the 13th November 1799.*

“Neither Hyder Ally nor his son
** B 4 Tippoos

* The Rajahs of Anagundi are descendants of the ancient Monarchs of Bijanagur whose authority extended over the whole of the peninsula; but there is reason to doubt whether it ever prevailed over the whole country south of the Nerbudda.

† Though it be incontestibly true that there never existed a subah of Sera, yet the positive testimony of this writer is here given, who calls it a fircar. The Mogul division of territory was as follows: A subah was divided into so many fircars; a fircar into so many pergunnahs; and a pergunnah into so many mahls. The term chucla seems afterwards to have been adopted, instead of fircar; and in Bengal they have both given way to the word zilla, used to denote the same sub-division.

‡ With the intelligent proprietor from whose speech the third memoir has been extracted,

Tippoo were tyrants, as they had been that day called. We may learn from printed, as well as from living information, that Hyder Ally was regularly trained to arms under his father, Nadim Naic, who was a general of 10,000 horse in the service of the empire, and settled at Divanelli in the country of Bangalore*. We first heard of Hyder as a commander in Nasir Jung's army before Pondicherry, about the middle of the present century, from whence he retired to assume the office of commander in chief of the Mysore army, which devolved to him by law on the death of his brother, Ismael Naic, on whom that office had been conferred, with the complete cession of the fortresses of Bangalore and that country, before

partially held by his father, as a fief under the empire†. This grant had been conferred on Hyder's brother, for a signal conquest obtained over the Mahrattas; so that, on the death of his father and brother, Bangalore became wholly vested in Hyder's family, and Hyder thence became commander in chief of the two armies. Various were the contests to which the Deccan was then subject; but Hyder, who had learnt his tactics in the French camps under M. de Maissin and M. de Buffi, always obtained the laurel. In these contests the subah of Sera had been seized by the Mahrattas, and Bazalet Jung (the Nizam's brother) could not retake it without the assistance of Hyder. Hyder assisted, and achieved the conquest; in consequence,

translated, the translator of the preceding ones has not the honour of being in any degree acquainted. He well knows, however, that whatever comes from him is entitled to respect; and explicitly disclaims all intention of insinuating that Mr. Moore has advanced a single fact which he did not believe to be true. The most cursory perusal of the foregoing memoirs will detect a wide discrepancy in various important particulars: and Mr. Moore seems to have extracted his wholly from a French publication, the translation of which is intitled "The history of Ayder Ali Khan, Nabob Bahauder; or New Memoirs concerning the East Indies, by M. Le Maitre de la Tour." A much less degree of acumen than Mr. Moore evinces in the course of his speech, might have been sufficient to discover the little reliance which is to be placed in a work replete with more gross and palpable errors, and with more unfounded invectives against the English nation, than are usually to be found in the writings of their countrymen. It may not be superfluous to furnish an example.

"The Mahrattas," says M. Le Maitre, "had lately received a considerable check on the banks of the Kishna, in a battle they had lost against the united armies of the Grand Visir of the Empire, and of Abdalla, king of the Patanes, in which 60,000 Mahrattas were left on the spot. Abdalla and Suja Dowla, finding too much difficulty in forcing a passage over the Kishna, made use of stratagem: They pretended to quarrel, and Abdalla departed as if intending to return to his own dominions. Raguba, being advised of this, passed the Kishna to attack Suja Dowla, who pretended to avoid him; but, sending intelligence to Abdalla, the two allies joined, and forced their enemy." It is unnecessary to pursue the quotation: every one knows that neither Ahmed Shah, (whom this author calls Abdalla), nor Shujah-ud-dowla, Visir of the Empire, ever set their foot in the Deccan, nor approached the banks of the Crisna. But who was this Visir? "The Grand Visir was Shah Abdin Khan, or otherwise named Suja Dowla, who succeeded his grandfather Nizam El Molouk, and his father Grouzeddy Khan. He is, besides, sovereign of an extensive territory on the Ganges." Here we find Sujah-ud-dowla, Visir of Oude, confounded with Gazy-O'Dun Khan, the descendant of Alos Jah. After these quotations, persons conversant in the politics of Hindustan during the present century, will be qualified to appreciate the testimony of M. Le Maitre de la Tour.

* Vide M. Le Maitre, page 49.

† It appears very singular that, by the law of Mysore, a Hindû principality, one Mohammedan should succeed his brother in the office of Commander in Chief. Of this brother, Ismael Naic, neither the Nabob Sumfiam-ed-dowla, nor the anonymous biographer, make the slightest mention: both saying that Hyder succeeded his father in the command of a party of foot soldiers. It will be found in M. Le Maitre, page 48.

sequence, the Nizam, Bazalet Jung, and the then Visir, Shuja-ud-dowla (afterwards our friend), obtained from the Emperor a firman, vesting Hyder with the subahdary of Sera, including Myfore, heretofore tributary to the empire as a dependancy of his subah*. Thus Hyder became the sovereign of Myfore, and there can be no doubt that this his imperial patent will be found amongst their state archives at Seringapatam. But it does not appear that this grant to Hyder made any difference to, or was felt by the old Nand Rajah†, until the intrigues of the Durbar against Hyder made it necessary for Hyder's own safety. Hyder, obliged to take the field against some of the restless neighbours who surrounded him, during his absence entrusted the government of Sera to his cousin and brother in law, Mirza Ally. Mirza, having gambled away the revenues, formed a conspiracy against Hyder‡. Myfore was always governed by an aristocracy of Brahmans, under a system of blind superstition and priestcraft, as are many other tributaries in the Deccan, where the original principles of the Hindû superstition still prevail in their fullest political operation. Under this aristocracy of Myfore, the Rajah, or King (as he has been called), is a complete state slave and prisoner. The Rajah, whoever he may be, in his office as head of the province, unites the emblems of royalty and

the priesthood||, wholly committing the concerns of the world to a Dayva, or Regent, of their election; and to give it the greater sanctity amongst the people, under a pretence of being solely occupied with the sacred mysteries and the contemplation of a future state, it was made their standing ordinance, that he should only make his appearance twice a year, in the united robes of royalty and the priesthood. At the period I am speaking of, Hyder held the office of Dayva, or regent, as well as of Sipuh-salar, or commander of the forces. But, during his absence with the army, these Brahmans, with a view to change the regent in favour of a paramour of one of the ladies of the court, possessed of a great deal of money, entered into the conspiracy with Hyder's cousin Mirza, to whom, as before mentioned, he had entrusted the government of Sera. Discovering this conspiracy, what was done? What could any one have done? Hyder invited, if you will, he ensnared the old Nand Rajah and the two Princes to Seringapatam; declaring, that his horde of religious impostors should have all the sacred mysteries for themselves, as he found it more advisable for the safety and protection of the state that the Rajah should be seen twice a year at Seringapatam. Out of the revenues of Myfore, Hyder continued the ancient Cullumdan (or privy purse) of two lacks of

* Both of the Persian authorities, and M. Le Maitre himself, place the expulsion of the Mahrattas from Sera, subsequent to the assassination of the Minister, and virtual deposition of the Rajah of Myfore. Mr. Moore has not stated his authority for thus inverting the order of facts. We have already stated, that Sera never was a subah; its Hakim therefore never had, nor pretended to, any authority over Myfore, which could justify Hyder in the deposition of the Rajah, even if this supposed dignity were compatible with the order of events.

† Nundoraj, whom Mr. Moore calls the *old Nand Rajah*, was not the Prince deposed by Hyder, but his brother. The Rajah of Myfore was confined, deposed, and dead, many years before his brother experienced the treatment mentioned by Mr. Moore.

‡ Vide M. Le Maitre de la Tour, page 190.

|| The Rajahs of Myfore were Rajpûts, and not Brahmans; with the emblems of priesthood, therefore, they could have no concern.

of rupees* to the Rajah, to expend under his own eye, in an establishment for his household ; and appropriated another to the use of each of the two Princes, on whom he

conferred commands in his army ; and I have no doubt, if living, they are now amongst the prisoners in the English camp."

Further ANECDOTES of TIPPOO SULTAUN,

Extracted from Colonel BEATSON'S Account of the late War in Mysore.

[We have made the following Extracts from Colonel Beatson's Publication, with a view to furnish our Readers with every possible information relative to this extraordinary character.]

During the last seven years of Tippoo Sultaun's life, his conduct had been a continued scene of folly, caprice, and weakness. He appears to have been accomplished, and his favourite employment of late was to write memorandums of the most trivial occurrences. He was fond of reading, scrupulously attentive to matters of religion, and a rigid chastiser of drunkenness and other vices.

All his actions of recent date

seem to have proceeded from the impulse of the moment ; and it is impossible to trace any one fixed principle on which he regulated his conduct. His arrangements in every department conveyed the idea of an unsettled and capricious mind. Every year, often every month, presented a new change of system ; and before it was at all comprehended, a fresh plan was introduced, and as quickly abandoned ; a particular set of features or cast of countenance

was

* This act of generosity is thus related by M. Le Maitre : " On the valuation of Nand Rajah's income, it was found to equal four lacks of rupees, two of which were given him for his own maintenance."

The translator is not furnished with a correct copy of Mr. Moore's very able, argumentative and comprehensive speech : he believes, however, that it is asserted that Hyder and Tippoo were not usurpers, and were not tyrants. He thinks he has proved that Hyder could derive no title to the throne of Mysore from a supposed appointment to a supposed subahdary ; that Sera never was a subah, but a component part of the subah of Bijapur ; and that the conquest of Sera, and this appointment, were at any rate subsequent to his usurpation. It only remains to prove that they were tyrants, and without recalling to mind the cruelties exercised by Tippoo on our countrymen, whom the fortune of war had thrown into his hands, it will be judged sufficient to mention the treatment experienced by the inhabitants of the countries he had conquered, and who had become his subjects. Of this number were the inhabitants of Calicut, whose ancient sovereign, though driven to the mountains, still preserved the affections of his former subjects. A Catholic missionary, who resided at the time in a contiguous district, furnishes the following dreadful particulars of the tyrant's barbarity : " He was preceded by 30,000 barbarians, who butchered every person who came in their way ; and by his heavy cannon, under the command of General Lally at the head of a regiment of artillery. A great part of the inhabitants of Calicut, both male and female, were hung. He fastened up the mothers, and then suspended the children from their necks. The cruel tyrant caused several Christians and Heathens to be brought out naked, and made fast to the feet of his elephants, which were then obliged to drag them about till their limbs fell in pieces from their bodies. This happened in the year 1789, at which time I resided at Verapoli ; I had then an opportunity of conversing with several who had escaped the fury of this merciless tyrant." *Vide* Bartolomeo's Voyage to the East Indies. The above expedition of Tippoo is imputed by Mr. Duncan, the respectable Governor of Bombay, to a determination to convert to the Mahomedan faith, or on failure to extirpate the whole race of Rajahs, Nairs and other Hindûs, " many of whom," says Mr. Duncan, " were accordingly seized on and circumcised, while others escaped ; or, failing in the attempt, put themselves to death to avoid loss of cast." These examples only relate to the conduct of Tippoo; the character of his father, as portrayed by his actions, will speak for itself in the foregoing pages.

was sufficient to raise one man from obscurity to splendour, and to precipitate another from honour to disgrace. His government may be said to have been in a state of incessant revolution, and, notwithstanding the minuteness and severity of his regulations, no prince was ever so grossly imposed upon. He does not appear, like the generality of Indian princes, to have been fond of hoarding his treasures; but, on the contrary, his pride was to have a number of dependants; and his indifference to the peculations of his servants was altogether unaccountable.

It is hardly possible to suppose that he wished to introduce the principle of equality among his subjects; but he disgusted all the men of rank and his father's servants by an indiscriminate and capricious mixture of men of the lowest rank with those of family and long services. He would promote a tipdar (commander of an hundred men), or a petty aumildar, to be a meer meeran (the highest military rank); and raise a riffaldar * to the honour of a meer ahsos †; or a wretched killedar, on the monthly pay of ten pagodas, to those of a meer suddoor ‡.

During the whole of the siege he appears to have laboured under an intimation that Seringapatam || was impregnable, and this idea was con-

firmed by the constant reports of his courtiers, who persuaded him, till within an hour of the assault, "that the English would be obliged to raise the siege from want of provisions, and that their shot had produced little effect on the walls." In the morning of the 4th, however, on examining the works himself, his natural perception discovered to him the danger of his situation; but he never seems to have had an idea of yielding up his capital, even in the last extremity.

In short, the whole of his conduct since the year 1792 proves him to have been a weak, headstrong, and tyrannical prince, influenced in his views both foreign and domestic by a restless and implacable spirit, and totally unequal to the government of a kingdom which had been usurped by the hardness, intrigues, and talents of his father's.

Tippoo Sultaun appears to have been born in the year 1749^E. His stature was about five feet eight inches; he had a short neck, square shoulders, and was rather corpulent; his limbs were small, particularly his feet and hands; he had large full eyes, small arched eyebrows, and an aquiline nose: his complexion was brown, and the general expression of his countenance not void of dignity.

It is related by Hubbeeb Oollah ** and

* Commander of ten to a hundred horse.

† A Member of the Board of Revenue.

‡ Superintendant-General of Forts, &c. also a Member of the Ordnance, or rather Board of Works.

|| The Sultaun's constant expression upon every occasion was, "Who can take Seringapatam?"

§ I am indebted chiefly to the Marquis Wellesley for the materials from which this sketch of the character of Tippoo Sultaun has been drawn. As it appeared to be the most accurate delineation of any which had come to my hands, it is now offered to the public in the hope that it may not prove unacceptable: More particulars of the Sultaun's character will probably be gathered from the numerous original documents found in his palace, and now in the possession of the Governor-General.

¶ According to a manuscript history of Hyder Ally, in the possession of Major Alha, which corresponds nearly with the age of Tippoo Saib, was said to be at the time he commanded a detachment of his father's army in 1768.

** The Sultaun's principal Moonshy, or Secretary.

and Rajah Cawn*, both of whom were well acquainted with the Sul-taun's character, that, in the lifetime of his father, he was universally esteemed by the ministers and favourites of Hyder's court, who had formed the most sanguine expectations of his reign; but, from the moment he ascended the musnud, those fair appearances began to decline, and his conduct from that period seemed to be directed wholly by ambition, pride, caprice, and cruelty.

The British Government, in particular, was the object of his irreconcilable hatred; which he often expressed in public, and especially on one occasion, in his durbar, when he declared, "That a nice sense of honour should be the predominant feature in the character of a king; and that one who had suffered misfortunes from the superiority of his enemies, should never be appeased until he had obtained ample revenge! That, for his part, he should every day seek the most likely means for effecting the ruin of his enemies, and that his mind was principally occupied in the contemplation of this object. The means I have taken," he added, "to keep in remembrance the misfortunes I experienced six years ago† from the malice of my enemies, are to discontinue sleeping in a cotton bed, and to make use of a cloth one: when I am victorious, I shall resume the bed of cotton."

After the peace of 1792 some of

his counsellors strongly urged him to discharge the superfluous persons attached to the different departments of his government, and to diminish the extent of his military establishment, without which his receipts would never be adequate to his expences. He replied, "These people are fed by God, not by me;" and he never would listen to suggestions for reducing any part of his establishments.

He was fond of riding, and particularly excelled in horsemanship; he disapproved of palaukeens, hackeries, and all such conveyances, as proper only for women. In his dress he was remarkably plain; he usually wore a sword slung across his body, with a dagger in his girdle. Whenever he went abroad, either on horseback or otherwise, he was accompanied by a numerous body of attendants, carrying muskets and fowling pieces; and, with his retinue, he sometimes appeared on the ramparts during the siege.

His thoughts were constantly bent on war and military preparations. He has been frequently heard to say, that in this world he would rather live two days like a tiger, than two hundred years like a sheep. He adopted as the emblem of his state, and as a species of armorial bearing, the figure of the royal tiger, whose head and stripes constituted the chief ornaments of his throne‡, and of almost every article which belonged to him.

Upon the arms of Tippoo Sul-taun

* His favourite servant.

† Alluding to the conquests of Marquis Cornwallis.

‡ This throne was of considerable beauty and magnificence. The support was a wooden tiger as large as life, covered with gold, in the attitude of standing; his head and fore legs appeared in the front and under the throne, which was placed across his back. It was composed of an octagonal frame, eight feet by five, surrounded by a low railing, on which were ten small tiger heads made of gold, beautifully inlaid with precious stones; the ascent to the throne was by small silver steps on each side. From the centre of the back part, opposite the large tiger's head, a gilded iron pillar rose, seven feet high, surmounted by a canopy superbly decorated with a fringe of pearls. The whole was made of wood, and covered with a thin sheet of the purest gold, richly illuminated

taun there is a cypher, formed by the words "Assud oolla ul Ghau-lib," in Arabic characters, signifying, "the Lion of God is the conqueror." These are so arranged and intermixed as to produce a resemblance of a tiger's face. The title of "Lion of God," was given by Mahommed to his son-in-law, Ally, to denote the prowess and valour by which he signalised himself in fighting under the Prophet's banners. Innumerable are the traditions and records of the deeds of this celebrated warrior. Tippoo Suldaun seems to have adopted Ally as the guardian genius, or tutelary saint of his dominions; as the peculiar object of his veneration, and as an example to imitate. His selection of the tiger as an emblem, appears to have been intended in honour of Ally; for the natives of Hindustân make no distinction

between a lion and a tiger. The former, it is said, has been seen in the most northerly parts of Hindustân; but the fact is very doubtful: the latter abounds in every part of India. Hence the word *Assud*, which has been interpreted by all the European Orientalists to signify a lion, is by the natives of Hindustân termed *sheer*, or tiger. Moreover *Hyder*, which also signifies a lion, but interpreted, like the former, by the natives of Hindustân, tiger, is another title of Ally: it was likewise the name of Tippoo Suldaun's father. The name of Hyder, thus distinguished by the triple circumstance of its being the title of Ally, the name of Tippoo Suldaun's assumed emblem, and the name of his father, the founder of his dominion, is introduced by him on every occasion; and either the word at length, or its initial letter,

is

minated with tiger stripes and Arabic verses. The *huma* was placed on the top of the canopy, and fluttered over the Suldaun's head.

This bird, the most beautiful and magnificent ornament of the throne, was sent by the Marquis Wellesley to the Court of Directors. It was about the size and shape of a small pigeon; and intended to represent the fabulous bird of antiquity, well known to all Persian scholars. Its tail, which was long, and its wings were in the attitude of fluttering: it was formed of gold, and was entirely covered with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. In India it was valued at sixteen hundred guineas.

The *huma* is thus described in Mr. Richardson's Persian Dictionary: "A bird peculiar to the East; it is supposed to fly constantly in the air, and never to touch the ground; it is looked upon as a bird of happy omen, and that every head it overshades will in time wear a crown." He adds, that the Persian word commonly denotes a bird of paradise, a phoenix, a large royal eagle, and a pelican.

Mr. D'Herbelot, in his *Bibliothèque Orientale*, has given the history and attributes of this bird at greater length: "*Humai* et *Humai*, mot Persien qui signifie le plus noble oiseau que les Orientaux connoissent. Les Persans l'appellent aussi *Bad Khour*, à cause qu'il ne vit, et ne se repaît, à ce qu'ils disent, que l'air et du vent.

"Il pourroit sembler que ce fut l'oiseau que nous appellons *de Paradis*, nommé par les Latins *Manucodiata*, vi plusieurs auteurs Arabes et Persiens n'assurent que le Humai est une espèce d'aigle royale qui ne mange point les autres oiseaux, et qui se nourrit seulement des os qu'elle trouve. Saadi dit qu'il est estimé le plus excellent des oiseaux, parce qu'il ne fait mai à aucun animal, et qu'il se content de manger les os qu'il trouve.

"Il ne faut pas pourtant confondre cet oiseau avec celui que les Persiens appellent *Ostukhan-khour* les *mangeur d'os*; car celui-ci est l'*Offisraga* des Latins, que nous appellons l'*Orfraye*, que déterre les corps, et mange leurs os dans les cimetières; ce qui lui a fait donner aussi le nom d'*Avis Bufuaria* chez les Latins.

"C'est du nom de cette aigle royale ou Humai que se forme le mot de Humaiacoun, qui signifie en Persien, *Noble*, *Heureux*, *Excellent*, et *Auguste*, à cause que l'ombre fait par cet oiseau, en volant sur la tête de quelqu'un, lui est, selon la tradition des Orientaux un prognostic certain de fortune et de grandeur; ce qui fait dire au même *Râadi*, que personne ne recherchera jamais l'ombre du Chattrahant, quand bien même il n'y auroit point de Humai dans l'univers."

is stamped upon every article of every kind belonging to him.

Subsequently to the war between Tippoo Sultaun and the English, which terminated in 1792, he adopted as the style and title of his dominions the words *Khondadand Sircar*, which literally signifies "the government, the gift of God." By this title he invariably designated his government in all letters, instruments and documents whatever: the word *Khondadand* signifying literally, "the gift of God;" and the word *Sircar*, "government."

During the siege Hubbeeb Oolla was present at a durbar, when Tippoo observed to Budr-ul-Zemaun Khan (who defended Darwar so gallantly in the last war), "In the course of my life I have been present at many actions, but never at the defence of a fort. I have no idea of the proper method of defending this fort; after the present siege, by God's favour, I will make myself master of this part of the art of war."

When the Sultaun had any business of importance to transact, or any letters to dispatch that required deliberation, he always devoted one day to his own reflections, before he took the opinion of any of his counsellors. After having sufficiently considered the subject in question, he assembled his principal officers of the departments of the state, and writing in his own hand the nature of the subject to be re-

ferred to their consideration, he required from each person an answer in writing. He derived little benefit, however, from these deliberations, as most of those who were acquainted with the Sultaun's disposition accommodated their opinions to his wishes. Some who had his welfare at heart, stated freely what they thought most beneficial, without paying any regard to his prejudices. On these occasions the Sultaun never failed to manifest great resentment, which he expressed to others whose sentiments were similar to his own, by saying contemptuously, "What are these fellows talking about? are they in their senses? do give them a little understanding." His real friends, finding that their advice had no effect, but invariably proved injurious to themselves and their families, were compelled at length to regulate their opinions by his whims and prejudices. No person was allowed to be present at these deliberations, except the confidential moonshies and officers of the different departments.

The Sultaun was extremely averse to spirituous liquors and to all kinds of exhilarating drugs, the sale of which he prohibited throughout his dominions. When Meer Sadduck*, his minister, represented to him the loss which he had sustained in the course of a few years by his edicts against the sale of those articles, the Sultaun replied, "that kings

* Meer Mahommed Sadduck was an inhabitant of Arcot, and raised by Hyder Ally Khan, from the office of cutwal to his army, to be his dewan. In this station, being continued by the late Sultaun, he soon became almost his sole favourite. He probably owed his distinction to his ready execution of every command, however oppressive.

The inhabitants of the Sultaun's dominions universally detested Meer Sadduck, and ascribed to him every act that was tyrannical. He was even suspected of treason by all but his master; and after the fall of Seringapatam, it was almost impossible to persuade any man that he did not invite the English into the country.

There is little doubt but he was killed by the Sultaun's troops in attempting to escape; and the shocking manner in which his body was mangled confirmed the report of his having fallen a sacrifice to their vengeance. Their spirit of hatred did not rest here: his body was dug up, and for upwards of two weeks was treated with insult, by men, women, and children assembling round it, and throwing filth of all kinds upon it. Strong measures became necessary to put a stop to this extraordinary scene.

kings should be inflexible in their orders ; that God had forbidden the use of wine ; and that he should persist in exacting a strict obedience to his edicts on that subject."

He was passionately fond of new inventions, on which he lavished immense sums, without reaping any adequate advantage. In his palace was found a great variety of curious swords, daggers, fusils, pistols, and blunderbusses ; some were of exquisite workmanship, mounted with gold or silver, and beautifully inlaid and ornamented with tigers' heads and stripes, or with Persian and Arabic verses.

The money expended in gratifying this propensity, joined to the sum of 3,300,000*l.* sterling, which he was compelled to pay the allies at the conclusion of the war in 1792 : and since that period his disbursements having exceeded his receipts upon an average to the amount of ten lacks of pagodas, may account for the diminished state of the treasure found in the fort of Seringapatam, which certainly fell far short of general expectation. It is probable that if Tippoo Sultaun had lived a few years longer, he would have replenished his coffers at the expence of his subjects.

The Sultaun generally rose about break of day : after having *champed** and rubbed, he washed himself and read the Khoran for an hour. He then gave audience to such of his officers, civil or military, as it was necessary for him to see upon public business ; and afterwards spent about half an hour in inspecting the *Jamdar Khana*, which was a place where the jewellery, plate, fruit, and other articles were kept. Upon his return his breakfast was prepared for him, and at this repast a moonshy and the three youngest

children were generally present. On occasions of particular business, he shut himself up with his counsellors, and the children were not sent for. His favourites, and those whom he was in the habits of consulting, were Meer Sadduck, the Binkey Nabob, Sied Mahommed Asoof, Purneah, Golam Ally, Ahmud Khan, (the late ambassador to Poonah), and his principal secretary, Hubbeeb Oollah.

During breakfast, the conversation, on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, turned chiefly on his past wars and exploits, and on his future projects ; and this was the time when he dictated the heads of such letters as he wished to be written. His diet at breakfast consisted chiefly of nuts, almonds, fruit, jelly and milk.

After breakfast he dressed himself in rich clothes, and proceeded to the durbar, where he dispatched the ordinary affairs of his government : upon other occasions his dress was plain and coarse. It was his custom to review every morning the new levies and recruits, and to inquire into their cast, country, and the extent of their religious knowledge. If he was satisfied with their examination, they were, in consequence, entertained at a higher rate of pay ; but if they were found deficient in a knowledge of the faith, they were delivered over to the Cazy of the Cutcherry to which they were attached, to be instructed in the principles of the Mahomedan religion. These examinations often lasted for several hours. In the evening, when the Sultaun had leisure, he commonly went out on horseback, to superintend the discipline of his troops. He generally stood upon the outwork before the bangalore, or eastern gate ; and from thence directed their exercise and

* The operation of pressing, or kneading the flesh or muscles, for the purpose of promoting the circulation of the fluids.

and manœuvres. On other days he inspected the repairs of the fortifications and buildings.

Returning to the palace, he received the reports of the work done in the arsenals, manufactories, &c. the news of the day, and the communications from his spies and intelligencers. At this time, likewise, he delivered his orders, as well as his answers to petitions and letters from the different provinces.

He generally passed the evening with his three eldest sons, one or two of the principal officers of each department of state, a Cazy, and Moonshy Hubbeeb Oollah. All these usually sat down to supper with him; and Hubbeeb Oollah asserts, that his conversation was

remarkably lively, entertaining, and instructive. During his meals he was fond of reciting passages from the most admired historians and poets: sometimes he amused himself with sarcasms upon the causers (infidels) and enemies of the firear; and often discoursed upon learned and religious subjects with the Cazy and Moonshy. Having dismissed his company, which he always did immediately after the repast, he was accustomed to walk about by himself for exercise, and when tired, to lie down on his couch and read a book, either upon the subject of religion or history, until he fell asleep. These were his usual occupations, except on days of important business, or religious ceremonies.

A Short Account of MUZAFFER JUNG,

From the KHAZANAH E AAMERAH.

[From Gladwin's Asiatick Miscellany, never before published in this Country.]

His name at first was Hidayet Mohiuddin Khan. He was the great grandson of Sadullah Khan, the Grand Vizier of Shah Jehan; and his mother was the daughter of Nizam ul Mulk, in whose time he bore the office of Governor of Bijapur. But in the time of the deceased Nabob, Naser Jung, he chose to rebel against his uncle*. Hussein Doast Khan, vulgarly called Chunda, who was one of the chiefs of Arcot, joined him, and prevailed on him to attempt the capture of that place. He marched thither, was then joined by a great multitude of French from Pondicherry, who came thither at the instigation

of Chunda, and attacked Anver-uddin Khan Shahamut Jung, of Gossamow, who had been Nizam of Arcot since the time of Nizam ul Mulk. In that engagement, which happened on the 16th of Shaban†, in the year Hejirah 1162, Anver-uddin Khan was killed‡, after a brave resistance. I have elsewhere given an account of Muzaffer Jung's being taken prisoner by Naser Jung. After that prince's death, the Patan chiefs and the French placed Muzaffer Jung upon the musnud; and he chose a man named Ram Dofs for his dewan, giving him the title of Rajah Roganaut Dofs. This Ram Dofs was

* It may not be amiss to observe here in what light M. Dupleix, who espoused the cause of Muzaffer Jung, represents his pretensions: "Cessendant par son testament, Nizam Elmoulouk avoit nommé pour son successeur Mouzaferzinque, son petit fils et son seul heretier, qui fut en effet confirmé dans cette souveraineté par un firman du Grand Mogul."

† July 21, 1749, by Gravius's tables.

‡ In Persian, drank the crimson cup of death.

CHARACTERS.

a black-looking Brahman, an inhabitant of Chicacole, who was among the Muttufiddies in the service of the Nabob Nafer Jung*, and by no means of any distinction in that class of men; but as he bestirred himself much in bringing about the murder of his former master, and attached himself strongly to the interests of Muzaffer Jung, he thought proper to advance him to this eminent station. He then went with the Patans to Pondicherry, and visited the Governor of that place, after which he took with him a body of European troops, and set out for Hyderabad. He passed Arcot in his way, and from thence entered the † territories of the Patan chiefs; but there, by a wonderful dispensation of Providence, dissensions arose between the Patans and Muzaffer Jung; so that on the day they encamped at Lukritpally, the jealousies that had hitherto been concealed blazed forth into an open rupture. A battle was fought, in which Muzaffer Jung and the French appeared on one side, and the Patans on the other: Himmud Khan, and the other Patan chiefs, were slain on the part of the latter, and Muzaffer Jung received a mortal wound by an arrow, which pierced the pupil of his eye. This event happened on the 2d February 1751.

Muzaffer Jung had made some advances in literature, and could repeat the *Tahzib-ul-Mantik* § by heart; but he had in fact no pretensions to poetry. During the time he sat on the musnud, which did not exceed two months, I attended him for about twenty days at his desire, when he chose to converse on literary subjects. His va-

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nity was consummate, and whenever he began to praise himself, in vain did his auditors exhaust their whole stock of flattering expressions, by way of administering some medicine to his inveterate disease; his dropical thirst of applause was not to be assuaged.

During the government of Muzaffer Jung, Balajee Row came with a force from Poonah against Aurungabad and Rekkun-ud-dowlah, who presided in those parts, gave him fifteen lacks of rupees, and by that means averted the threatened calamity. This Rekkun-ud-dowlah was one of the principal lords in the court of the deceased Nizam-ul-Mulk. He died on the 20th March 1757.

Muzaffer Jung was the first that took Europeans into his service, and drew them towards the Mussulman territories. Before that the Europeans were in their respective sea-ports, and did not set foot out of their own boundaries; but after the Nabob Nafer Jung was killed, Muzaffer Jung took the French into his service, and made them his principal support. On the death of Muzaffer Jung they continued in the service of the Nabob Salabat Jung, obtained a grant of Chicacole, Rajamundry, and other places in jaghire, and arrived at an astonishing degree of power and influence; in-somuch that their authority was absolute in the Deccan. Monsieur Buffy, their commander, was honoured with the titles of Umdut-ul-Mulk and Seif-ud-dowlah; and Heyder Jung accepted the employment of first officer in Monsieur Buffy's household establishment.—As, however, the English and French are from old at enmity to-

** C

gether,

* In Persian, the author calls him Nizam-ad-Dowlah, which was another of his titles; but the translator has adhered to that which is most known to Europeans, and has followed the same rule with respect to Nizam-ul-Mulk and others.

† That is to say, Cudassah and Cannowl.

§ An Arabick treatise of logick.

gether*, and the sea-ports of the two nations lie contiguous to each other, the English also conceived a desire of meddling with the Imperial dominions; for *one plum gets colour by looking at another*†. They got possession of some parts of the Arcot country, then conquered Bengal, and also took the port of Surat into their own hands. In the year

1760 they besieged Pondicherry, took it from the French, and levelled its buildings with the ground; and then Chicacole, Rajamundry, and those other places which went to compose the French jaghire, and which no one ever dreamt would be wrested out of their hands, fell of themselves into the possession of the English.

A CHARACTER of the HINDUS.

[From the Letters of LUKE SCRAPTON, Esq.]

On the whole, the Hindûs, uninfluenced by the Mahommedans, are a meek, superstitious, charitable people; a character formed by their temperance, customs, and religion. They are almost strangers to those passions that form the pleasure and pain of our lives. Love, at least all the violent tumults of it, is unknown to the Hindûs by their marrying so young, and by the little intercourse they have with other women; ambition is effectually restrained by their religion, which has, by insurmountable barriers, confined every individual to a limited sphere; and all those follies arising from debauchery, are completely curbed by their abstaining from all intoxicating liquors. But from hence also, they are strangers to that vigour of mind, and all the virtues grafted on those passions which actuate our more active spirits. They prefer a lazy apathy, and frequently quote this saying from some favourite book: "It is better to sit than to walk, to lie down than to sit, to sleep than to wake, and death is best of all." Their temperance, and the enervat-

ing heat of the climate, starves all the natural passions, and leaves them only avarice, which preys most on the narrowest minds. This bias to avarice is also promoted by the oppression of the government, for power is ever jealous of the influence of riches. The Rajahs never let their subjects rise above mediocrity; and the Mahommedan governors look on the growing riches of a subject, as a boy does on a bird's nest; he eyes their progress with impatience, then comes with a spoiler's hand, and ravishes the fruit of their labour. To counteract this the Hindûs bury their money underground, often with such secrecy as not to trust even their own children with the knowledge of it; and it is amazing what they will suffer rather than betray it: when their tyrants have tried all manner of corporal punishments on them, they threaten to defile them: but even that often fails; for resentment prevailing over the love of life, they frequently rip up their bowels, or poison themselves, and carry the secret to the grave; and the sums lost in this manner, in some measure

* The expression used here, in Persian, is, "as the English and French read the gospel of enmity together;" which looks like a satirical allusion to the inconsistency of continuing in a hostile state while they profess in common to believe in that book, whose dictates are calculated to inspire an opposite conduct. But the author probably did not know that this allusion was capable of so extensive a construction.

† A proverb.

measure account why the silver in India does not appear to increase, though there are such quantities continually coming into it, and none going out of it.

The Hindûs of the lower provinces are a slight made people. Rice is their chief food. It seems to afford but poor nourishment ; for strong robust men are seldom seen among them : though the people in general are healthy, yet they rarely attain to any great age, which is in some measure made up to them by an early maturity. They are married in their infancy, and consummate at fourteen on the male side, and ten or eleven on the female ; and it is common to see a woman of twelve with a child in her arms. Though a barren woman is rare among them, yet they bear but few children ; for at eighteen their beauty is on the decline, and at twenty-five they are strongly

marked with age. The men indeed wear something better, though they are also on the decline after thirty. Thus the spring of life is but of short duration, and the organs decay before the faculties of the mind can attain to any perfection. Is nature then deficient ? Surely not. We always see the organs of the body suited to the climate ; nor do I know a stronger or more active race of people than the Malays, who live mostly within six degrees of the equinoctial : We must rather look for it in that early indulgence in venereal pleasures, their excessive abstemiousness, their sedentary way of life, and in Bengal and the conquered provinces, in the dejected state of their minds, oppressed with the tyranny of their conquerors. No wonder then, that, with such customs, such bodies, and such minds, they fall an easy prey to every invader.

A CHARACTER of the MUSSULMANS, or MOORS, of HINDUSTAN.

[From the same.]

THE word Moors is used by us to express the Mahomedans of all sects and countries who are settled in India. It is indeed necessary to have some general word ; for whether Patan, Persian, or Tartar by birth, it matters not ; the enervating softness of the climate soon forms but one common character of them, the distinguishing qualities of which are perfidy and sensuality : but it will be, nevertheless, necessary to trace their progress to that character, and to distinguish the various nations they come from, before they are melted down into the common mass.

The Moors of India have the following origins :

The Arabs who came from the Persian Gulph, settled at Malulipa-

tam ; from thence made conquests of the open country up to Delhi, to which they gave a race of kings who were expelled by Tamerlane and his successors ; but they appear to have founded various colonies in different parts, who still subsist, and are called Patans.

The Afghans, who came from Candahar and the mountains that divide Persia from Hindustân, are also called Patans ; but whence the word is derived, or why the appellation should be common to both of them, I will not pretend to ascertain. The Tartars, or the Mogul Tartars, who came in from Bochara and Samarcand with Tamerlane, are commonly called Moguls. The same name is also given to the Uzbek, Calmuc, and other tribes of
 ** C 2 Tartars,

Tartars, who are continually coming in as a kind of adventurers, as well as the Persians, who, since the destruction of their own empire, seek refuge at the courts of the Mogul and the Nabobs of the provinces. These, with the slaves they have brought up to their own religion, compose the whole body of Mahomedans, whom we blend together under the general denomination of Moors, and who, though not in number the hundredth part of the natives, yet, by the division of the Hindûs, keep almost the whole in subjection. Of these, the Moguls are in possession of the throne of Delhi, and most of the principal governments and employments thereon.

If we could come at their true character, we must look for it in their education. Till the age of five or six, the boys of rank and family are left entirely to the eunuchs and women; and from the fondness and tenderness of their management, they first acquire a delicacy of constitution, a timidity, and an early tendency to the pleasures of the seraglio. They are then provided with tutors to teach them the Persian and Arabic languages; and at this early age they are brought into company, where they are taught to behave with great gravity and circumspection; to curb every motion of impatience, learn all the punctilious ceremonies of the eastern courts, to say their prayers in public, and every exterior of devotion; and it is astonishing to see how well a boy of eight or nine years of age will acquit himself in company. They are also taught to ride and the use of arms, and are furnished with their shield and sabre, and a little dagger at their waist, which is called a cuttary, the principal use of which is to stab on occasions. When the

hours of school and company are past, they return to the seraglio, and the parents never scruple to admit them to all their plays and diversions, at which are exhibited representations of every thing that is beastly and unnatural, not in a manner to excite horror, but merely to afford diversion. Nothing ever shocked me more than to see the insensibility of the parents, in exposing such scenes to the tender minds of their children. The slaves and women of the seraglio wait with impatience the first appearance of desire to debauch them, unknown to the parents; and this manner of education continues till thirteen or fourteen, when they consummate their marriages, which are made by their parents in their infancy, and a separate household is formed for them. They are then forbid their father's seraglio, are permitted to see none but their mothers, nor has the father even permission to see his daughter-in-law; and from that time, that dissimulation which they learnt from their father's lessons and examples, is practised between father and son, and too often a jealousy arises between them, which their history shews frequently ends in blood. This is the general education of all the great, and there are few exceptions. The poor and middling sort are only curbed by the shortness of their finances; for as soon as they acquire money, they tread in the steps of their superiors. Here then you see the seeds of that perfidy and sensuality which are the distinguishing qualities of an Indian Moor; qualities that would long since have destroyed the whole race of them, had they not been continually supplied with new recruits from their original country.

The Patans, as I said before, are settled in numerous colonies in the interior of India, and chiefly in the barren

barren and mountainous parts, and appear to be the descendants of those Arabs who came in from the gulph of Persia, whose power was broke by Tamerlane and his successors; but such who had got possession of any country difficult of access, maintained themselves there, and their descendants are the best soldiers of the empire, but are detested by the Moguls, who look on them to exceed themselves in perfidiousness and cruelty. They make a trade of hiring themselves out, and, if they have an opportunity, make no scruple of dethroning the power which hires them. As to the Afghan Patans, they seldom continue here, they only make incursions for plunder, and return with their booty. The Uzbek, Calmucs, and the various tribes of Tartars who come to settle here, when they first arrive, are a bold, hardy, martial people. Their rusticity and the barbarity of their manners are greatly derided by the oldlanders. They generally bring a good horse with them, and are sure to be taken into service, for they are reckoned more faithful than other Mahomedans. They begin as a simple cavalier, and are preferred by degrees, till some of them come to great commands. At first they abhor the sensuality and effeminacy of their masters; but by degrees their native manners wear off; they adopt the luxury they despised; they marry the women of the country; and their children, or at the utmost their grand-children, have nothing remaining of their Tartar origin; like our English hounds, when sent abroad, the first of which retains some tittle of the qualities of a hound, but the next are no better than curs.

The Persians are but a small number; and on account of the fairness of their complexion, and politeness, are favourably received at court, the

great men being desirous of marrying them to their daughters, that they may keep up the complexion of their family: for, degenerate as the Moors are, they are proud of their origin; and as the Mogul Tartars are a fair complexioned people, a man takes his rank in some measure from his colour. As to the slaves bred up to the Mahomedan religion, they are much such a race as the converts the Portuguese make to their religion; they are destitute of all the commendable qualities of the Hindûs, and acquire only the bad ones of the Mahomedans. I am sensible I have altogether given the Moors a detestable character; and I am sorry to say it is so universally true, that I never knew above two or three exceptions, and those were among the Tartar and Persian officers of the army, whose native manners were not yet utterly corrupted.

Hospitality is, I think, the only virtue they can pretend to. It seems to be a refuge from the oppression of the government; and many of them scruple a breach of faith with any man they have entertained under their roof. By this you would think friendship a sacred bond among them. True it is ever in their mouths, but rarely in their hearts; and it is a word seldom used but to deceive. Their friendship, like their devotion, is all ostentation; they will drink a dram in the intervals between each prayer, though all spirituous liquors are forbid by their laws, and they will stab while they embrace you; for which reason the great men never embrace but on the left, that the person they embrace may not come at their dagger with their right hand. The Mahomedans, in other parts of the world, are enthusiasts to their religion; but here the sects of Osman and Ally never disagree about who was the lawful successor to the caliphate, if they agree about

the succession to the government they live under. There are but few mosques, still fewer priests, and the great men, though, by habit, vastly punctual in their principal devotions, rarely go to the public mosques.

The Moors may be divided into two characters; those who aspire at power, and those who are in possession of it. The former are brave, active, vigilant, and enterprising,

sometimes faithful to the party they engage with; but once in possession of power, they seem to have fought it only to abuse it, by making it subservient to their sensuality. The charms of the seraglio at once disarm them; they abandon themselves to their pleasures, and seem to be fattening themselves up for a sacrifice to some one that possesses those qualities themselves have lost.

Some Particulars tending to illustrate the peculiar MANNERS and DISPOSITION of the HINDUS.

THE superstitious reverence paid by the Hindûs to the Brahmans, has, till of late years, been converted by this artful cast into the means of setting the laws at defiance. No Hindu dared formerly to execute against a Brahman any process or demand, either on the part of government, or individuals.

This idea was entertained by many of the Hindu inhabitants of Bengal, but more especially by those of the province of Benares; among whom, indeed, it is so generally received, that whenever it became necessary to use any coercion to enforce the payment of a public debt, some expedient was resorted to, in order to deter the officers of the adawluts from prosecuting the demand. The difficulty thereby occasioned in the realization of the public revenue, induced government to enact a regulation for the prevention of what had been so long and successfully practised by the Brahman cast for defrauding the public revenue.

The devices occasionally practised, under such circumstances, by those Brahmans, were lacerating their own bodies, either more or less slightly, with knives or razors;

threatning to swallow, or sometimes actually swallowing poison, or some powder pretended to be such, or constructing a circular inclosure called a *koorb*, in which they raised a pile of wood, or other combustibles, and, betaking themselves to fasting, real or pretended, place within the area of the *koorb* an old woman, with a view to sacrifice her by setting fire to the *koorb* on the approach of the peon to serve them with any process, or to exercise coercion over them on the part of government or its delegates. These Brahmans, likewise, in the event of their not obtaining relief within a given time for any loss or disappointment justly or unjustly experienced, or, if under restraint, would also occasionally bring out their women or children, and, causing them to sit down in the view of the peon sent on the part of government, brandish their swords, and threaten to behead or otherwise slay these females or children, on his nearer approach. And there are instances in which, from resentment at being subject to arrest, or other molestation, they have not only inflicted wounds on their own bodies, but put to death with their swords the females of their families, or their

their own female infants, or some aged female procured for the occasion. Nor were the Brahman females always unwilling victims: on the contrary, from the prejudices in which they are educated, they in general consider it incumbent on them to acquiesce cheerfully to this species of self-devotement, either from motives of mistaken honour, or of resentment or revenge; believing that, after death, they shall for ever haunt, and become the tormentors of those who are the occasion of their being sacrificed. This custom, arising entirely from the inordinate pride and self-esteem in which the brahminical tribe indulge themselves, has, as is before observed, induced government to enact a law, declaring persons who kill the children of a female of their family, under such circumstances, liable to be tried for murder.

A remarkable and very tragical instance of the peculiarity of the Hindu temper, in the respect above described, occurred in one of the northern districts of Benares in 1788, when Mr. Duncan, the present governor of Bombay, was resident there.

A Brahman having fallen in arrears for rent, the native collector, after pressing him unsuccessfully for payment, found it necessary to inflict a slight corporal punishment, as it was evident that the excuses he alleged for non-payment were mere evasions. The punishment inflicted was only four or five strokes on the back with a bamboo walking-cane. This slight chastisement was soon reported in the district to have been so severe as to have caused the man's death, or at least to render his recovery impossible: and this report no sooner reached the ears of his relations, than they immediately set fire to his houses. His wife, who had been absent at the river bathing, at this juncture returned, and, on being told

by her husband's relations what had been reported to them of her husband's treatment, deliberately committed herself to the flames, by suffering herself to be shut up within the bamboo inclosure surrounding the house; and thus perished a willing victim to the violence of the Hindu temper, which may be further estimated by the following anecdote, related by the man himself, in praise of his deceased wife. He informs us, that, about twelve years before, having had a dispute with one of his brethren, in which he was not likely to get the better, he, according to the brahminical custom, determined to kill himself, by ripping up his belly; but was prevented by his wife, and other females—his wife desiring that she might die in his stead, and assigning as a reason that he might get another wife, but she not another husband: upon which he deliberately struck her on the back of the neck with his sword, with the intention of killing her, and with the design to rip up his own belly as soon as she had expired; but he was prevented from the last act by the interference of other people. The wound which the woman received was so deep as to render her recovery for a long time doubtful.

The inconsistencies in the Hindu character may be still further illustrated, by the following account of a deliberate act of suicide, which happened at a village a few miles from Benares:—A man, excited by an old grudge against two of his neighbours, in consequence of a dispute about the common use of a sugar-mill, and about watering their grounds, without attempting to seek redress where it could easily have been obtained, and without any coercion, or even any demand upon him, he proceeded to his opponent's door, and there, with a razor, ripped

ped open his own belly, and then desired to be carried to Mr. Duncan, the resident, saying that he should there obtain justice : but the wound proving mortal, he expired a few hours after his arrival at Benares.

This savage custom, arising entirely from the inordinate pride and self-esteem in which the brahminical tribe indulge themselves, obtained to a great extent in the time of Bulwant Sing and Cheyt Sing, both of whom, being Brahmans, do not appear to have given it any sort of discountenance. Scarcely two years before the expulsion of the latter, a Brahman, who was under arrest for arrears of rent, set fire to his house, and, cutting off the heads of two or three of his women, sent them to the Rajah's court. Cheyt Sing having then the administration both of civil and criminal justice in his own hands, took no steps to suppress this barbarous custom.

Another custom of the Brahmans, very common at Benares, and not unfrequent in Bengal and Behar, continued until the year 1795, when it was prohibited by government. This was the practice of a kind of forcery, in which the Hindûs are strong believers, and which the Brahmans never fail, on all occasions, to turn to their own account. When a Brahman, therefore, wanted to realize any claim or expectation, such as the recovery of a debt, or to extort money for any real or pretended charity, this expedient seldom failed to accomplish his purpose, until government found it necessary to interpose, by declaring the practice illegal, and punishable by banishment from the province. This was called sitting *dhurna*. Accordingly, for some of the purposes above mentioned, a Brahman proceeded, either with some offensive weapon, or

with poison, to the door of another inhabitant of the same town or village, and there taking post, sat down in a peculiar posture ; it being understood, according to the generally received opinions on this subject, that he remained fasting in that place until his object was attained ; and that it was equally incumbent on the party who was the occasion of the Brahman thus sitting, to abstain from nourishment until the latter was satisfied. During the operation of this practice, ingress and egress to and from the house was more or less prevented ; it being generally believed that neither the one nor the other could be attempted, but at the risk of the Brahman's wounding himself with the weapon, or swallowing the powder or poison, with which he came provided. These Brahmans, however, have been frequently obliged to desist, and remove from sitting *dhurna* by the officers of the courts of justice, without any ill consequence resulting ; it having been found by experience, that they seldom or ever attempt to commit suicide, or to wound themselves or others, after they are taken into custody.

A recent and fatal instance of Hindu infatuation occurred within the zilla, or district of Calcutta, in 1798, when five convicts in the Fouzdarry jail conceived the extraordinary idea of rendering themselves invulnerable, and free from the painful or mortal effects of blows from swords, or any weapon whatever. For this purpose they rubbed each other on the outside of the shoulders with the juice of a certain root, which proved to be a rank poison ; insomuch that three of them almost immediately died ; the other two, by medical assistance, recovered.

A Biographical Account of the ANCESTORS *of the present*
RAJAH *of* COORGA.

ABOUT the year 1632 of the Christian Era, the Coorga country was governed by Moodrajee Warriar, who had three sons, viz. 1st, Seerboy Dudd Veer Werrappa Warriar; 2d, Appajee Rajah; 3d, Nunderauge Rajah. He was succeeded, in 1681, by his eldest son Dudd (or the great) Veer Werrappa:

In Moodrajee's time, Periapatam was a distinct rajahship; held, however, by Nanjoor Rajah, of the same blood with the family of Coorga. The Ikery or Bednore state was then ruled by Saum Sheker Naik; Yengadree Naik was at that time Rajah of Beloor; and Myfore was governed by Dudd Christna Raje Warriar.

The Myfore Rajah conquered the state of Periapatam; but, advancing into Coorga, was successfully opposed by Dudd Veer Werrappa, who also, during the same warfare, repelled an invasion from Cottiot, defeating and killing the Rajah who headed the Cottiotians at the head of the Tomara Ghaut. The Myfore Rajah then turned his arms against Beloor, of which district he had nearly completed the conquest, when Dudd Veer Werrappa asserted his right to a share, and actually got possession of part of it, about a century back, called Yelalwara Seemy; but to avoid a renewal of hostilities with the Myfore Rajah, consented to pay that prince half the revenue of the new acquisition.

Soon after the above events, Saum Sheker Naik, the Ikery or Bednore Rajah, having pressed the Cheral Rajah very close, and nearly made a conquest of his country, came to an accommodation with his humbled opponent, and agreed to receive a

large sum of money in consideration of withdrawing his forces, and Dudd Veer Werrappa consented to become security for the payment; in return for which, and partly from motives of personal regard, the Ikery and Coorga families being closely allied, Saum Sheker made the Coorga chieftain a gift of a small tract of territory below the ghauts, which afterwards took the name of Amra, and was composed of portions from villages, included in a division of the lower country, denominated the Nine Districts. Six or eight years after which, Dudd Veer Werrappa made another addition to his territory, by the purchase of the district of Soulea from the Bednore Rajah.

In the year 1730, Dudd Veer Werrappa was succeeded by his grandson Chick (or the lesser) Veer Werrappa, whose uncle, Appajee, died in 1738, as did shortly after Nunderauge; and the demise of Saum Sheker left his adopted son, Boodee Bosop Naik, on the Bednore throne. Myfore was at this time governed by another adopted son, named Shaum Raje Warriar, whose young son, Chick Christna Raje Warriar, was speedily substituted in his stead. This latter prince was succeeded in Myfore by a princess called Rana Duddama, whilst Boodee Bosop was, in like manner, succeeded at Bednore, by a female, named Ranna Irmajee. Hyder Ally soon afterwards usurped the throne and principality of Rana Duddama, and about the year 1761 compelled Chick Veer Werrappa of Coorga to assign to him the management and revenue of the half of Ersawaraseemy, establishing the fort of Malypatam as the boundary of their

their respective countries in that quarter. In the following year, or 1762, Hyder made a conquest of Bednore.

Chick Veer Werrappa died about the year 1766; he was succeeded by Moodce Rajah, a son of Appajee Rajah, whose progeny were termed the Hallery branch of the Coorga family, jointly with another prince also named Moodce Rajah, son to Nunderauge, whose offspring were denominated the Hurmalleh branch. These princes both died in 1767, leaving Linga Rajah of the former branch, and Mulleh Rajah of the latter house, grandsons of Appajee and Nunderauge, as the ostensible representatives.

For eight years after Hyder's conquest of Bednore, he never questioned the Coorga chieftain's right to Amra and Soulea; but, in 1768, he ordered it to be investigated, which turned out so much in favour of the Coorga Rajah's right, that the usurper not only confirmed him in those possessions, but, for reasons with which we are unacquainted, conferred on him the property of the districts of Panjeh and Bellaree. Six months afterwards a contention arose between Linga Rajah and Malleh Rajah, the former asserting the right of his nephew Appajee, and the latter espousing the cause of his son Dewappa, in his claim to the succession; a civil war ensued, in which the Hallery branch were defeated and expelled by Dewappa. The exiles thereon applied to Hyder for assistance in re-establishing them, whose troops were defeated on their first invasion of Coorga; but returning with a more considerable force, and entering a part of the country where the adherents of the Hallery family were better enabled to countenance them, they succeeded, about four years afterwards, in 1773 or 1774, in depriv-

ing Dewappa of his authority, who thereupon sought refuge in Cottiole, where he died in exile; and his father having died some time before, the Hurmalleh branch of the Coorga family thus became extinct.

Linga Rajah's resources being exhausted in the civil war which had distracted the country, and Dewappa having carried off with him all the treasure he could amass, the former was unable to reimburse Hyder for the expence he had incurred, in any other way than by paying him a yearly tribute, which, in 1775, he agreed to do to the amount of 24,000 rupees. Hyder, on this occasion, authorised Linga Rajah (the regent for his nephew Appajee,) to take possession of a part of Wynaad, which the Cottiole Rajah, about sixty or seventy years before, had wrested from Coorga, and forcibly withheld.

No sooner had the above arrangements taken place, than Hyder, in the same year, 1775, judging, as would appear, that his services to Linga Rajah were under-rated by the payment of the stipulated tribute, required of him the surrender of the five districts of Ersawaraseemy, Amra, Soulea, Panjeh, and Bellaree, which Linga Rajah was constrained to comply with; and the former district was from thence annexed by Hyder to his catcherry of Arkulgoor above the ghauts, whilst the other four districts lying below the ghauts were annexed to Mangalore.

Linga Rajah, on this, entered that part of Wynaad which he had been put in possession of by Hyder, and advanced to Calpatty, a place on the further border of that tract, which he garrisoned with 2000 men, and maintained himself in it until the year 1781; but being then straitened for provisions, and the means of supplying them, was compelled

pelled to abandon it. An attempt was afterwards made to take possession of it; with which view, two young Rajahs of Coorga marched with a body of troops, who were defeated, and their two leaders killed by the Cottiotians.

During these transactions, Appajee having died, and his uncle Linga Rajah who had succeeded him dying also in 1779, the Coorga country devolved to his son Veer Rajender, the present possessor; who being then only sixteen or seventeen years of age, Hyder took advantage of his youth, and, under the mask of friendship, assumed the entire rule of the country, pleading the Rajah's incapacity for the cares of government at that early time of life. A person named Soober Sava was appointed Hyder's agent in the management of Coorga, wherein he administered for two or three years; but the inhabitants, attached to their native chief, and impatient under foreign controul, rose and expelled Hyder's agents in 1782: a few months after which that usurper died in the Carnatic, and the people of Coorga, animated by their late successes, resumed possession, it is said, of Amra, Soulea, Panjeh, Bellaree, and Ersawaraseemy, which the Rajah had been deprived of in 1775; in the mean time, however, and on the breaking out of the above revolt, Hyder had ordered the Rajah and his family to be shut up in the fort of Gouroor, from which, on Tippoo's accession in 1783, they were removed to that of Periapatam.

After the peace with the English in 1784, Tippoo sent an army to recover possession of Amra, Soulea, Panjeh, and Bellaree, in which he failed; but soon afterwards granted a general amnesty for the Coorga Rajah's connexions, both above and below the ghauts; and the country

was, in or about the year 1785, committed by that prince to the management of an amil named Rajeb Ally. The Coorga people, however, again revolted during the second year after this appointment, and repossessed themselves of the whole of Coorga Proper, as well as the dependent districts, keeping Rajeb Ally shut up in the fort of Mackara. A severe warfare then ensued, which ended in a treacherous peace, whereby the Sultan contrived, by an insidious plot, to cut off, and carry away into bondage, the greater part of the unsuspecting Coorga nation, on which one half of Coorga Proper, and the whole of Ersawaraseemy, was annexed to Periapatam, and Mackara made the chief catchery of the other half, the lower districts of Amra and Soulea becoming once more annexed to Mangalore; in which state matters remained till the present Rajah made his escape from Periapatam in the year 1788. A subtle agent of the Cottiot Rajah, named Nagapen, in the course of the same year, negotiated an insidious invitation from that chieftain to the Coorga Rajah, by which the latter was induced to pay the former a visit in Cottiot, where he was treacherously made a prisoner, and forced to purchase his release, by signing a grant, making over to the temple at Montana, in atonement for the death of a former Cottiot Rajah at Tomara, as already noticed, the districts of Katta-Patta-Naad, Amatra-Naad, and Yedea-Naloo-Naad, and the spot in Tomara, called Buppoo-Naad, where the Cottiot Rajah had been slain.

The Coorga Rajah was then released, and ascended the ghaut into his own country. About ten or fifteen days afterwards, he was followed by a force from Cottiot, to take possession of the districts which he had been compelled to cede: but
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he refused to deliver them; because his signing the deed by which they were ceded was a forced act, and therefore invalid in itself, and equally invalid on the ground which the Cottiole Rajah had adopted for his claim, viz. the killing a Rajah of Cottiole by the Coorgies, which had subsequently been doubly atoned for, by the slaying of two Rajahs of the Coorga family by the Cottiotians. The Coorga Rajah having the Cottiole detachment in his power, extorted a deed from their chief in his turn, whereby he was compelled not only to cancel that which he had lately forced the Coorga Rajah to sign, but also to relinquish all his claim to that part of Wynaad which had been in dispute.

The Coorga Rajah afterwards assembling the remainder of the inhabitants of his almost depopulated country, entered upon a determined series of hostilities against Tippoo; and, while he was absent on one of his excursions, a party of the Cottiole people made a sudden inroad into his country, burnt one of his family houses, and killed ten of his people, two of his women, and a child, which he never had an opportunity of revenging; for he was engaged in this warfare with Tippoo, when the war broke out in 1789 between that prince and the English, which terminated in his being taken under the Company's protection, at the peace of Seringapatam, in March 1792.

An Account of the LIFE of Sir WILLIAM JAMES, Bart.

SIR WILLIAM JAMES embarked in a sea life at twelve years of age; he was more than twenty years at sea before he got the command of a ship: he was with Sir Edward Hawke in the West Indies, in 1758, as a junior officer. Some years after, he commanded a ship in the Virginia trade: in her he was taken by the Spaniards in the gulph of Florida, and carried a prisoner to the Havannah. His sufferings after his captivity will be related hereafter. In the beginning of 1747, he went to the East Indies as chief officer of the East India Company's ships, and performed two voyages in that station. In 1749, the East India Company appointed him to the command of a new ship called the Guardian, equipped as a ship of war; in her he sailed to Bombay, to protect the trade on the Malabar coast, which was much annoyed by the depreda-

tions of Angria and other pirates, with which those seas swarmed.

During two years, he was constantly employed in convoying the merchant ships from Bombay and Surat to the Red Sea, the Gulph of Persia, and up and down the Malabar coast, from the Gulph of Cambray to Cape Comorin. He was frequently attacked on this service by the different piratical states. At one time, when he had nearly seventy sail of ships and vessels under his charge, he was assailed by a large fleet of Angria's frigates and gallivats full of men: with the Guardian, Bombay grab, and Drake bomb-ketch, he engaged the enemy, and kept them in close action, while his fleet got safe into Tellicherry. In this conflict, he sunk one of the enemies largest gallivats, and obliged the rest to seek for safety in Gheriah and Severndroog.

About the beginning of the year
1751,

1751, Sir William was appointed commander in chief of the East India Company's marine forces, and hoisted his broad pendant on board the *Protector*, a fine ship of 44 guns. On April 2, he was sent with the *Protector*, *Guardian*, *Bombay grab*, and *Drake bomb*, with some gallivats, to attempt such of the ports belonging to Angria, which lie to the northward of Gheriah, his principal fortrefs and capital.

The chief of these fortresses was Severndroog, where Angria's forces refitted and took shelter when they could not reach Gheriah; it was well defended by batteries along the shore, and the entrance of the harbour was secured by a strong castle, on which were mounted seventy pieces of cannon. Angria's people considered Severndroog as their strongest hold next to Gheriah. Sir William having reconnoitred the place, and informed himself of its strength, brought his ships with a leading wind, close to the castle walls, and, by a steady well-directed fire, (while the *Drake* threw in her bombs,) soon brought a parley, and in less than three hours the governor surrendered the castle, and the vessels in the harbour: from hence Sir William went to Fort Victoria, which quickly followed the fate of Severndroog; and the next day four other forts were numbered in his conquests. All these falling, was a severe blow to Angria, who had a short time before attacked a fleet of Dutch ships, under the protection of a 50 gun ship and a frigate: the Dutch fleet was dispersed, and the 50 gun ship and some of the merchantmen were brought in great triumph to Gheriah.

When Sir William returned with his victorious fleet to Bombay, he found Admiral Watson there with three line of battle ships and some

frigates, &c. The government of Bombay consulted with the admiral about means to destroy the power of Angria; and the Mahratta states joined in the confederacy, for they had suffered by his depredations.

Sir William was sent with his little squadron to reconnoitre Gheriah, a place represented to be almost impregnable from the sea. He judiciously stood close in to the walls, under the cover of night, and with his boat sounded and examined the channels leading to the harbour and inner road; in the day time he stood in within gun-shot of the walls, and having in two days made himself perfectly master of the enemy's strength, he returned to Bombay. This piece of service he performed with so much promptness and skill, that he received the thanks of the Governor and Admiral; and they were so well persuaded, from his report, of the practicability of the enterprise, that no time was lost in equipping the ships and embarking the troops.

The squadron formed off Gheriah, the 10th of February 1750. Sir William, in the *Protector*, led the squadron to the attack in one division, while another division of frigates led the bomb-ketches in another line: a heavy and tremendous fire began on our part from the ships of the line, while the shells were thrown with great success from the bombs into the harbour, where all Angria's ships were hauled for safety. These were soon set on fire by the bombs: the fire from the castle and batteries soon slackened, and before the evening set in, the castle surrendered, and Gheriah and all its dependencies fell into our hands. Thus shortly ended an enterprise, which, for many years, had been in contemplation by the European governments in India, but which was never before

fore attempted, from an idea that no force sufficient could be brought against the walls of this castle. Lord Clive, at this time a Lieutenant Colonel, commanded the land forces.

On the Malabar coast, soon after this, he fell in with a French ship from Mauritius, very much his superior in men and guns; she was called *L'Indienne*: after a smart action she struck, and Sir William carried her in triumph to Bombay.

Sir William James, in an eminent manner, displayed his nautical abilities, by shewing that, in despite of a contrary monsoon, a communication between Bombay and the Coromandel coast may be effected in cases of exigency.

This passage was attempted by Sir William in the first instance, and he accomplished it in nearly as short a time as it usually was done in the favourable monsoon. It was of the utmost moment that he succeeded at the time he did; for by it he confirmed to Admiral Watson, then in the Ganges, the intelligence of the war with France, and brought to his assistance five hundred troops, by which the Admiral and Colonel Clive were enabled, in March 1757, to take Chandernagore, the chief of the French settlements in Bengal.

In effecting this passage, the Commodore crossed the equator in the meridian of Bombay, and continued his course to the southward as far as the tenth degree, and then to the eastward in the meridian of Atcheen-head, the north-west extremity of Sumatra, from whence, with the north-east monsoon, which then prevailed in the bay of Bengal, he could with ease gain the entrance of the Ganges, or any port on the Coromandel coast.

In the beginning of this narrative, it was mentioned, Sir William had suffered shipwreck. The un-

common hardships he and his people encountered were as follows:

After they were released from the Spanish prison at the Havannah, they embarked in a small brig for Carolina. The crew of the brig, and Sir William and his people, amounted to fifteen. The second day after putting to sea, a very hard gale of wind came on: the vessel strained, and soon became so leaky, the pumps and the people bailing could not keep her free; and at length, being worn out with labour, seven of them, with Sir William, got into the only boat they had, with a small bag of biscuit and a keg of water; the vessel soon after disappeared and went down. They were twenty days in this boat without a compass: their biscuit soon got wet with the sea, which for two days made a breach over the boat; a snuff-box Sir William had with him served to distribute their daily allowance of water; and after encountering every difficulty of famine and severe labour, on the twentieth day they found themselves on the island of Cuba, not ten miles from whence they had been embarked out of a Spanish prison. But a prison had no horrors to them: the Spaniards received them once more into captivity; and it is remarkable, that only one out of the seven perished, though after they got on shore but few of them had the use of their limbs for many days.

In the year 1759, Sir William returned to his native country. The East India Company presented him with a handsome elegant gold-hilted sword, with a complimentary motto expressive of their sense of his gallant services. Soon afterwards he was chosen a director, and continued a member of that respectable body more than twenty years; in which time he had filled both

both the chairs. He was fifteen years deputy-master of the corporation of the Trinity-house; a governor of Greenwich hospital; served two sessions in Parliament for West Looe; and on the 25th of July 1778, the King was pleased to create him a baronet.

He planned the reduction of Pondicherry during the American war, and received a rich service of plate from the India Company, as a testimony of their sense of his skill and judgment in that affair.

On the 16th of December 1788, Sir William died, aged sixty-two. In the year following, a handsome building was erected on his estate in Kent, near the top of Shooter's-hill: it is built in the style of a castle, with three sides, and commands a most extensive view. The lowest room is adorned with weapons peculiar to the different countries of the East. The room above has different views of naval actions and enterprises painted on the ceiling, in which Sir William had been a considerable actor. The top of

the battlements is four hundred and eighty feet above the level of Shooter's-hill, and more than one hundred and forty feet higher than the top of St. Paul's cupola. On a tablet over the entrance door is this inscription:

This building was erected MDCCCLXXXIV,
by the Representative of the late
Sir WILLIAM JAMES Bart.

To commemorate that gallant officer's Achievements in the East Indies, during his Command of the Company's Marine Forces in those Seas; and in a particular Manner to record the Conquest of the Castle of Severndroog, on the Coast of Malabar, which fell to his superior Valour and able Conduct on the 2d day of April, M,DCC,LV.

Of Sir William, it is said, by a person who knew him intimately near thirty years, and was well acquainted with his professional abilities, that, as a thorough practical seaman, he was almost without an equal; as an officer, he was brave, vigilant, prompt and resolute; patient in difficulty, with a presence of mind that seemed to grow from danger.

*An Account of the LIFE of LUIS DE CAMOENS, the celebrated
Portuguese Poet.*

[Extracted from the Introduction to the English Translation of the *Lusiad*.

By WILLIAM JULIUS MICKLE.]

WHEN the glory of the arms of Portugal had reached its meridian splendour, Nature, as if in pity of the literary rudeness of that nation, produced one great Poet, to record the numberless actions of high spirit performed by his countrymen. Except Orosius, the historians of Portugal are little better than dry journalists. But it is not their inelegance which rendered the poet necessary: it is the peculiar nature of poetry to give a colouring

to heroic actions, and to express an indignation against the breaches of honour, in a spirit that once seizes the heart of the man of feeling, and carries with it an instantaneous conviction. The brilliant actions of the Portuguese form the great hinge which opened the door to the most important alteration in the civil history of mankind: and to place these in the light and enthusiasm of poetry, that enthusiasm which particularly assimilates the youthful

youthful breast to its own fires, was Luis de Camoens, the poet of Portugal, born.

Different cities claimed the honour of his birth; but, according to N. Antonio, and Manuel Correa, his intimate friend, this event happened at Lisbon in 1517. His family was of considerable note, and originally Spanish. In 1370, Vasco Perez de Caamans, disgusted at the Court of Castile, fled to that of Lisbon, where King Ferdinand immediately admitted him into his council, and gave him the lordships of Sardoal, Punnete, Marano, Amendo, and other considerable lands; a certain proof of the eminence of his rank and abilities. In the war for the succession, which broke out on the death of Ferdinand, Caamans sided with the King of Castile, and was killed in the battle of Aljabarrota. But though John I. victor, seized a great part of his estate, his widow, the daughter of Gonfalo Tereyro, grand-master of the order of Christ, and General of the Portuguese army, was not reduced beneath her rank. She had three sons, who took the name of Camoens. The eldest of the family intermarried with the first nobility of Portugal, and even, according to Castera, with the blood-royal. But the family of the second brother, whose fortune was slender, had the superior honour to produce the Author of the *Lusiad*.

Early in his life the misfortunes of the poet began. In his infancy, Simon Vaz de Camoens; his father, commander of a vessel, was shipwrecked at Goa, where, with his life, the greatest part of his fortune

was lost. His mother, however, Anne de Macedo of Santarene, provided for the education of her son, Luis, at the university of Coimbra. What he acquired there, his works discover: an intimacy with the classics, equal to that of a Scaliger, but directed by the taste of a Milton or a Pope.

When he left the university, he appeared at court. He was handsome*, had speaking eyes, it is said, and the finest complexion. Certain it is, however, he was a polished scholar, which, added to the natural ardour and gay vivacity of his disposition, rendered him an accomplished gentleman. Courts are the scenes of intrigue, and intrigue was fashionable at Lisbon. But the particulars of the amours of Camoens rest unknown. This only appears: he had aspired above his rank, for he was banished from the court; and in several sonnets he ascribes this misfortune to love.

He now retired to his mother's friends at Santarene. Here he renewed his studies, and began his poems on the discovery of India. John III. at this time prepared an armament against Africa. Camoens, tired of his inactive obscure life, went to Ceuta in this expedition, and greatly distinguished his valour in several rencontres. In a naval engagement with the Moors in the Straits of Gibraltar, in the conflict of boarding, he was among the foremost, and lost his right eye. Yet neither the hurry of actual service, nor the dissipation of the camp, could stifle his genius. He continued his *Lusiadas*; and several of his most beautiful sonnets were written in Africa, while, as he expresses it,

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* The French Translator gives us so fine a description of the person of Camoens, that it seems to be borrowed from the Fairy Tales. It is universally agreed, however, that he was handsome, and had a most engaging mien and address. He is thus described by Nicholas Antonio, "*Mediocri statura fuit, et carne plena, capillis usque ad croci colorem flavescentibus, maxime in juventute. Eminabat ei frontis, et medius nasus, cetera longus, et in fine crassiusculus.*"

One hand the Pen, and one the Sword
employ'd.

The fame of his valour had now reached the court, and he obtained permission to return to Lisbon. But while he solicited an establishment which he had merited in the ranks of battle, the malignity of evil tongues, as he calls it in one of his letters, was injuriously poured upon him. Though the bloom of his early youth was effaced by several years residence under the scorching heavens of Africa, and though altered by the loss of an eye, his presence gave uneasiness to the gentlemen of some families of the first rank where he had formerly visited. Jealousy is the characteristic of the Spanish and Portuguese; its resentment knows no bounds, and Camoens now found it prudent to banish himself from his native country. Accordingly, in 1553, he sailed for India, with a resolution never to return. As the ship left the Tagus, he exclaimed, in the words of the sepulchral monument of Scipio Africanus, *Ingrata patria, non possidebis ossa mea!* "Ungrateful country, thou shalt not possess my bones!" But he knew not what evils in the east would awake the remembrance of his native fields.

When Camoens arrived in India, an expedition was ready to sail to revenge the King of Cochin on the King of Pimenta. Without any rest on shore after his long voyage, he joined this armament, and in the conquest of the Alagada islands, displayed his usual bravery. But his modesty, perhaps, is his greatest praise. In a sonnet he mentions this expedition: we went to punish the King of Pimenta, says he, *e succedentes bem*; "and we succeeded well." When it is considered that the poet bore no inconsiderable share in the victory, no ode can conclude

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more elegantly, more happily than this.

In the year following he attended Manuel de Vasconcello in an expedition to the Red Sea. Here, says Faria, as Camoens had no use for his sword, he employed his pen. Nor was his activity confined in the fleet or camp. He visited Mount Felix and the adjacent inhospitable regions of Africa, which he so strongly pictures in the *Lusiad*, and in one of his little pieces, where he laments the absence of his mistresses.

When he returned to Goa he enjoyed a tranquillity which enabled him to bestow his attention to his epic poem. But this serenity was interrupted, perhaps by his own imprudence. He wrote some satires which gave offence, and by order of the Viceroy Francisco Barreto, he was banished to China.

Men of dull abilities are more conscious of their embarrassment and errors than is commonly believed. When men of this kind are in power, they affect great solemnity; and every expression of the most distant tendency to lessen their dignity, is held as the greatest of crimes. Conscious also how the man of genius can hurt their interest, they bear an instinctive antipathy against him, are uneasy even in his company, and on the slightest pretence are happy to drive him from them. Camoens was thus situated at Goa; and never was there a fairer field for satire than the rulers of India at this time afforded. Yet whatever esteem the prudence of Camoens may lose in our idea, the nobleness of his disposition will doubly gain. And so conscious was he of his real integrity and innocence, that in one of his sonnets he wished no other revenge on Barreto, than that the cruelty of his

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his exile should ever be remembered*.

The accomplishments and manners of Camoens soon found him friends, though under the disgrace of banishment. He was appointed commissary of the defunct in the island of Macao, a Portuguese settlement in the bay of Canton. Here he continued his *Lusiad*; and here, also, after five years, he acquired a fortune, though small, yet equal to his wishes. Don Constantine de Braganza was now Viceroy of India, and Camoens, desirous to return to Goa, resigned his charge. In a

ship, freighted by himself, he set sail, but was shipwrecked in the gulph, near the mouth of the river Mehon, on the coast of China. All he had acquired was lost in the waves: his poems, which he held in one hand, while he swam with the other, were all he found himself possessed of, when he stood friendless on the unknown shore. But the natives gave him a most humane reception: this he has immortalized in the prophetic song, in the tenth *Lusiad*†; and in the seventh he tells us, that here he lost the wealth which satisfied his wishes.

Agora

* Caſtera, who always condemns Camoens as if guilty of sacrilege, when the slightest reproach of a grandee appears, tells us, "that posterity by no means enters into the resentment of our poet, and that the Portuguese historians make glorious mention of Barreto, who was a man of true merit. The Portuguese historians, however, knew not what true merit was. The brutal uncommercial wars of Sampayo, are by them mentioned as much more glorious than the less bloody campaigns of a Nunio, which established commerce and empire. But the actions of Barreto shall be called to witness for Camoens.

We have seen Sowza's villainous negotiation in favour of Meale Khan, and the dangerous war which it kindled. Barreto took up the same business, and Meale Khan, in breach of the treaty with his brother Hydal Khan, was by him proclaimed King of Vizapore. This begat a war, which ended in the captivity of Meale Khan, and the disgrace of the Portuguese, who were stripped of the territory and revenues promised them by the usurper. In the spirit of Sampayo, Barreto's officers desolated the coasts of Malabar and Ceylon. Because Hydal Khan sought revenge for the favour shewed to the usurper, Barreto sent Coutinho to attack Salfette and Burdes, all the sea-ports of which he destroyed with fire and sword, and returned, says Faria, with *honour* and riches to Goa. Hydal Khan, on this, raised a great army. Barreto did the same; but, though he made a winter campaign, did nothing, says Faria, worthy of history. The King of Cind desired Barreto's assistance to crush a neighbouring Prince, who had invaded his dominions. Barreto went himself to relieve him; but having disagreed about the reward he required, for the King had made peace with his enemy, he burned Tata, the royal city, killed above 3000 of the people he came to protect, for eight days destroyed every thing on the banks of the Indus, and loaded his vessels, says our author, with the richest booty hitherto taken in India. The war with Hydal Khan, kindled by Barreto's treachery, continued. The city of Dabul was destroyed by the Viceroy, who, soon after, at the head of 17,000 men, defeated the injured Hydal Khan's army of 20,000. While horrid desolation followed these victories, and while Hydal Khan raised new armies, Duarte Deza treacherously imprisoned the King of Ternate and his whole family, though in alliance with Portugal, and ordered them to be starved to death. This kindled a war which endangered the Moluccas, and ended in the submission of the Portuguese. Such was the monster Barreto, the man who exiled Camoens, and such were the villains who acted under him.

† Having named the Mehon;

*Este recebera placido, & brando,
No seu regaço o Canto, que molhado, &c.*

Literally thus: "On his gentle hospitable bosom (*sic brando poeticè*) shall he receive the long wet from woeful unhappy shipwreck, escaped from destroying tempests, from ravenous dangers, the effect of the unjust sentence upon him, whose lyre shall be more renowned than enriched." When Camoens was commissary he visited the islands of Ternate, Timor, &c. described in the *Lusiad*.

Agora da esperança ja adquirida, &c.
 Now blest with all the wealth fond
 hope could crave,
 Soon I beheld that wealth beneath the
 wave
 Forever lost —
 My life, like Judah's heaven-doom'd
 King of yore,
 By miracle prolong'd——

On the banks of the Mchon he wrote his beautiful paraphrase of the psalm, where the Jews, in the first strain of poetry, are represented as hanging their harps on the willows by the rivers of Babylon, and weeping their exile from their native country. Here Camoens continued some time, till an opportunity offered to carry him to Goa. When he arrived at that city, Don Constantine de Braganza, the Viceroy, whose characteristic was politeness, admitted him into intimate friendship, and Camoens was happy until Count Redondo assumed the government. Those who had formerly procured the banishment of the satirist, were silent whilst Constantine was in power. But now they exerted all their arts against him. Redondo, when he entered on office, pretended to be the friend of Camoens; yet, with all that unfeeling indifference with which he made his most horrible witticism on the Zamorin, he suffered the innocent man to be thrown into prison. After all the delay of bringing witnesses, Camoens, in a public trial, fully refuted every accusation of his conduct while commissary at Macao, and his enemies were loaded with ignominy and reproach. But Camoens had some creditors; and these detained him in prison a considerable time, till the gentlemen of Goa began to be ashamed, that a man of such sin-

gular merit should experience such treatment among them. He was set at liberty; and again he assumed the profession of arms, and received the allowance of a gentleman volunteer, a character at this time common in Portuguese India. Soon after Fedro Barreto, appointed Governor of the fort at Sofala, by high promises, allured the poet to attend him thither. The Governor of a distant fort, in a barbarous country, shares in some measure the fate of an exile. Yet, though the only motive of Barreto was, in this unpleasant situation, to retain the conversation of Camoens at his table; it was his least care to render the life of his guest agreeable. Chagrined with his treatment, and a considerable time having elapsed in a vain dependence on Barreto, Camoens resolved to return to his native country. A ship, on the homeward voyage, at this time touched at Sofala, and several gentlemen*, who were on board, were desirous that Camoens should accompany them. But this the Governor ungenerously endeavoured to prevent, and charged him with a debt for board. Anthony de Cabral, however, and Hector de Sylveira, paid the demand, and Camoens, says Faria, and the honour of Barreto, were sold together.

After an absence of sixteen years, Camoens, in 1569, returned to Lisbon, unhappy even in his arrival, for the pestilence then raged in that city, and prevented his publication for three years. At last, in 1572, he printed his *Lusiad*, which, in the opening of the first book, in a most elegant turn of compliment, he addressed to his prince, King Sebastian, then in his eighteenth year.

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* According to the Portuguese life of Camoens, prefixed to Gedron's, the best edition of his works, Diogo de Couto, the historian, one of the company, in his homeward voyage, wrote annotations upon the *Lusiad*, under the eye of its author. But these unhappily have never appeared in public.

The King, says the French translator, was so pleased with his merit, that he gave the author a pension of 4000 rials, on condition that he should reside at court. But this salary, says the same writer, was withdrawn by Cardinal Henry, who succeeded to the crown of Portugal, lost by Sebastian, at the battle of Alcazar.

But this story of the pension is very doubtful. Correa, and other contemporary authors, do not mention it, though some late writers have given credit to it. If Camoens, however, had a pension, it is highly probable that Henry deprived him of it. While Sebastian was devoted to the chase, his grand-uncle, the Cardinal, presided at the council board, and Camoens, in his address to the King, which closes the *Lusiad*, advises him to exclude the clergy from state affairs. It

was easy to see that the Cardinal was here intended. And Henry, besides, was one of those statesmen who can perceive no benefit resulting to the public from elegant literature. But it ought also to be added, in contemplation of his character, that under the narrow views and weak hands of this Henry, the kingdom of Portugal fell into utter ruin; and on his death, which closed a short inglorious reign, the crown of Lisbon, after a faint struggle, was annexed to that of Madrid. Such was the degeneracy of the Portuguese, a degeneracy lamented in vain by Camoens, and whose observation of it was imputed to him as a crime.

Though the great patron* of one species of literature, a species the reverse of that of Camoens, certain it is, that the author of the *Lusiad* was utterly neglected by Henry, under

* Cardinal Henry's patronage of learning and learned men, is mentioned with cordial esteem by the Portuguese writers.* Happily they also tell us what that learning was. It was to him the Romish Friars of the East transmitted their childish forgeries of inscriptions and miracles. He corresponded with them, directed their labours, and received the first accounts of their success. Under his patronage it was discovered, that St. Thomas ordered the Indians to worship the cross; and that the Moorish tradition of Perimal (who having embraced Mahomedanism, divided his kingdom among his officers, whom he rendered tributary to the Zamorin) was a malicious misrepresentation, for that Perimal, having turned Christian, resigned his kingdom, and became a monk. Such was the learning patronised by Henry, under whose auspices that horrid tribunal, the Inquisition, was erected at Lisbon. And he himself long presided as Inquisitor-General. Nor was he content with this, he established an inquisition also at Goa, and sent a whole apparatus of holy fathers to form a court of inquisitors, to suppress the Jews and reduce the native Christians to the See of Rome. Nor must the treatment experienced by Buchanan at Lisbon be here omitted, as it affords a convincing proof that the fine genius of Camoens was the true source of his misfortunes. John III. earnest to promote the cultivation of polite literature among his subjects, engaged Buchanan, the most elegant Latinist, perhaps, of modern times, to teach Philosophy and the *Belles Lettres* at Lisbon. But the design of the monarch was soon frustrated by the clergy, at the head of whom was Henry, afterwards the sovereign. Buchanan was committed to prison, because it was alleged he had eaten flesh in Lent, and because in his early youth, at St. Andrew's in Scotland, he had written a satire against the Franciscans; for which, however, ere he would venture to Lisbon, John had promised absolute indemnity. John, with much difficulty, procured his release from a loathsome jail, but could not effect his restoration as a teacher. No, he only changed his prison; for Buchanan was sent to a monastery to be instructed by the monks, the men of letters patronised by Henry. These are thus characterised by their pupil Buchanan: *ne inhumanis, nec malis, sed omnis reliquis ignavis*. "Not uncivilized, not flagitious, but ignorant of every religion." A satirical negative compliment, followed by a charge of gross barbarism. In this confinement, Buchanan wrote his elegant version of the Psalms. Camoens, about the same time, sailed for India. The blessed effects of the spirit which prosecuted such men, are well expressed in the proverb, "*A Spaniard stripped of all his virtues makes a good Portuguese.*"

under whose inglorious reign he died in all the misery of poverty. By some it is said he died in an alms-house. It appears, however, that he had not even the certainty of subsistence which these houses provide. He had a black servant, who had grown old with him, and who had long experienced his master's humanity. The grateful Indian, a native of Java, who, according to some writers, saved his master's life in the unhappy shipwreck where he lost his effects, begged in the streets of Lisbon, for the only man in Portugal on whom God had bestowed those talents which have a tendency to erect the spirit of a downward age. To the eye of a careful observer, the fate of Camoens throws great light on that of his country, and will appear strictly connected with it. The same ignorance, the same degenerated spirit, which suffered Camoens to depend on his share of the alms begged in the streets by his old hoary servant, the same spirit which caused this, sunk the kingdom of Portugal into the most abject vassalage ever experienced by a conquered nation. While the grandees of Portugal were blind to the ruin which impended over them, Camoens beheld it with a pungency of grief which hastened his exit. In one of his letters he has these remarkable words: *Em fim accaberey à vida, e verram todos que fuy afeiçoada - a minho patria,*" &c. "I am ending the course of my life, the world will witness how I have loved my country. I have return-

ed, not only to die in her bosom, but to die with her." In another letter, written a little before his death, he thus, yet with dignity, complains, "Who has seen on so final a theatre as my poor bed, such a representation of the disappointments of fortune? And I, as if she could not herself subdue me, have yielded and become of her party; for it were wild audacity to hope to surmount such accumulated evils."

In this unhappy situation, in 1579, in his sixty-second year, the year after the fatal defeat of Dori Sebastian, died Luis de Camoens, the greatest literary genius ever produced by Portugal; in martial courage, and spirit of honour, nothing inferior to her greatest heroes. And in a manner suitable to the poverty in which he died, was he buried. Soon after, however, many epitaphs honoured his memory; the greatness of his merit was universally confessed, and his *Lusiad* was translated into various languages*. Nor ought it to be omitted, that the man so miserably neglected by the weak King Henry, was earnestly inquired after by Philip of Spain, when he assumed the crown of Lisbon. When Philip heard that Camoens was dead, both his words and his countenance expressed his disappointment and grief.

From the whole tenor of his life, and from that spirit which glows throughout the Lusiad, it evidently appears that the courage and manners of Camoens flowed from true greatness and dignity of soul. Though his polished conver-

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* According to Gedron, a second edition of the *Lusiad* appeared in the same year with the first. There are two Italian and four Spanish translations. An hundred years before Castera's version, it appeared in French. Thomas de Faria, Bishop of Targa, in Africa, translated it into Latin, and printed it without either his own or the name of Camoens: a mean but vain attempt to pass his version upon the public as an original. Le P. Niccron says, there were two other translations. It is translated also into Hebrew with great elegance and spirit by one Luzzetto, a learned and ingenious Jew, author of several poems in that language, and who, about thirty years ago, died in the Holy Land.

sation* was often courted by the great, he appears so distant from security, that his imprudence in this respect is by some highly blamed. Yet the instances of it by no means deserve that severity of censure with which some writers have condemned him. Unconscious of the feelings of a Camoens, they knew not that a carelessness in securing the smiles of fortune, and an open honesty of indignation, are almost inseparable from the enthusiasm of fine imagination. The truth is, the man, possessed of true genius, feels his greatest happiness in the pursuits and excursions of the mind, and therefore makes an estimate of things, very different from that of him whose unremitting attention is devoted to his external interest. The profusion of Camoens is also censured. Had he dissipated the wealth he acquired at Macao, his profusion indeed had been criminal; but it does not appear that he ever enjoyed any other opportunity of acquiring independence. But Camoens was unfortunate, and the unfortunate man is viewed

through the dim shade his fate
casts o'er him :
A shade that spreads its evening darkness o'er
His brightest virtues, while it shews
his foibles
Crowding and obvious as the midnight
stars,
Which in the sunshine of prosperity
Never had been descried

Yet after the strictest discussion, when all the causes are weighed together, the misfortunes of Camoens will appear the fault and disgrace of his age and country, and not of the man. His talents would have secured him an apartment in the palace of Augustus, but such talents are a curse to their possessor in an illiterate nation. After all, however, if he was imprudent on his first appearance at the court of John III. if the honesty of his indignation led him into great imprudence, as certainly it did, when at Goa he satirised the Viceroy, and the first Goths in power; yet let it also be remembered, that "the gifts of imagination bring the heaviest task upon the vigilance of reason; and to bear those faculties with unerring rectitude, or invariable propriety, requires a degree of firmness and of cool attention, which does not always attend the higher gifts of the mind. Yet difficult as nature herself seems to have rendered the task of regularity to genius, it is the supreme consolation of dullness and of folly, to point, with Gothic triumph, to those excesses which are the overflowings of faculties they never enjoyed. Perfectly unconscious that they are indebted to their stupidity for the consistency of their conduct, they plume themselves on an imaginary virtue, which has its origin in what is really their disgrace. Let such, if such dare approach

* Camoens had not escaped the fate of other eminent wits. Their ignorant admirers contrive anecdotes of their humour, which in reality disgrace them. Camoens, it is said, one day heard a potter singing some of his verses in a miserable mangled manner, and by way of retaliation broke a parcel of his earthen ware.—"Friend, said he, you destroy my verses, and I destroy your goods." The same foolish story is told of Ariosto; nay, we are even informed, that Rinaldo's speech to his horse in the first book,

Ferma Baiardo mio, &c.

was the passage mistuned; and that on the potter's complaint, the injured poet replied, "I have only broken a few base pots of thine not worth a groat, but thou hast murdered a fine stanza of mine worth a mark of gold. But both these silly tales are borrowed from Plutarch's Life of Arcesilaus, where the same dull humour is told of Philoxenus. "He heard some brick-maker's mistune one of his songs, and in return he destroyed a number of their bricks."

approach the shrine of Camoens, altd mind, let them be taught to withdraw to a respectful distance ; lament, that nature has left the no- and should they behold the ruins of blest of her works imperfect * genius, or the weakness of an ex-

[To the above Account of the Life of Camoens, we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of subjoining the following beautiful and pathetic description of the departure of VASCO DE GAMA and his crew from Lisbon, when he sailed on his first voyage to India. It is, perhaps, the happiest specimen we could give of the animated and glowing strains of the *Lusiad*. The description is supposed to be given by GAMA.]

Where Tago's yellow stream the harbour laves,
And slowly mingles with the ocean's waves,
In warlike pride my gallant navy rode,
And proudly o'er the beach my soldiers strode.
Sailors and landmen marshall'd o'er the strand,
In garbs of various hue around me stand ;
Each earnest first to plight the sacred vow,
Oceans unknown and gulphs untried to plow :
Then turning to the ships their sparkling eyes,
With joy they heard the breathing winds arise ;
Elate with joy beheld the flapping sail,
And purple standards floating on the gale :
While each presaged that great as Argo's fame,
Our fleet should give some starry band a name.

Where foaming on the shore the tide appears,
A sacred fane its hoary arches rears :
Dim o'er the sea the evening shades descend,
And at the holy shrine devout we bend :
'There, while the tapers o'er the altar blaze,
Our prayers and earnest vows to Heaven we raise.
" Safe thro' the deep, where every yawning wave,
" Still to the sailor's eye displays his grave ;
" Through howling tempests, and through gulphs untried,
" O mighty God ! be thou our watchful guide."
While kneeling thus before the sacred shrine,
In holy Faith's most solemn rite we join ;
Our peace with Heaven the bread of peace confirms,
And meek contrition every bosom warms :
Sudden the light's extinguish'd, all around
Dread silence reigns, and midnight gloom profound ;
A sacred horror pants on every breath,
And each firm breast devotes itself to death,
An offer'd sacrifice, sworn to obey
My nod, and follow where I lead the way ;

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Now

* This passage in inverted commas, is cited, with the alteration of the name, only, from Langhorne's account of the Life of William Collins.

Now prostrate round the hallow'd shrine we lie*,
 Till rosy morn bespreads the eastern sky ;
 Then, breathing fixt resolves, my daring mates
 March to the ships, while pour'd from Lisbon's gates,
 Thousands on thousands crowding, press along,
 A woeful, weeping, melancholy throng.
 A thousand white-robed priests our steps attend,
 And prayers and holy vows to Heaven ascend ;
 A scene so solemn, and the tender woe
 Of parting friends, constrained my tears to flow.
 To weigh our anchors from our native shore—
 To dare new oceans never dar'd before—
 Perhaps to see my native coast no more. }
 Forgive, O king, if, as a man I feel,
 I bear no bosom of obdurate steel.
 (The godlike hero here suppress the sigh,
 And wip'd the tear-drop from his manly eye ;
 Then thus resuming—) All the peopled shore
 An awful silent look of anguish wore ;
 Affection, friendship, all the kindred ties
 Of spouse and parent languish'd in their eyes :
 As men they never should again behold,
 Self-offer'd victims to destruction fold ;
 On us they fixt the eager look of woe,
 While tears o'er every cheek began to flow ;
 When thus aloud—Alas ! my son, my son !
 An hoary sire exclaims, oh ! whither run,
 My heart's sole joy, my trembling age's stay,
 To yield thy limbs the dread sea-monster's prey !
 To seek thy burial in the raging wave,
 And leave me cheerless sinking to the grave !
 Was it for this I watch'd thy tender years,
 And bore each fever of a father's fears !
 Alas ! my boy !—His voice is heard no more,
 The female shriek rebounds along the shore :
 With hair dishevell'd, through the yielding crowd
 A lovely bride springs on, and screams aloud ;
 Oh ! where, my husband ! where to seas unknown,
 Where would'st thou fly me, and my love disown !
 And wilt thou, cruel to the deep consign
 That valued life, the joy the soul of mine :
 And must our loves, and all our kindred train
 Of rapt endearments, all expire in vain !

All

* This fact is according to history: Aberat Olysiptone prossc littus quatuor passuum
 millia templum sanè religiosum et sanctum ab Henrico in honorem Sanctissimæ Virginis
 edificatum In id Gama pridie illius diei, quo erat navem conscen-
 surus, se recipit, ut noctem cum religiosis hominibus qui in ædibus templo conjunctis
 habitabant, in precibus et votis consumeret. Sequenti die, cum multi non illius tantum
 gratia sed aliorum etiam, qui illi comites erant, convenissent, fuit ab omnibus in scaphis
 deductus. Neque solum homines religiosi, sed reliqui omnes voce maxima cum lacry-
 mis à Deo precabantur, ut benè et prosperè illa tam periculosa navigatio omnibus
 eveniret, et universi re benè gesta incolumes in patriam redirent,

All the dear transports of the warm embrace,
When mutual love inspired each raptured face!
Must all, alas! be scatter'd in the wind,
Nor thou bestow one lingering look behind!

Such the lorn parent's and the spouse's woes,
Such o'er the strand the voice of wailing rose;
From breast to breast the soft contagion crept,—
Mov'd by the woeful sound the children wept;
The mountain echoes catch the big-swoln sighs,
And through the dales prolong the matron's cries;
The yellow sands with tears are silver'd o'er,
Our fate the mountains and the beach deplore.
Yet firm we march, nor turn one glance aside
On hoary parent, or on lovely bride.
Though glory fir'd our hearts, too well we knew
What soft affection and what love could do.
The last embrace, the bravest worst can bear;
The bitter yearnings of the parting tear
Sullen we shun, unable to sustain
The melting passion of such tender pain.

MANNERS of the INHABITANTS of the MAURITIUS.

Taken from the very interesting History of that Island, just published,

By CHARLES GRANT, Viscount de VAUX.

The Isle of France was an absolute desert when Mascaregnas discovered it. The French, who first established themselves there, were certain planters from the Isle of Bourbon, who brought with them simplicity of manners, good faith, an hospitable disposition, and an indifference for riches. M. de la Bourdonnais, who may, in some degree, be considered as the founder of this colony, brought some workmen along with him. When, however, he had rendered this island interesting by his labours, and it was thought convenient as a staple for their commerce of the Indies, persons of all conditions settled in it.

The agents of the Company, who possessed all the principal employments in the island, exercised too much of that financial disposi-

tion, which is discouraging to those who are employed in cultivating the earth. The whole of the public establishment was at their disposal; they, at the same time, controlled the police, the civil administration, and the magazines of the island; some of them cleared the land and built houses, all of which they disposed of at a very high price, to those who had ventured hither in hope of advancing their fortune. There was consequently a great outcry against them; but the power was in their hands, and complaint was of no avail.

Several persons in the marine service of the French India Company settled here. They had long complained, that while they encountered dangers, and suffered fatigues, in support of the East Indian commerce, others

others acquired the emoluments of it. As this settlement was so near to India, a sanguine hope of advantage from fixing in it, animated their minds, and they became its inhabitants.

Several military officers of the Company arrived here; they were very respectable persons, and some of them distinguished for their birth. They could not imagine that an officer would debase himself so far as to receive orders from a man who had formerly been a clerk in an accompting-house, though he might condescend to receive their pay. Nor did they like the sailors, who are too peremptory in their manners. On becoming inhabitants, they retained their original disposition, and consequently did not advance their fortunes.

Some of the King's regiments put in here, and made some stay; while several of the officers, allured by the beauty of the climate, and the love of repose, were induced to establish themselves in the island: but every thing was at the disposition, and submitted to the power of the Company.

The inhabitants were also increased by the arrival of some missionaries of the order of St. Lazarus.

To complete the settlement of this island, some merchants, with small capitals, arrived, and found it without commerce. These people augmented the abuses of money jobbing, which they found already established, and employed themselves in forming petty monopolies: they soon became obnoxious, and obtained the name of *Banians* or *Jews*. On the other hand they affected to despise any particular distinctions of the inhabitants, and were fond of propagating the opinion, that, after having passed the line, a general equality prevailed. This was the situation of this co-

lony when it was ceded to the King in the year 1765.

One part of the inhabitants, who were attached to the Company from gratitude, beheld with pain a royal administration; while the other part, who had so long looked for the favour from a new government, seeing it principally occupied in plans of economy, were proportionably chagrined and disappointed.

The soldiers furnish a considerable number of workmen, as the moderate heat permits the white people to work in the open air; though they have not been rendered so beneficial to the colony as they might have been, in a more enlarged disposition of their capacities.

Though the sea-faring people are always going and coming, they have, nevertheless, a considerable influence on the manners of the colony. Their policy is to complain alike of the places which they left, and of those at which they arrive: they have always bought too dear and sold too cheap, and think they are ruined if they do not gain an hundred and fifty per cent.

An hoghead of claret costs five hundred livres, and every thing else in proportion. It is scarce credible, that the merchandize of Europe is dearer here than in India; and that Indian commodities fetch a higher price here than in Europe. The maritime people are so necessary to the inhabitants, that they are held in great consideration.

The greater part of the married people live on their plantations; and the women seldom visit the town, but when they are tempted by a ball, or are called to perform some essential duties of their religion. They are passionately fond of dancing; and no sooner is a ball announced, than they come in their palankeens

palankeens from every quarter, as the roads will not admit of wheel carriages.

The women have but little colour, but they are well made, and in general handsome. Nature has given them a considerable portion of wit and vivacity; and if their education were not neglected, their society would be very agreeable: they are very fond mothers; and if they ever fail in fidelity to the marriage vow, it is too often owing to the indifference of their husbands, or to the Parisian manners which have been introduced among them. Their ordinary dress is fine mullin, lined with rose-coloured taffetas.

They possess, in a great degree, the more estimable domestic qualities; they seldom or never drink any

thing but water, and their cleanliness is extreme. Their children are never confined in swaddling clothes, but run about almost as soon as they are born; they are often bathed, and allowed to eat fruit at their own discretion. As they are left entirely to themselves, and are uncontrolled by the superintendence of education, they soon become strong and robust, and their temperament advances in proportion. The females are sometimes married at eleven years of age.

There are about four hundred planters in this island, and about an hundred women of superior rank, not more than ten of whom live in the town. On firing the evening gun at eight o'clock, every one retires to his own habitation.

An interesting Account of the LIFE of the PRINCESS WOLFENBUTTEL of RUSSIA.

A very singular Character who resided at the Mauritius.

[From the same Work.]

The Baron Grant, in his letters X. and XI. written in the year 1750 and 1751, describes, in a very interesting manner, the scenes of domestic life in that country; but we shall content ourselves with extracting one of the principal facts mentioned in the first of these two letters, and in the secret memoirs of Mr. Duclos concerning the curious history of the Princess Wolfenbittel, who passed some years at the isles of France and Bourbon, during the residence of Baron Grant there.

Charlotte Christina Sophia de Wolfenbittel, wife of Czarovitz Alexis, son of Peter the First, Czar of Muscovy, and sister of the Empress of Charles VI. was born the 20th of August 1694. This Prin-

cess, though possessed of beauty, grace, and virtue, in a very high degree, became an object of aversion to her husband; a man of a most ferocious and savage character. He had several times attempted to poison her, when she was saved by counteracting medicines.

At length he one day gave her such a violent kick on her belly, when she was eight months advanced in her pregnancy, that she fell senseless on the floor, which was soon encrimsoned with her blood. Peter the First was then engaged in one of his journeys. His son, having every reason to believe that his unfortunate Princess would not recover, set off immediately for his country house.

The Countess of Konismarck, mother of Marshal de Saxe, attended on the Princess when she was brought to bed of a dead child, and nursed her with unceasing care; being sensible, however, if the Princess recovered, that she would perish, sooner or later, from the brutal nature of the Czarovitz, formed a plan to gain over the women belonging to the Princess, to declare that she and the infant were both dead. The Czarovitz accordingly ordered her to be interred without delay, and without ceremony. Couriers were dispatched to the Czar to inform him of the event, and all the courts of Europe put on mourning for the bundle of sticks which was interred!

In the mean time the Princess, who had been removed to a retired spot, recovered her health and strength; when possessed of some jewels, with a sum of money which the Countess of Konismarck had procured for her, and clothed in the dress of common life, she set off for Paris, accompanied by an old German domestic, who passed for her father. She made but a short stay there, and having hired a female servant, proceeded to a sea-port, and embarked for Louisiana.

Her figure attracted the notice of the inhabitants, and an officer of the colony, named D'Auband, who had been in Russia, recollected her.

It was, however, with some difficulty that he could persuade himself of the reality of what he saw. Indeed it was scarce possible to believe, that a woman in such a situation, could be the daughter-in-law of the Czar Peter.

However, to ascertain the truth, he offered his services to the pretended father, and at length formed an intimate friendship with him; so that they agreed to furnish a house, and live together at their common expense.

Some time afterwards the gazettes, which arrived in the colony, announced the death of the Czarovitz. D'Auband then declared to the Princess his knowledge of her, and offered to abandon every thing to conduct her to Russia.

But she, finding herself infinitely more happy than when she was within the verge of royalty, refused to sacrifice the tranquillity of her obscure situation, for all that ambition could offer her. She only exacted a promise from D'Auband to maintain the most inviolable secrecy, as well as conduct himself towards her as he had hitherto done.

He made the most solemn declaration that he would obey her commands; and it became his interest to be faithful. The beauty, understanding, and virtues of the Princess, had made a very deep impression on him, and habitual intercourse had served to strengthen it. He was amiable and young, and she was not insensible to his attentions. They continued, however, to live in their usual way, but became every day dearer to each other.

The old domestic, who passed for the father of the Princess, at length died; and she could no longer, according to the rules of decorum, live with D'Auband as she had hitherto done, under the apparent authority and protection of a parent. In this delicate situation, D'Auband unfolded to her the dispositions and sentiments of his heart; and proposed to add a new veil to her real condition, by becoming her husband. She consented to his proposition; and this Princess, who had been destined to wear the crown of Russia, and whose sister actually wore that of the German empire, became the wife of a Lieutenant of Infantry. In the first year of her marriage she had a daughter, whom she nursed and educated herself, and instructed in

in the French and German languages.

They had lived ten years in this happy state of mediocrity, when D'Auband was attacked by the fistula; and his wife, alarmed at the danger which generally accompanies the operation necessary for the cure of that disorder, insisted that it should be performed at Paris.

They accordingly sold their habitation, and embarked on the first vessel that sailed for France. On their arrival at Paris, D'Auband was attended by the most skilful surgeons; and till his cure was completed, his wife never quitted him for a moment, nor suffered any other person to perform the tender offices which were necessary in his situation; she waited upon him throughout his illness with the most watchful and patient affection. On his recovery, D'Auband, in order to secure to her the little fortune he possessed, solicited from the French East India Company, an employment in the isle of Bourbon, where he was appointed major.

While he was engaged in soliciting this business, his wife sometimes went to take the air with her daughter in the gardens of the Thuilleries. One day as she was sitting upon a bench, and talking with her daughter in German, that she might not be understood by those who were near her, Marshal de Saxe passed by, and hearing two ladies speak in his own tongue, stopped to look at them. The mother lifting up her eyes, and recollecting the Marshal, instantly threw them to the ground; when he, still more attracted by her embarrassment, suddenly exclaimed, "Is it possible, madam--!" She did not, however, permit him to finish the sentence, but rising from the seat, begged him to accompany her to a more retired part of the garden, where she acknowledged herself; and, after having requested his en-

tire secrecy, invited him to see her at her own habitation, when she would inform him of every thing which concerned her.

On the following day Marshal de Saxe paid her a visit, and heard the recital of her adventures, as well as the share which the Countess of Konismarck, his mother, had in them. She conjured him, at the same time, not to reveal any thing respecting her to the King, till a negotiation which her husband was agitating was concluded, and which would be completed in three months. The Marshal solemnly promised to comply with her request, and paid his visits to her and her husband in the most secret manner.

The three months being almost expired, the Marshal, on calling to see her, was informed that she and her husband had quitted Paris two days before, and that M. D'Auband had been named to a Majority in the isle of Bourbon.

On this information, the Marshal went immediately to Versailles, to give an account to the King of every thing that related to the Princess; when his Majesty sent for the minister of marine, M. de Machault, and without assigning any reason, ordered him to write to the Governor of the isles of Mauritius and Bourbon, to treat M. D'Auband with every possible mark of distinction; which order was punctually executed; according to the report of Baron Grant, who had been a long time in her society; and remarks as an extraordinary circumstance, that he had seen that Princess pregnant when she was upwards of fifty, about the year 1745. The King also wrote to the Queen of Hungary, with whom he was then at war, to inform her of the fortune and situation of her aunt. The Queen accompanied her letter of thanks to the King, with one to the Princess.

in which she invited her to come and reside with her; but on condition that she would quit her husband and daughter, for whom the King engaged to make a suitable provision. The Princess did not hesitate a moment to refuse these conditions, and remained with her husband till the year 1747, when he died.

Being a widow, and without children, she returned to Paris, and took up her abode at the Hotel de Peru. Her design was to retire to a convent; but the Queen of Hun-

gary offered to fix her at Brussels, with a pension of 20,000 florins; but (adds Mr Duclos), I am altogether ignorant whether she went to reside there; but this I know, that within these six years she was at Vitry, where she lived in a very recluse manner, with no more than three servants, one of whom was a negro. She was then called Madame de Moldack; but I know not who M. de Moldack was, and when she married him. She is now a widow; I saw her as she was taking a walk, in the year 1768 *.

LIFE of M. D'APRES DE MANNEVILLETTE, Knight of the Order of the King, Correspondent of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and Associate of the Royal Marine Academy.

[From the same Work.]

JOHN BAPTISTE NICHOLAS DENNIS D'APRES DE MANNEVILLETTE, was born at Havre de Grace, on the 11th February 1707: his father was John Baptiste Claude D'Après, Esq. and lord of the manor of Blangy, captain of a ship in the service of the French East India Company: his mother was Mademoiselle Françoise Marion.

M. D'Après de Blangy did not confide to a stranger the important care of forming the mind of his son to science, and his heart to virtue; he was himself the preceptor of his child; and he fulfilled that office which affords the most sensible delight to a parent, as it is the most sacred of his duties.

The young D'Après manifested, in his earliest years, a decided preference for the profession of his father, and his education was anxiously directed to that object. Nor was the parental care disappointed;

for he was far advanced in the study of the mathematics, at an age when the generality of children can scarce stammer forth a dead language, which is of less utility to the marine than any other profession. In short, never did sentiments of enthusiasm for a maritime life appear at an earlier hour, and with a more decided energy, than in the character of M. D'Après de Mannevillette.

In 1719, M. D'Après de Blangy was appointed to the command of the Solide, which the French East India Company had destined for Bengal. The early age of his son had determined him to leave the boy at Havre; but his earnest entreaties prevailed, and he was permitted, at length, to accompany his father; while an honorary commission of ensign on board the ship was obtained for him.

The Solide touched at the Isle of Bourbon for refreshment, and then proceeded

* This last account was written in 1771.

proceeded to Pondicherry, where it arrived after a passage of twenty-seven days, having pursued the general track, and with a degree of celerity of which there is no other example.

M. D'Après de Mannevillette employed every moment of his voyage in making practical applications of the knowledge he had already acquired. A new career of study presented itself to his genius, and new difficulties offered themselves to be surmounted by him. The theory of the young sailor was confirmed by, as it was consolidated with, progressive experience.

On his return to France in 1721, he hastened to Paris, in order to perfect himself in astronomy and geometry: his masters were M. M. de Lisle and Desplaces; and the rapid progress which he made in both those sciences, did equal honour to the dispositions of the scholar and the talents of his instructors. After having drawn from the works of the most eminent geometricians, and the society of learned men, all the knowledge necessary to a navigator, he departed, in 1726, with the rank of fourth officer on board the ship, *Marechal D'Estrées*, which the French India Company had ordered to Senegal and the American islands.

This voyage was not fortunate: the earthquake which alarmed those islands on the 20th of September 1727, was accompanied with a dreadful hurricane, which either sunk or greatly injured all the vessels in those seas. The *Marechal D'Estrées*, on setting sail from the *Gaye St. Louis*, was attacked by the tempest: in a short time the rigging was rendered useless, and the masts gave way to the violence of the wind. It was perceived, at the same time, that the ship leaked; and while one part of the crew was

employed at the pumps, the other was occupied in attempting to tow her to Cape François; where, after much fatigue and danger, she at length arrived. In this port, every exertion was made to repair the damages she had sustained in the tempest; and she was no sooner refitted for sea, than the unlimited confidence of the captain, in the capacity of the pilot, became more fatal than the storm. The ship had scarce cleared the port, than she was embarrassed by the rocks of *La Caye*. The young D'Après had foreseen and foretold the danger into which the captain had brought himself, and pointed out, with modest confidence, the means of being extricated from it; but the evidence of a young man of twenty years of age was rejected with disdain and reproach, for attempting to direct those who had grown old on the seas. The opinions of the latter were followed; and the ship having struck upon a rock, there was no resource for the crew to save themselves from instant death, but to cling to the upper part of the masts, as the ship itself had already sunk. Fortunately they had succeeded in getting out the long-boat and the barge, by which the greater part landed on the *Great Caïque*, while the captain and sixteen men pushed forward to gain the *Port de Paix*.

M. D'Après de Mannevillette remained with those on the *Caïque*, without shelter of any kind, and in danger of dying with hunger, as there was nothing to sustain him and his companions, but a small portion of provisions which the sailors had preserved from the fury of the waves. At length a boat arrived to save him and his associates in misfortune from the fate that threatened them.

He now returned to France, and three years passed away without being

being able to obtain any employment from the Directors of the India Company; but, as he was not formed for inactivity and repose, he, during that time, made two voyages to America on board mercantile vessels.

In 1730, he was appointed by the French India Company second in command of the brig *Le Fier*. The voyage he made in this vessel, gave him an opportunity of observing the coast of Africa from Cape Blanc to Bisseau. The remarks which he made in the course of it, formed the superstructure of that celebrated work with which he has enriched his country.

On his return to France in 1732, M. D'Après remained some time at L'Orient, where he married Mademoiselle de Binard; but love and hymen did not quench his predominant passion, and he soon quitted the arms of his wife to follow M. de Tredillac to Cadiz, and from thence to the Madeiras: nor did he return to his country but to leave it again. M. Pocreau, captain of the *Galatée*, had received orders from the French India Company to set sail for Pondicherry, and in his way thither to pass through the Mozambique Straits. Such a voyage was precisely calculated to inflame the desires of M. D'Après; he accordingly solicited a situation in the *Galatée*, and obtained it.

He returned in 1735, and departed again in 1736, on board the *Prince de Conti*, in the service of the French India Company, of which he was appointed second lieutenant.

In his voyage he employed Hadley's quadrant, which had hitherto been exclusively used by the English navigators; and, on his return to France, his first care was to state, in a public print, his high estimation of that curious machine; and by

thus procuring a reputation to this foreign invention in his country, he may be said to have added to its most valuable acquisitions.

The trial that he made in 1740, in another voyage to India, of a machine presented to the Academy of Sciences by M. Pitot, one of its members, was not so satisfactory. The object of this invention was to measure the track of ships; but it did not answer the end proposed by it, and gave only a favourable idea of the talents of the inventor.

In all his voyages, M. D'Après was unceasingly employed on the important design which he had conceived of correcting the charts of the Indian Ocean, and of the eastern coast of Africa and Asia.

"We may be assured," says Fontenelle, "that the charts of three quarters of the globe are but rough and imperfect sketches; and that even the charts of Europe, though so much labour has been employed on them, are far from being correct resemblances of the original." If, therefore, the charts of Europe received such an opinion of their inaccuracy from such a man, how much more subject to critical objection must be those of India? It was to remedy so many errors, and which have been so fatal to navigators, that M. D'Après, with an indefatigable zeal, collected all the memoirs, charts, draughts, and journals, which he could obtain in the various countries where he had been; and by comparing them with his own observations, he, at length, produced the *Neptune Oriental*, which holds the highest rank among the works that have been published on the important subject of maritime geography, and deserves the gratitude of every commercial nation.

M. D'Après, who was as eager in the attainment of knowledge, as he

he was negligent in the acquisition of riches, had made his voyages rather as a philosopher than a merchant: his fortune, therefore, was not sufficient to bear the expences which the publication of his work required. He accordingly applied to the French East India Company, who were ultimately to reap the fruit of his labour, for support and assistance. They, however, required the previous approbation of the Academy of Sciences, which being readily granted, the *Neptune Oriental* was engraved and printed at the expence of the Company. It appeared in the month of November 1745, and the King permitted the author to present the first copy to him.

The eulogiums which this work received were not confined to France: all the navigators and learned men of other countries gave the author the most flattering testimonies of their regard. But M. D'Après appeared to be more anxious to merit applause by a continuance of his exertions, than to sit down in the quiet enjoyment of it; he therefore received, in 1749, from the French East India Company, the command of the ship the *Chevalier Marin*, bound to Senegal. This expedition gave him an opportunity of pursuing fresh researches; and now it was that he first attempted to determine the longitude at sea, by the distance of the moon from the stars ~~is~~ a very bold attempt, which, from a want of proper instruments, was not so successful as it has since been. It appears that Apian was the first who conceived the idea of making the observations of the moon subservient to the determination of the longitude at sea. Gemma Frisicus and Kepler adopted his views; but it was reserved for the age in which we live to realize, by prac-

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tice, the theories of those astronomers.

M. Halley, convinced, from his own experience, of the insufficiency of the common methods employed by seamen to find the longitude, proposed to determine it by the motions of the moon, and the occultation of the stars occasioned by that planet; but the honour of having first employed this method belongs solely to M. D'Après de Manneville.

On the 21st of October 1750, he departed again for India, on-board the ship *le Glorieux*, to the command of which he had been appointed by the Company; by whom he was instructed to determine, in a more exact manner than had hitherto been done, the position of the Cape of Good Hope, and the Isles of France and Bourbon. He was also ordered to examine the eastern coasts of Africa, from Laurent Bay to the Cape of Good Hope. He received on board his ship the celebrated Abbé de la Caille, whom the government sent to the Cape of Good Hope, to make observations of great importance to the improvement of astronomy, and to measure a degree of the meridian.

M. D'Après put into Rio de Janeiro on the 25th of January 1751, and arrived at the Cape on the 30th of March following; from whence he proceeded to fulfil the object of his mission, and accordingly steered towards the Isles of France and Bourbon. He determined, with the utmost precision, the position and form of those islands; and he detected an error of about nine leagues in the extent of the Isle of France from north to south, which he fixed at eleven leagues two-thirds, while the old surveys had given it twenty-one.

Two years after, the Abbé de la

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Caille

Caille received the orders of government to visit both those islands, and to repeat the same operations; and the calculations of the geometrician were in exact conformity to those of the navigator. M. D'Après, on examining, in his turn, the survey which the Abbé de la Caille had made of the Cape of Good Hope, discovered that he had not placed Cape False enough to the south.

M. D'Après, having executed his commission respecting the Isles of France and Bourbon, set sail in the ship the *Treize Cantons*, the *Glorieux* having been detained by the governor of the Isle of France for the service of the colonies, to take a survey of Madagascar and the coast of Africa.

In the year 1754, M. D'Après rendered a signal service to navigation. Till that period, the French, in their passage from the Isles of France and Bourbon to India, had conceived an insuperable dread of the Archipelago, which extends from the north to the north-east of Madagascar; nor had any of them attempted to pass it, though it would have shortened the passage upwards of three hundred leagues. M. de la Bourdonnais had, indeed, in the year 1742, made some attempt to determine the possibility of this passage; but the war which took place soon after, obliged him to occupy himself with other objects.

Admiral Boscawen, in 1748, had the courage to attempt this passage with a fleet of twenty-six ships; but the French seamen were contented to admire his spirit, without following his example. M. D'Après was the first Frenchman who ventured to pursue the same course as the English admiral. He also dissipated the apprehensions of navi-

gators, by giving a description of the islands and dangers which are met with in that Archipelago.

His health being exhausted by so many voyages, and such a succession of laborious occupations, he stood in need of repose; and his sole occupation was in giving his work every improvement which subsequent experience and reflection enabled him to do. The instructions which he published in 1766, by order of the Minister of Marine, for ships bound for Europe to the East Indies, was rewarded by the favour of the court, and the ribband of the Order of the King. In 1775, a new edition of the *Neptune Oriental* appeared under the auspices of his Majesty, who was pleased to permit it to be dedicated to him.

We shall content ourselves with transcribing what was written on the death of M. D'Après, by Mr. Dalrymple, so well known in this country, in Europe, and in India, for his superior knowledge of maritime geography.

"M. D'Après was not one of those men which are seen every day. Very few, indeed, have advanced so far in that branch of science to which he devoted his life. No maritime geographer, of any age or country, can be compared to him. His equal has never existed."

This illustrious navigator was employed in arranging materials which were to form a supplement to the second edition of the *Neptune Oriental*, when death deprived the world of this great man, on the 1st of March 1780; but M. D'Après de Blangy thought it a duty incumbent on him, for the public good, and for the honour of his brother, to publish this supplement.

Authentic ANECDOTES of the MILITARY LIFE of General
GEORGE HARRIS.

THE father of General Harris was the youngest of seven children, whose parents dying while he was yet in his infancy, the care of his education was undertaken by his maternal uncle, the Rev. Michael Bull, rector of Brafted in Kent; who first placed him at the grammar school at Seven Oaks, and from thence removed him to Bennet's College, Cambridge. He took orders, with sanguine hopes of preferment, from the esteem which the then Duke of Dorset had always expressed for his uncle; but these hopes were never realized, and he remained a village curate, till a paralytic stroke rendered him incapable of officiating. He had married very young, and became the father of seven children, of whom General Harris was the eldest son.

General Harris had been placed at Westminster school at an early age, where he was supported by a most affectionate mother, with the assistance of his grand-uncle, Mr. Bull; but the expence of a classical education, together with the little encouragement which the ill success of his father in the church held out to him in that line, induced him to enter the army. Lord George Sackville, then master-general of the ordnance, had been his father's fellow at college; and, as that nobleman's father had been always considered as the patron of Mr. Harris's family, Lord George was applied to in favour of young Harris. The application succeeded, and early in 1759, he received his warrant as Cadet, at the Royal Academy at Woolwich. From the handsome manner in which this favour was conferred, great hopes were entertained that his lordship would con-

tinue to patronize him; but the unfortunate situation in which that nobleman was involved after the battle of Minden, put an end to those hopes. He was, however, fortunate enough to meet with another patron. The Marquis of Granby, who succeeded Lord George Sackville as master-general of the ordnance, had also been an old college companion of Mr. Harris's father. Trusting to the generous disposition of that nobleman, a letter was addressed to him, reminding him of his former intimacy with the father, and recommending the son to his notice. This letter had the desired effect: Mr. Harris was soon after appointed a Lieutenant Fireworker. Lord Granby's friendship was not satisfied with this first act of kindness. Being then in Germany, he wrote to his brother, Lord Robert Sutton, that, as a peace was expected, the battalion of artillery to which Mr. Harris belonged, would probably be reduced; he therefore begged that the offer might be made him of quitting it, and of accepting an Ensigncy in the 5th regiment of foot.

Mr. Harris embraced the offer, and joined that regiment in the beginning of 1763, at Bedford, where the corps was at that time quartered, and where an occurrence soon after happened in which he gained considerable credit. Sailing in a pleasure-boat, on the river Ouse, with a party of his brother officers, one of them employed in the management of the boat, slipped his foot and fell overboard; Mr. Harris instantly leapt into the water, and saved his companion at the imminent hazard of his life.

In 1763, Ensign Harris went
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with the regiment to Ireland. In 1765, he purchased a Lieutenancy; and Major Ross, then commanding the 5th regiment, entertained so high an opinion of his skill in military discipline, and his knowledge of regimental duty, that he persuaded him to purchase the adjutancy of the corps. He performed the duties of that situation with no less credit to himself than satisfaction to his superior officers (the present Duke of Northumberland and Sir William Meadows), and he continued to hold it until 1770, when he effected the purchase of a company, and was appointed by Lieutenant Colonel Meadows to the command of the grenadiers.

It should here be noticed, that, in 1768, by the advice of his Colonel, he got an officer to officiate for him as Adjutant, and travelled into France with a view to study tactics, and to make himself acquainted with the language of that country, so useful to military men. How much he profited by his journey, our military readers will be able to judge of from the remainder of this narrative.

In 1774, Captain Harris embarked with the 5th regiment for America. In the year following, he was present at the affair at Lexington, where he had the honour of being appointed with his grenadiers to cover the retreat; a service which he executed with much judgment and address, but in which he lost one of his lieutenants and several of his brave men. On the 17th of June following, at the well-known battle of Bunker's Hill, Captain Harris received a dangerous wound in his head at the commencement of the action, and the command of the grenadiers devolved on his first lieutenant, Lord Rawdon (now Earl of Moira.) Lord Rawdon, supposing the wound to be mortal, endea-

voured to remove him from the spot, where he fell, to prevent his being trampled on; but being by this time somewhat recovered, he desired that he might be allowed to remain in action, and it was only at the earnest entreaties of his men that he permitted them to carry him to the surgeons. The contusion in his head was so great, that it became immediately necessary to trepan him. The operation was performed with success, and in six weeks he was enabled to leave his bed. His speedy recovery, owing in a great measure to his healthful constitution, was not a little accelerated by the benevolent attention of a respectable family in Boston, who daily supplied him with fresh mutton to make broth, when he could not possibly have obtained it for money.

By the time he was sufficiently recovered to join his regiment, the season for active service was past, and Lieutenant Colonel Walcot, then in command of the 5th regiment, offered him leave of absence to go to England, in order to recruit his strength; which offer he accepted of, and repaired thither.

Having completely re-established his health, he returned to America, and was fortunate enough to join his regiment before the opening of the campaign in 1776, and to be present at all the actions of that campaign. After the march ~~on and~~ from Trenton, he was selected by Lord Cornwallis to be the bearer of a letter from his lordship to General Washington.

In 1777, he embarked with the reserve of the army, commanded by Sir William Howe, on board of Lord Howe's fleet. They sailed from New York in August, and in September arrived at the head of the Elke. In the attack on Iron Hill, which immediately followed,
Captain

Captain Harris was shot through the leg while performing the active and arduous service of covering the guns of the battalion with his grenadiers, and of driving the enemy from the woods and hedge-rows. Although his wound must have been extremely painful, he did not quit the field; but having procured a horse, he pursued the enemy in the retreat, and displayed a degree of spirit and firmness not often attainable in such situations. At the battle of Brandy Wine, which took place a few days subsequent to this action, Captain Harris could not be prevailed on to remain in the rear with the other wounded officers; but when the army was ordered to form, mounted a horse, and shared with his faithful grenadiers the glory of that day. After the action, the wounded being ordered to Wilmington, on the Delaware, and his wound having taken an unfavourable turn, he found it necessary to accompany them thither.

He was not long, however, in recovering from his wound; and when he joined the army at Philadelphia, he obtained the temporary command of his regiment, in consequence of the death of his friend Colonel Walcot. About this time a circumstance occurred, which proved equally honourable to Captain Harris, and to the noble Lord (Cornwallis), then second in command of the army. ~~One day~~ at Sir William Howe's table, the conversation turning on the advantage, but extreme difficulty, of ascertaining the depth of the ditch of Mud Fort, the siege of which had just commenced, a variety of different opinions were entertained as to the possibility of obtaining the information required. When Captain Harris returned to his tent, he considered the subject, and thought that, with the assistance of one of his grenadiers, who was a resolute

fellow, and an excellent swimmer, he could venture to fathom the ditch. He accordingly waited on Lord Cornwallis, and offered to make the attempt next evening. His lordship smiled at the offer; said he was obliged to him; that he would acquaint Sir William Howe of his zeal; but hoped to procure the desired information without risking so useful a life. Captain Harris had observed a peculiarity in his lordship's looks and manner, which denoted something more than a general approbation of his conduct and zeal; nor was he mistaken in this, for in a few days afterwards he was raised to the rank of Major.

The 5th regiment was employed on every active service that was performed previous to the evacuation of Philadelphia, and Major Harris, when that event took place, became personally acquainted with the late illustrious Earl Howe, in consequence of having commanded the detachment that covered the embarkation of the troops.

Soon after the evacuation of Philadelphia in 1778, a large detachment was formed of ten regiments, of which the 5th was one, under Major General Grant, for an expedition to the West Indies, when the reserve, consisting of the flank companies and 5th regiment, was formed, under the command of Brigadier General Meadows, and the battalion of grenadiers was given to Major Harris. We must observe here, that Maj. Harris left America with a melancholy presage of the result of the unfortunate war in that country; and entertaining the highest respect for the military talents of Sir William Howe and Lord Cornwallis, his mind was filled with proportionable regret, in contemplating the nature of the war which they had been called upon to conduct: a war in which their ablest

plans and best concerted enterprises were defeated by the physical resources of the enemy, and in which, therefore, they could neither render essential service to their country, nor gain true glory to themselves.

On the 13th of December 1778, the reserve landed at the grand *Cul de Sac*, on the Island of St. Lucie, and lost no time in pushing forward to the heights on the north side of the bay, of which having soon made themselves masters, they were ordered by General Grant to the Vigie, on the north side of the Carenage harbour. The gallantry which this detachment displayed in repulsing the Count D'Estaing, at the head of a large army, as well as in their successive attacks on the enemy, is well known, and will not soon be forgotten: and Major Harris's conduct, on that occasion, as second in command, was mentioned with particular approbation in General Grant's public dispatches. Of the coolness and discipline of this distinguished body of men, those who are versed in military history must have often heard; but two circumstances relative to their conduct that day, deserve to be recorded: Having but a small supply of ammunition, Major Harris was obliged to order Captain Shaw (now Lieut. Colonel of the 74th regiment) with the 40th grenadiers to remain without firing a shot, although then exposed to a very heavy fire from the enemy: his orders were obeyed with the most entire regularity, notwithstanding the loss of several men in killed and wounded. And the 85th, commanded by Captain Massey, to whom he had given similar orders, had, by mistake, desired his men to present, which Major Harris observing, called out to them to recover and shoulder, which, with uncommon steadiness, the men obeyed, without a single firelock going off. In this

affair the Major had the misfortune to lose a brother, no less distinguished than himself for manly sense and exemplary bravery.

During the Major's stay at the Vigie, it fell to his lot again to save the life of a brother officer (Brigade-Major Ross), who had imprudently attempted to swim in the surf, which at times runs so extremely high at that place.

Shortly after the Count D'Estaing had left the island, the British troops were embarked on board the fleet, which, under the command of Admiral Biron, had joined the grand fleet under Admiral Barrington. The troops had been embarked with a view to retake the island of Grenada; but the French fleet, in the mean time, having received a considerable reinforcement under the command of Count de Grasse, it became necessary to abandon the project, the French fleet having, in consequence of this accession, outnumbered that of the English by four sail of the line. This circumstance, however, did not delay the well-known engagement which soon after took place between the two fleets, and in which Major Harris being on board the Elizabeth with Captain Prescott, volunteered to serve as his Aid-du-camp.

About this period, Major Harris had the satisfaction to attain an object which he had long sought for with an ardent solicitude. The purchase of his Lieutenancy and Company had been effected by the generous kindness of his mother; and as she could not afford to spare so much money out of her own limited fortune, she looked for the repayment of it in that prudence and economy which he so largely inherited from herself. Her expectations were not disappointed; he now completed the payment of above 1500*l.* saved entirely from his pay.

In the latter end of 1779, Major Harris obtained leave of absence to return to England. In his passage thither, he had the misfortune of being captured by a French privateer, the captain of which, after treating him and his other prisoners with much kindness, put them on shore near St. Maloes. The English prisoners were eighty in number, all of them masters or mates of merchant vessels, except that distinguished naval officer Lord Cranston, who thenceforward lived in great friendship with Major Harris. From St. Maloes the prisoners were sent to Dole, and thence to Laval. During their stay at Dole, Lord Cranston and Major Harris were taken much notice of by the Count D'Offun, son of the Duke de Noilles, then commandant at that place. Through his kindness they obtained permission, some time after their arrival at Laval, to return to England on their parole, and to travel to Ostend by way of Paris. In December 1779, they landed at Dover, where Major Harris had the satisfaction to learn, that officers taken on board neutral vessels were not to be considered as prisoners of war. Thus relieved from the apprehension of being detained in England, until he should be exchanged for an officer of equal rank, he expeditiously finished the business on which he had desired to come home, and in the course of three weeks sailed from Portsmouth to join his regiment. On his arrival at Barbadoes, he found that the 5th regiment was under orders to be drafted, and the commissioned and non-commissioned officers to be sent to England. In consequence of this arrangement, Major Harris was anxious to return by the earliest and most convenient opportunity. He was now married: Mrs. Harris had accompanied him to Barbadoes; and since he had no

further duty with his regiment, he was, on her account, the more desirous to quit the West-Indies. As they were on the point of embarking, Major Harris received an order to remain: he was constrained to separate from Mrs. Harris, and she proceeded to England. But, the expedition on which it had been designed to employ him not having taken place, he was sent to England with the officers and staff of his regiment, and after a short but dangerous passage arrived at Plymouth.

About this time, through the friendly exertions of the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Percy, and General Meadows, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 5th regiment; and on Christmas day, he and his family embarked at Portsmouth for Ireland, having under his command some of the officers, the surgeon, quarter-master, and non-commissioned officers of his regiment. After meeting much boisterous weather in the English Channel, they were assailed by a storm off the head of Kinsale, in which, owing to the drunkenness of the pilot, and the ignorance of the master, they narrowly escaped shipwreck. The pilot had brought the ship to anchor so close to the rocks, that if the cable had parted, every soul on board must inevitably have perished. In this situation the storm raged with such violence, that for many hours no boat ventured from the shore to their relief, though signals of distress had been repeatedly made. At last, however, one boat came to their assistance, but the sea was so extremely turbulent, that the boatmen were unable to approach the ship's side, lest the boat should be dashed to pieces against it. At this critical time the ship's crew mutinied, three anchors were found inadequate to hold the ship, and as the boat was only

only large enough to contain a few people, Colonel Harris saw little chance of saving the officers and men under his charge: he, therefore, determined to put Mrs. Harris and his infant child, together with some of the foldier's wives, into the boat; but to remain himself with his people. This was a trying and painful moment. He was to part with his wife, without telling her of his determination, being certain that if he had done so, she never would have consented to leave him.—Slings were then prepared, and Mrs. Harris and the child were lowered into the boat by a rope suspended from the yard-arm of the ship; the women who were to accompany them then followed in the same manner, and Colonel Harris gave orders to let go the rope by which the boat was fastened to the ship. Thus Mrs. Harris was made acquainted with her husband's resolution: She got on shore without any accident befalling either herself or the child; but of her sensations on the occasion, such readers as this anecdote is calculated to interest, will form a more just idea from their own feelings, than from any description we can give them. Fortunately her distress was not of long duration. The intrepidity of Colonel Harris prevailed over the mutinous disposition of the sailors; they yielded to his remonstrances, put themselves under his command, and by his exertions the ship was saved.

In 1787 the regiment was ordered for Canada; but the war being now over, he remained at home with his family. He was not, however, to continue long with them at this time. His friend Sir William Meadows being appointed Governor of Bombay, he requested Colonel Harris to accompany him thither, which kind entreaty the consideration of the future welfare of his family

induced him to consent to. In the beginning of 1788, he sailed for Bombay as one of General Meadows's suite, and, soon after his arrival at that place, he was appointed Military Auditor General. For his conduct in this situation he received the thanks of the Court of Directors, although they chose to remove him from it, on account of his not belonging to their service.

In January 1790 Colonel Harris accompanied Sir William Meadows to Madras, on his being appointed Governor of that presidency. After a short stay there, he joined the army at Trichinopoly in the quality of Secretary to Sir William Meadows; and among other confidential trusts, the grain department was placed under his charge. During the whole of the following campaign he attended Sir William Meadows, and was present at the storming parties of Bangalore, Nundydroog, and Severndroog. Before the action on the 15th of May 1791, Lord Cornwallis put him in command of the second line of the army, in a manner very flattering to his feelings. In this command he gained much credit, by judiciously posting Captain Drummond and the grenadier company of the 86th regiment, with two six pounders, by which means he saved the wounded, all the followers of the army and the disabled guns, from falling into the hands of the enemy's cavalry. The battle was soon won by the able disposition of Lord Cornwallis, and the gallant conduct of General Meadows, Colonel Stewart, and the Line.

On the termination of the war with Tippoo Sultaun, in 1792, Colonel Harris preferred returning to England with his friend Sir William Meadows, and seeing his family, to the advantages he would have derived from going to Bengal with the 76th regiment, of which he was
now.

now Lieutenant Colonel, as his rank of full Colonel in the army would, on that establishment, have entitled him to considerable emoluments. These, however, were matters which he could never place in competition with the delight of seeing Mrs. Harris and his children after so long an absence. He accordingly hastened home; and had the pleasing, though melancholy satisfaction, of arriving in time to attend the death-bed of his aged and affectionate mother.

Having made some domestic arrangements, he again went to India in May 1794, accompanied by Mrs. Harris and his eldest daughter, and landed at Calcutta in the October following; where he remained Commandant of Fort William until January 1797, when being very unexpectedly appointed Commander in Chief at Madras, with the rank of Lieutenant General, he repaired thither. On his arrival at that government, he found the military patronage entirely engrossed by the Governor; and considering this not only an assumption of the privileges of the station he was appointed to fill, but as a material injury to the Madras army, he at once remonstrated against it, in strong and decided terms. Many endeavours were used, and much argument was employed, to persuade him to yield to the wishes of the Governor; and it was even urged that the General's private interest might suffer essentially, by his persisting to claim his right to the patronage of the army under his command. But the General was too well convinced of the justice of his claim to submit to the fallacious reasons that were advanced, much less to be diverted from his duty by any sinister attempt to separate his interest from it. He, therefore, represented the matter to the Honourable the Court

of Directors, who passed a resolution, by which it was decreed, that all military recommendations to the Madras government, should be made by the Commander in Chief, and not by the Civil Governor. Hence the Madras army have now the satisfaction to know, that their separate and individual merits shall be appreciated by their Commander, who can alone possess the means of becoming acquainted with them.

In February 1798, the General was appointed to succeed Lord Hobart, as Governor of Madras; and an opportunity soon occurred, which enabled him to display much promptitude, vigour, and decision, in the new situation in which he had been placed. The Marquis Wellesley had communicated to him his plan for destroying the French party at Hyderabad, requesting that it might be carried into immediate execution. The General consequently lost not a moment in laying the plan before his own council, where it met with considerable opposition; notwithstanding which, he put it in force in the expeditious and able manner that is so well described in the Governor General's public dispatches*. And we have besides good authority to say, that his Lordship has given the General great credit for his exertions in this service, in his private letters to his Majesty's Ministers, as well as to the Court of Directors; a service which he justly terms "the leading step to the glorious conquest of Mysore."

In the war with Tippoo, which succeeded this event, the General's military talents were called forth to the greatest advantage: and whether we observe him preparing for the campaign, by making the necessary appointments and arrangements from his knowledge of the individual merits of the officers under his com-

* See the first Vol. of our Register, State Papers, 1797

mand, not from favour or partiality, or afterwards, in his prudent management and gallant conduct of the army, he equally claims our applause. But some parts of his conduct deserve to be particularly noticed. The stratagem of crossing the Cavery, without molestation, at a place altogether unexpected by Tippoo, after leading him to imagine that the British army was following his retreat on the north side of the river, was a stroke of masterly generalship. The rapid attacks on the Sultan's post, on the very day that the army took up ground before Seringapatam, and on the succeeding day (6th of April), whereby a decided superiority was obtained for our arms during the siege, evince much discernment and sagacity: and under cover of these attacks, completely gaining twenty-four hours on the enemy; for a detachment commanded by Major General Floyd, which the General had sent to strengthen the Bombay army, sufficiently proves the ability with which the whole manœuvre was planned and conducted. But, above all, his having marched into the enemy's country, stormed and took possession of its capital, made nearly an entire conquest of its extensive and populous provinces, and finally terminated the war within three months from the period of its commencement, are circumstances so fortunate, brilliant, and glorious, that in the page of Indian history they are alone surpassed by the beneficial consequences which have been derived from them.

Were it necessary, we might here advert to several documents to prove the Marquis of Wellesley's high sense

of the General's honourable and disinterested conduct throughout the whole of the war; particularly in respect of the prize-money; which we see, by authentic documents, the General DISTRIBUTED IN THE STRICTEST CONFORMITY TO THE EXPRESS AND POSITIVE ORDERS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL. His own share of the prize-money the General lent to the Madras government, then much in want of cash, at a very considerable loss to himself. The profits arising from the Bazar fund, during the campaign, he made a present of to different charitable institutions at Madras; but his largest donation was to the Asylum for the male children of European soldiers, by which the society for its regulation were at once enabled to give an additional meal a day to the children, as a permanent increase of their allowances. The thanks which the General has received from both Houses of Parliament and the East India Company, are well known: and though we do not observe that any of those marks of the favour of his Sovereign have been conferred upon him, which are usual on such occasions, we can assure our readers that this circumstance is not owing to any neglect on the part of his Majesty's Ministers: for the General has refused the Irish Peerage; and the present vacant Red Ribbon has been offered to him, which, as a military honour, perhaps his friends may still persuade him to accept.

Such has been the military career of this active and valuable officer, and such the success with which it has been crowned.

*A few Authentic ANECDOTES of the MILITARY LIFE of
Major-General FLOYD.*

GENERAL FLOYD was born of respectable parentage: his father was captain-lieutenant in the 1st dragoon guards; his mother was the daughter of a clergyman. He had the misfortune to lose his father when he was only eleven years old; but he was patronized by his father's friend, the late Earl of Pembroke, who procured him a Cornetcy in Elliot's light dragoons.

In 1760 he went with that regiment to Germany, when he was only twelve years old; and was present at the battle of Embsdorf, in which he had his horse shot, close to the French line, and made a very narrow escape. In consequence of the attention he bestowed on his duty, General Elliot took particular notice of him, and, during twenty years that he remained in his regiment, the General manifested the greatest friendship for Mr. Floyd. In 1778 he was appointed Major to the 21st dragoons; and in the year following, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 23d dragoons (now the 19th). With this corps he soon after went to India, where, in a few years, he gained much credit for the high state of discipline to which he brought them, notwithstanding the difficulty of training the horses of that country.

In 1790, at the battle of Santtimungulum, a detachment of cavalry, commanded by Colonel Floyd, was attacked by the whole of Tippoo's horse, and notwithstanding the superiority of the latter, they were repulsed with considerable loss. This detachment also behaved with much

spirit and bravery in the action of the thirteenth and fourteenth of September, when, towards the close of the second day, the enemy were beaten from the field. At Bangalore, the Colonel, with his cavalry, attacked the rear of Tippoo's line of march, and took several guns, camels, elephants, &c. &c; but the Colonel received a shot in the face, and his fall threw the squadron into disorder: two of his men, however, having raised him from the ground, and placed him on a horse, the detachment recovered its order, and joined the main body of the army. In the first victory obtained by Lord Cornwallis before Seringapatam, Colonel Floyd's cavalry were again engaged, and fought with their usual gallantry. They followed him through every danger and difficulty; and on many occasions saved his life, by hazarding their own in its defence.

In 1795 this zealous officer attained the rank of Major-General. In the late glorious war with Tippoo sultan, he was second to General Harris in command of the army; and in that high station acquitted himself with great ability, and with his accustomed success. At the battle of Malavilly, his cavalry destroyed a whole cushion of Tippoo's best infantry.

On General Floyd's return to his native country, in July 1800, after an absence of nineteen years, he was honoured with the particular notice of his Majesty, who has since conferred on him a substantial mark of his favour.

MISCELLANEOUS TRACTS.

Some Account of the natural Productions of the Island of CEYLON, particularly in the Environs of COLUMBO. By a Gentleman now resident on the Island. 1800.

THE grain and fruits which are common to the Peninsula, are found in Ceylon.

Of *rice* there are four kinds, three of which are cultivated on the mountains, and do not require continual inundation. That this nutritious and wholesome article is not superabundant in the kingdom of Candy, arises from the imperfections of its government. If its growth were properly encouraged, this country, instead of having recourse to Bengal for supplies, might be enabled to export large quantities of this grain.

The *cocoa* trees are very numerous within the district subject to the British government, and from whence the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel are supplied with spirits distilled from their fruit. In Candy this tree cannot be cultivated, from the great number of elephants which inhabit the woods, and are forbidden to be destroyed by order of the king.

The *areka* tree is seen in every part of the island, and a clandestine trade is carried on with the Candian country, in the nuts which it yields. These, with such as are produced in the part subordinate to the British government, form a considerable branch of commerce.

This tree finds an enemy in the government of Candy, which discourages its cultivation; but the soil is so favourable to its growth, that it may be said to flourish, in

spite of the elephant that tramples on it, and man who neglects to preserve it.

The *coffee* which is produced here, approaches in flavour to that of Moka.

Though the quantity of *sugarcane* planted at Calitura is very small, and is only employed to procure spirits, it is sufficient to prove, that, if this necessary article were encouraged, it might be produced in sufficient quantities to supply the demands of the island, and supersede the necessity of importing it from Bengal and China. The natives, however, draw a small portion of saccharine juice from the buds of the tree called *kitoul* (the *carrista* of Linnæus), the pith of which is but little inferior to the *jago* of the eastern isles.

The *pepper* plant flourishes here; but its fruit is not equal to that of the Moluccas. At the same time it may be considered as an important article of commerce.

The *cardamum* grows only at Matura, and a few other parts; and is inferior to that which is produced on the coast.

Though the cultivation of the *sweet potatoes* is very simple, the quantity produced is not more than sufficient for home consumption.

The *margora* or *agedorac* (*melia* of Flora Zeylanica) is considered as one of the most valuable plants that Ceylon can boast of. It is esteemed as an admirable succedaneum for the

quinquina; and its leaves are so obnoxious to moths and destructive insects, that they will preserve woollen cloths, linen, and books, from being infested by them.

Fruit trees are in great abundance, though their produce is not in general admired by Europeans, who are accustomed to those of a superior flavour. The fruit of Ceylon is however, in general, superior to that of the Peninsula, particularly its lemons, oranges, and *pampelmoss*.

The *gnaka* is a pulpy fruit, whose flavour is blended with an agreeable acid. It is of a round shape, and deeply indented. The peel is employed as a culinary article by the natives. The tree that bears it, exudes a yellowish *resin*, which produces a tolerable *varnish*. This tree has been generally confounded with the *gockat* tree, that distills the *gamboge*, and from which several hundred weight of this gum might be annually drawn. There is also a great variety of trees which grow spontaneously in the woods: they bear different fruits, though generally more or less of an acid taste, and much used by the people of the country in the confectionary, which forms such an important article in their entertainments.

The *nux vomica*, which must be ranked among the poisonous plants, is a native of this island; but is applied to no use whatever. In the same class may be placed the *palma christi*, from whence the castor oil is extracted; which forms a small article of trade.

The *bané* is a kind of pulse, and might be rendered an article of very great utility. The stem of this plant is from three feet and a half to four feet in length, and furnishes a flax, which is twisted into a long rope. It is particularly employed

by fishermen for their nets and lines, from the extraordinary quality it possesses of never decaying or rotting in water. It appears to be deficient in elasticity; but that may arise from its never having been sufficiently steeped. From some experiments which have been made, its strength appears to be in the proportion of five to four with European cordage.

The district of Matara produces six different kinds of *shrub*, on which insects depose the *laca*. The description of this insect by Roxburgh, in the second volume of Asiatic Researches, is very correct. The Ceylon *laca* is the same as that which is found in Pegu: but, though it is found in great abundance on the shrubs where it is deposited, the inhabitants collect no more than is necessary for their particular use.

The plantations of *cinnamon* abound with a plant, which delicacy forbids us to describe. It is called *bandura* by the Cingalese, and has received the scientific denomination of *nephelys distillatoria* by the botanists. It is inaccurately represented by Burman, and in Pennant's View of Hindustan. It has been equally considered and examined by the antiquarian, the man of letters, and the botanist. It flourishes beneath the shade of the cinnamon tree, whose culture it interrupts.

The trees and plants in Ceylon are very numerous. In the district of Columbo alone, there are not less than three hundred species. Many of them appear in the very inadequate catalogue of Palus Hermannus; from whence they have been transferred, without any distinctive description, to the Thesaurus Zeylanicus of Burman, and so on to the Flora Zeylanica of Linnæus, and other botanical works. Indeed,
of

of one hundred Cingalese names given by Hermanus, and adopted by Burman and Linnæus, there are not ten in use among the natives; and the rest are almost unintelligibly rendered in the German orthography.

Of the timber used in domestic articles, &c. thirty-nine of the most remarkable species have been collected. Among them the *kaloumidirié* is distinguished by very fine black and yellowish veins; the Europeans call it *calamander*. The *kul-bumbirié* has the same streaks as the former, but not quite so large. Very beautiful articles of furniture are made of them both.

There are, also, the satin-wood, called *bonrouth*; the *tekéa*, or *teak*, employed for masts, and every kind of shipwright's and carpenter's work; the *jack*, one of the bread-fruit trees, the wood of which, when fresh, is of a beautiful yellow, but changes in the course of time to a reddish hue; and the *nedoun*, or *nindoun*, which is very strong. The two last are employed in furniture and domestic uses. To these may be added, the *naga gaba*, the *ebony*, &c.

The *elephant* must take the lead among the quadrupeds in every part of the world which it inhabits. In Ceylon there are two species; the one called *allia*, which has no teeth, or at least very small ones; and the other called *acta*, which has teeth of a considerable length. In the interior parts of the island they are very numerous; and there are a sufficient number of them in the English possessions, to do considerable mischief to every kind of agriculture.

The *royal tiger* is not an inhabitant of this island; but the *leopard* is very common, and some of them have been taken that measured five feet in length.

There are two kinds of wild *cat*, one of which is not generally known, or, at least, has been very imperfectly described.

The wild *buffalo* is found in the forests, and is as furious as that of Bengal.

The wild *bear* is equally dangerous with the buffalo, and the woods also abound with them.

There is the *axis*, or *Ganges deer*, and a stag whose colour is grey, tinged with a shade of red. It bears a greater resemblance to the hart of Corsica, than to any other of its class.

Of *monkeys*, there are three peculiar kinds, with long tails, and pouches under the chin. The hair of one is of a reddish hue, and that of the other two is very long: the one is white, and the other black; but they all of them have long beards, which spread over their cheeks. They are very sagacious, well-tempered, and tractable, as well as full of trick and amusing playfulness.

The *jibb* is not very common; it is from seven to eight inches in length, and is born with a thick covering of hair.

The *pangolin* is very common in Ceylon, and called *babal-watit*. It is accurately described by several naturalists; but the print of it, in Baillon, is ill-designed. It is there represented as walking on its fore-feet, in common with other quadrupeds; whereas it actually walks on the *metatarsus*, turning the toes downwards. This animal can never be preserved alive, from the impracticability of providing a sufficient quantity of ants (which are its only food) to sustain it.

There is also the *chimera ichneumon*, which, by the Europeans, is called *mongoose*. It has been generally believed that this animal instinctively applies to the medicinal

aid of a certain plant, which acts as a counter-poison, when it has been bit by a serpent. The natives, however, are not acquainted with any plant that possesses this salutary quality. It is, nevertheless, asserted by them, that the *mangoos* has been seen to attack the *cobra di capello*; when, though severely bitten, it has killed the serpent, and eaten a part of it, without any visible effects of poison.

Of *squirrels* there are two species. One, which is called *laéna*, has a red nose quite flat, and long black tail, which is only found in the woods; the other, called *danda laéna*, with yellow longitudinal streaks, frequents gardens, where it destroys every kind of fruit.

The *bears* are large, but inferior, as a food, to those of Europe.—There are *otters*, but they are very rare, and seldom seen. The *porcupine* is to be found every where in the woods, and may be readily tamed into all the familiarity of a domestic animal.

There are two species of *rats*, which infest the house and the garden: one of them is called the *musk-rat*, which is so well known in the Peninsula.

There is one of four species of *bats* known here, which is called the *flying fox*; its French name is *rouffette*: it is well known in the Peninsula, and feeds only on fruit.

The *birds* are among the most beautiful productions of this island; but their prevailing haunts are in the eastern parts: the number of them is comparatively small in the vicinity of Columbo. Not more than thirty species of them have been ascertained since the English have become its inhabitants. Among these are the *pelican*, the *flamand*, the great and small *Greek pigeon*, the *rollien* of Mindanao of Briffen; a beautiful

cuckoo, with variegated plumage, called *kourouloungia*; the *maynat*; two *fly-catchers*, with two long feathers in the tail, the one with a black head and white body, the other with a blue head and reddish back; and an abundance of *wood-peckers*, with golden plumage.

Among the *fish* which have yet been observed, and are not generally, if at all, known, is a *ray*, with a projecting snout like that of a dog, and of a brown colour, with a green tinge on the upper side. The fishermen appear to have a knowledge of the *cramp-fish*.

The number of *serpents* is very great; and the larger part of them are of a poisonous nature; nor can they be generally known, as none of them exactly correspond with the prints of Ruffel.

The *cobra di capello*, which is a well-known and most formidable reptile, is a native of Ceylon. It has a broad neck, and a mark of dark brown on the forehead; which, when viewed in front, has the appearance of a pair of spectacles; but, being regarded from behind, is like the head of a cat. Its back is of a grey colour, and has some dusky spots on the belly. No other kind of this serpent has been seen here. The natives consider it as an object of veneration, and do not suffer it to be destroyed. It loves to inhabit dilapidated buildings.

The largest of all the serpents is the *pimboura*. The writer of this short memoir has seen one preserved in spirits, of eight feet and an half in length, and thirteen inches in circumference, which was quite young. It is this species that is accused of swallowing bullocks and buffaloes. But, however that may be, the Cingalese assert, in the most positive manner, that there are serpents which are ten inches in diameter, and that some have

have been taken with a hog in their belly. Nay, it was declared with equal solemnity, that one of them had been opened, in which was found the horn of a buffalo.

The most curious serpent of this island is the *potanga*, which is said to grow to a most enormous size. One of them, when only four feet and an half in length, and half an inch in diameter, had seven young ones in it. These two species are remarkable for two short, thick prickles, contiguous to the anus.

There is, also, the *depatnaia*, a third kind of the *anguis* of Linnæus. Some have described it as possessing two heads. It appears to consider its tail as a defence, from the violence of its motion whenever it is attacked.

The fishermen caught an extraordinary serpent some time since at sea, of the length of fifty-seven inches and an half, of which there does not appear to be any description in any work of natural history; though Pennant's View of Hindustân contains an account of one that bears some small resemblance to it.

Of the *lizard* tribe, the crocodile is the most considerable: it is the inhabitant of all the lakes and rivers in Ceylon; but is seldom seen in the vicinity of the sea. There are two kinds of *laguna*; one of them is seven feet long, and is supposed to be the same as that which is so well known on the coast of Coromandel. There is also a small *lizard* with a prickly back, like the camelion: to which may be added a small spotted *lizard*, which, from its measured and tuneful cry, has acquired the name of the *singing lizard*; and the real *camelion*.

The *toads* are not of a large size, like those of Bombay.

The insects are innumerable. The genus of the *scarabeus* is the

most abundant, but that of the *mautis* of Linnæus is the most curious. The shapes it produces are very various and extraordinary. One of them, of which Colonel Agnew made a drawing, is called the *aximatised leaf*, from the resemblance of its wings to the leaf of a tree.

There are five species of the golden-coloured *caveauille* of Linnæus.

A *grasshopper*, with black, prickly, tuberculous horns, terminated by two large yellow knobs.

A *spider*, whose venom and bite is as potent and dangerous as those of a serpent; fortunately, this insect is very rare.

A black hairy *scorpion*, about four inches in length.

Of *butterflies* there are about twenty species, some of which are well known.

The *phalæna*, a species of which is to be found in a treatise published in France on foreign butterflies.

The *termes*, or what is called the *white ant*, infests this island, as well as the Peninsula.

Lastly, There are a great number of *ticks* found on different animals, such as the rat, iguana, water-birds, pangolin, &c. The *tick* found on the rat is remarkable for the extraordinary manner in which it moves, having its mouth and belly turned upwards.

The shore of Trincomalée abounds in *shells*; but they are all mentioned in Rumphii's work on Conchology.

With respect to *pearls*, it may be observed, that the shell in which they are found is a *mytilus*, and not an oyster. The description of it is very correctly given in the Asiatic Researches. All banks are not equally productive of the *pearl*; for though the mells in which it is generally found are very plentiful on the Chilau banks, there is very seldom found a single pearl in them;

whilst, further up the gulph, a pearl is found in almost every shell of a certain size that is opened.

There are the common crystallizations of sapphires, rubies, topazes, kouroundous, tourmalines, and rock crystals.

Remi de L'Isle has given a description of a precious stone, that unites two distinct colours; and such a stone is said, and generally believed, to have been found by the Adigar, or prime minister, of the King of Candy, on his return from an embassy to Columbo: it unites the colours of the sapphire, the ruby, and the topaz. The account adds, that it was instantly presented to the King.

The soil around Columbo is a brittle clay, with a mixture of ferruginous particles. It is generally covered with a sand, whose fertility is equal to that of the richest earth. On the sea-shore, and in

some distinct parts, there are hillocks of a dark grey earth, which appear to compose a stratum immediately beneath that already mentioned.

There is every reason to suppose that there are *extinguished volcanoes* in Ceylon, from the specimens of volcanic stones which have been collected at Trincomalée. This opinion is supported by the account, that there is a lake near the summit of Adam's Peak, whose height is conjectured to be 1500 fathoms above the level of the sea. It received this name from the Portuguese; but the Cingalese call it *Sa-namale*. According to the tradition of the country, it was *Buddab*, the founder of the government, and to whom the inhabitants pay almost divine honours, who left the mark of one of his feet on this mountain, while the impression of the other was found in Siam.

TABLE of Observations on the general state of the Atmosphere in Columbo, which proves the unexampled uniformity of its climate, both as to its temperature, and the regular density of the air. The variation of the barometer, in twelve months, is only 0.36 of an English inch; and that of Fahrenheit's thermometer, only 13 degrees.

COLUMBO, Island of CEYLON.

Months.	BAROMETER.				THERMOMETER.			
	Highest Point.	Lowest Point.	Difference.	Mean.	Highest Point.	Lowest Point.	Difference.	Mean.
Nov. 1798.	30.160	29.940	0.220	30.053	82. 0	77. 0	5. 0	79.41
December..	30.128	29.988	0.200	30.057	81.50	75. 0	6.50	78.77
Jan. 1799.	30.114	29.988	0.076	29.952	80.75	75. 0	5.75	78.29
February ..	30.090	29.940	0.150	30.020	82.50	76. 0	6.50	79.93
March	30.114	29.911	0.200	30.020	86. 0	80. 0	6. 0	82.71
April	30.124	29.920	0.204	30.004	85.50	79.50	6. 0	82.71
May	30.052	29.912	0.150	29.959	86. 0	80.50	5.50	83.28
June & July	No observations.							
August	30.064	29.970	0.880	30.030	84. 0	82. 0	2. 0	82.67
September ..	30.070	29.940	0.120	30.013	82.50	78.25	4.25	80.40
October	30.070	29.970	0.092	30.027	82.50	80.25	2.25	81.12
November..	30.080	29.900	0.180	29.979	83.50	79.50	4.50	80.83
December..	30.150	29.800	0.350	30.002	82.50	73.50	9.50	79.90
Average for 12 Months,	30.160	29.800	0.360	29.980	86. 0	73. 0	13.0	79. 5

A Narrative of the CAMPAIGN in BENGAL, in 1760.

(Communicated by Colonel IRONSIDE.)

IN the latter end of the month of November 1759, Major Caillaud arrived at Fort-William with a reinforcement of troops from Fort St. George, to succeed Colonel Clive and Colonel Ford in the command of the army in Bengal, both of whom, in the month of February following, quitted India to return to Europe.

The disputes with the Dutch were by this time entirely at an end; yet the English troops still continued in the field, for it was deemed necessary by Colonel Clive (when he could do it with security) to send another detachment this year to the westward, to aid the Nabob in opposing the incursions of Shah Zadah, upon the borders of his dominions.

Early in this month, the Shah Zadah, reviving his former plan, began to entertain the same views, which had in the preceding campaign been defeated by the skill and enterprise of Colonel Clive. An unpardonable negligence on the one side, and the usual and known caprice of the people of the country, ever aspiring after novelty, on the other, afforded him both the time and means he wished for, and encouraged him with no unreasonable expectation of a happy turn in his favour.

From the time Colonel Clive left the field, no troops had been sent by Ramnarrain, the governor of Patna; nor were there any other measures undertaken by him, to re-establish the internal tranquillity, or to secure the boundaries of the province. The petty Rajahs of the inferior districts were disregarded; and, while the whole country remained unsettled, and every chief was setting up for himself, these people, utterly ne-

glected and unobserved, embraced the lucky moment to assert an independency, and afterwards united with that power which they trusted could best support them in it. There were some included, whom a due ascendancy might have still kept in awe, and preserved faithful to their duty; but, being under no control whatever, they readily accepted of the offers which were made to them by the opposite party. Others, again, and these not a few, or unimportant, sent secret and repeated invitations to the Prince, and assurances of support whenever he should exert himself. These were a people studious only of their own advantage, eager to perplex, and to profit from the misfortunes of the times, and prepared to join with any side that should prove most powerful.

From such errors, and from such people, the party of the Shah Zadah, at the latter end of the year 1759, began insensibly to be restored, and his faction to extend, inconsiderable in the beginning, and so weak, that had a body of one thousand horse only been properly disposed at first, they might have then effectuated, what forty thousand proved insufficient for afterwards, and the name of the Shah Zadah would have no more been heard of. About this time, likewise, there was another favourable incident, which contributed, more than all the rest, to augment the number of his friends, to add dignity to his name, and to assemble fresh followers to his standard. The present young and enterprising Vizier, Ghaze O'Deen Khan, by the murder of a former King, raised Allumgeer, the father of the Shah Zadah, to the throne of Hindustan; but,

but, some time after, being dissatisfied with his own election in the person of this Prince, he imprisoned him, kept him in close confinement for several years, drove his children, (among the rest Shah Zadah), from Delhi, and at length, to complete his system, he murdered him also, and proclaimed another Sovereign at that capital.

When the news of his father's assassination reached the Shah Zadah, he did not long delay to advance his title to the inheritance of his ancestors. He caused himself to be acknowledged King immediately, by his dependants; he was recognized as such by his followers; and he demanded homage and obedience from the Nabob of Bengal.—His right to the Crown being incontestably a just one, many principal Rajahs were, on that consideration, induced to unite with him to support his cause: and at the commencement of the year 1760, he found himself at the head of an army of thirty thousand men, with a much stronger and more popular claim than formerly. With this army he marched into the Nabob's dominions, eager to retrieve the disappointment of his last campaign.

In this manner were affairs circumstanced, when an English detachment of three hundred men, with six field-pieces, and one battalion of sepoy, commanded by Major Caillaud, joined to fifteen thousand horse and foot, and twenty-five pieces of cannon, under the eldest son of the Nabob, named Miran, moved from Moorshedabad, on the 18th of January, towards Patna.—The army having gained the passes of Suckliagully, which divide the province of Bengal from that of Bahar, by the 30th, were detained there seven or eight days in a negotiation with the Rajah of Purneah (a person whom there will

be again occasion to mention), who, from some difference arising between the Nabob and him, had collected forces to the amount of six or seven thousand men, and threatened to declare for the Shah Zadah. Major Caillaud, however, unwilling at such a juncture to leave an enemy in his rear, interposed to effect a reconciliation. These disputes were, for a short time, amicably compromised; and the armies were again permitted to pursue their march.

The Shah Zadah, during this period, had penetrated as far as Patna, with a design to attack Rajah Ramnarrain, the governor of that city, before he could be assisted by the forces then marching from Moorshedabad. Ramnarrain, though he had been so inattentive to his enemy at a distance, and, while regardless of him, so unmindful of the real interests of his master, was now amply provided for his own defence, and to oppose his farther progress. He had completed his forces in December, when the danger became more immediate, to the number of forty thousand, with twenty pieces of cannon: he was reinforced with 70 Europeans, two field-pieces, and a battalion of sepoy, under the command of Lieutenant Cochran, from the English factory; and the Shah Zadah found this army encamped under the walls of the city. Upon his approach, Ramnarrain moved something nearer to him; and the two camps were many days within a short distance of each other; but nothing more passed than a few skirmishes between small parties; for Major Caillaud had wrote peremptory instructions to Ramnarrain, to protract the time by every means in his power, and upon no consideration whatever to hazard a battle until his arrival. The same was the purport

port of the Nabob his master's positive orders to him; and for a little while he prudently observed them, and kept his army intrenched within strong lines, purposely to avoid an action: but long before their junction with him could be formed, this rash, inconsiderate man, even at the very moment, too, justly jealous of the fidelity of many of his commanders, deluded by some imaginary advantage, elated with a confidence in his forces, or buoyed up with the hope of a victory, the honour and merit of which would devolve solely to himself, drew out his army on the 9th of February, offered battle to the Shah Zadah, and, after a short contest, was entirely defeated.

Yet, to do justice to his personal conduct, it must be owned, Ramnarrain himself behaved with distinguished gallantry, fighting hand to hand with one of the Shah Zadah's principal commanders;—he was wounded in several parts of his body, and lost two fingers of his right hand. The chief cause of his defeat was the posting the English troops too far from his own person, and the desertion of the three most powerful Rajahs of his party, one of whom attacked the English, another fell upon his rear, and the third rode clear off in the heat of the action. By the defection of these, the remainder of his troops, after a short but able resistance, betook themselves to flight, and left him defended only by a few of his household troops, assailed on every side. The elephant he was mounted upon kneeling, the howdah almost cut off from his back, and at last reduced to the utmost extremity, he was compelled to send for succour to the English. Lieutenant Cochran, Ensign Winklebleck, and Mr. Barwell (a young gentleman of the English factory, who went that day

a volunteer to the battle,) instantly marched to his relief with four hundred sepoys.—This little body pierced through every obstacle to his aid, and, attacking with great spirit the party by which he was surrounded, enabled him to effect his retreat into Patna. The enemy, however, pushed this advantage with great impetuosity, again and again repulsing fresh parties which advanced towards them; and, at length, attempted to re-unite themselves to their own body: but before they could accomplish it, Cochran, Winklebleck and Barwell were killed; and the sepoys being left without an officer, the horse broke in among them, and cut most of them to pieces, only one serjeant and twenty-five sepoys escaping. The rest of the English troops, when they perceived the day was irrecoverably lost, made good their retreat to the city; having done so much mischief where they engaged, that the enemy would no more venture to approach them, but opening to the right and left, permitted them to pass without interruption: they left, indeed, one field-piece spiked behind them, which had broken down during the engagement. Thus concluded the battle of Mussimpoore; in consequence of which the Shah Zadah, without delay, invested Patna.

This siege was of very short duration; for Ramnarrain, though severely wounded, yet did his utmost to defend the city, and at the same time contrived to deceive the Shah Zadah by a true Hindû spirit of negotiating, sometimes soothing him with the hopes of a surrender, and imposing various other pretences to amuse him, until Major Caillaud and the young Nabob, by continued and forced marches, arrived, on the 19th of February,

February, * within twenty-eight miles of Patna. Alarmed at this sudden and unexpected approach, the Prince was obliged hastily to withdraw his army from before the town; and he determined, without hesitation, to advance towards the Nabob, and force him to an immediate battle. He struck his camp the very next morning, and approached that day within a short distance of the young Nabob's advanced posts. The day following, Lieutenant Cochran's sepoy having joined the English troops, Major Caillaud advised attacking the enemy directly; but the aspect of the stars not just then smiling on the young Nabob, who forgot not, on so critical an occasion, to divine their influence by his astrologers, the attack was deferred until the 22d, when *they promised* to be more propitious. Accordingly, on the 22d, early in the morning, all planetary points being adjusted, the army marched towards the enemy; but before they arrived near their camp, the morning was so far spent by the insufferable delays of the Nabob's march, that Major Caillaud was obliged to defer his intention of bringing on a battle until the following day, that he might have time enough before him: he therefore prepared to encamp within two or three miles of the enemy, as near as he could well approach without alarming them too much. During the time the tents were pitching, Major Caillaud rode towards the camp of the enemy, to observe their position, and to view the situation of the intervening ground. Perceiving all quiet on their side, he took possession of two villages, about a mile in the front of his own camp, but situated rather obliquely with respect to that of the enemy, and nearly the same distance from the centre. In each of those vil-

lages were posted a company of sepoy, and the remainder of the same battalion four hundred paces in the rear, to support them in case of an alarm. By some flying parties of horse, the enemy presently discerned the near approach the English troops had made towards them; upon which they brought up some pieces of cannon in their front. In answer to this, the battalion of sepoy was ordered to move up; and a picquet of Europeans, with two six-pounders, were detached from the camp to maintain the villages. After this, both sides remained quiet for an hour: at the expiration of that time, notice was sent from the villages, that the enemy were seen to be in motion on all sides; and Major Caillaud, hastening to an eminence on the left, found that they had struck their camp, and were actually in full march. A considerable body of horse rising soon after from behind a small hill on the right, and making directly towards the villages, confirmed beyond a doubt their design to bring on an action that day. Orders were, therefore, instantly given for the English troops to march, and for the young Nabob with his army to follow. On their arrival at the chosen ground, the English detachment was formed between the two above-mentioned villages — the Europeans in the centre, the sepoy divided upon the right and left of them, the artillery in the intervals, and the villages, with a company of sepoy in each, upon the flanks of the whole; and in this order, as the enemy seemed determined to attack, Major Caillaud resolved to receive them.

The young Nabob, by a very easy disposition before agreed on, and what the nature of the ground seemed to invite him to, was to have
formed

formed a second line with his troops, with a body of horse to cover each flank. From this order the first line of the English troops, with the villages, would have secured his front, and his wings only would have been left extended; so that the enemy must first either have broken through the English, or have suffered a severe fire upon their flank in coming round to attack him; but, regardless of all this, he crowded his whole army in a confused multitude on the right; nor could the most pressing and repeated solicitations induce him to alter his position, or to form his troops in a more distinct order; but there they remained, a body of 15,000 men, with a front of scarce 200 yards, in a tumultuous heap; and to this inflexibility had he very nearly sacrificed both himself and people.

The enemy came on with great spirit, though with much irregularity, and in many separate bodies, after the Eastern manner of fighting. In appearance they directed their principal effort to the left of the English, having stationed one large body there in the beginning, and now pushing on another to support them. To give some check to this effort, the artillery was ordered a few paces in front; and being directed to the left, a few discharges effectually repressed the ardour of their approach on that side. Unable to stand so hot a fire, they divided; some fled off towards their own right, but the most part kept still inclining, under cover of some banks and ditches, more and more towards the left of the English, till at last they got quite round into their rear. There they remained for some time; for an object of much more importance now diverted all attention the other way.

The enemy had long desisted the

young Nabob, from the number of horse, elephants and standards with which he was surrounded. Their motion to the left appeared only to amuse the English; while, led on by their most resolute commanders, they bore down the best and bravest of their troops against the young Nabob. This being observed, all the artillery was ordered to be drawn up on the right, which, together with five or six large cannon in front of the Nabob, fired briskly as the first body of the enemy came on, in a long and deep column; but four guns breaking down after a few discharges, by the roughness of the ground, and the Nabob's cannon being quickly deserted, it produced little effect. Both sides were now closely engaged—the enemy by the Nabob with great resolution—they charged in a tumultuous manner, horse and foot indiscriminately mixed, and with variety of weapons; arrows, pikes, swords, matchlocks, &c. In about ten minutes the Nabob began to give way. The enemy pressed on, while the Nabob only acted on the defensive.

At this critical juncture, Major Caillaud ordered up a battalion of sepoy from the right, and led them on to succour the Nabob. The sepoy marched steadily, and drew up within forty yards of the enemy's flank. They poured in one well-levelled fire, and then a second; after which they pushed on with their bayonets, and so much disconcerted the enemy, already confused enough in making the attack, that they recoiled upon each other, and part immediately fled. The Nabob's horse, recovered by this seasonable relief, galloped in amongst them at the instant of their confusion, and dispersed the rest; none of them ever attempted to rally, and the whole plain was as clear in half an hour as if no enemy had been

been near it. But while they were thus repulsed in front, the party which at first had advanced on the left marched round to the rear, unobserved in the heat of the battle, and plundered the English camp; but most of the baggage, elephants, camels, &c. were recovered in the pursuit, which the approach of night prevented continuing beyond two or three miles. The action lasted near four hours. A very considerable number fell on either side, but the rout was complete. The English lost a few sepoy only, and they took seventeen pieces of cannon. Of note among the slain were an uncle of the young Nabob's, and the two commanders of the Shah Zadah, who led on the attack. The young Nabob himself received two wounds in his face and neck with arrows.

Very little, if any advantage whatsoever, was derived from the victory at Secrpore, further than striking the enemy with a momentary fright; nor did even their apprehensions subsist for any length of time. The young Nabob, conceiving his wounds, though slight scratches, of a most dangerous tendency, immediately after the battle retired to Patna, and would neither pursue the Shah Zadah himself, nor suffer part of his horse to march with Major Caillaud, who impatiently and incessantly urged him to it, and offered, with any addition to his own small body, to follow the Shah Zadah, and, while his troops were scattered, in amazement at their late defeat, and without a head, to drive him from the province. Through jealousy, anxious lest the reputation of Major Caillaud should increase to the extenuation of his own, or unwilling to crush an enemy at once, whom he was certain he could always reduce with the help of the

English allies; an enemy, too, by whose existence alone he retained the power he then possessed, and the large army he then commanded; or from some such sinister motives, he absolutely refused to let the Major have a single man. Thus were those precious moments lost, from the neglect of which have sprung all the mischiefs which have since ensued. Major Caillaud ordered his troops to encamp between Patna and the town of Bar. The Nabob escaped to Patna, and buried himself in his zenana.

The night of his defeat, the Shah Zadah fled to the town of Bar, ten miles only from the field of battle. The two following days restored to him the greatest part of his dissipated forces, whom their own terrors, more than the reality of the danger, had dispersed. Upon recollecting his spirits, encouraging those of his people, and upon a review of his army, he found his affairs very far from being as yet in a desperate condition. Not many of his forces were missing; there was no enemy very near him; he had the same resources as before, and the country was as open to him as ever. Moved by these considerations, he resolved immediately to undertake some sudden enterprize, before any suspicion could be formed of his loss, being so soon repaired, or the truth of his designs be discovered. Among the many expedients which presented themselves, he fixed on one, which, at the same time that it evinced the propriety of his judgment, and shewed that he did not want talents to improve a happy opportunity, had every probable appearance of success; and was certainly the likeliest means, if not to complete his views, at least to improve the nature of his circumstances: And experience would have proved the truth of this, had the

same spirit which inspired the thought, accompanied him in the execution of it.

The young Nabob, having afforded his enemy all the leisure he wanted, and at last fatiated with his pleasures, thought it was now time to observe what the Shah Zadah had been doing. Accordingly he joined Major Caillaud with his army on the 29th of February, and made a slow march or two towards Bar; but his surprise was great, when he was informed the Prince was in the field again, and not at Bar, but had made two forced marches beyond him towards Bengal. Major Caillaud had long before predicted to him the possibility of this manœuvre; but he remained utterly incredulous, nor used any precautions to prevent such an attempt; and, when convinced of the truth of it, only wondered how such an amazing circumstance could happen.

The enemy, having made two forced marches with intention to enter Bengal, to which they had been often invited by many dissaffected Rajahs, (particularly Caudim Hussein Khan, the Rajah of Purneah, who had again revolted,) obliged the young Nabob to make all imaginable haste after them, and, if possible, to prevent their progress. Major Caillaud marched his troops directly towards the river, and embarked them on board the boats which at that time accompanied the army, and left the young Nabob and his force to make what expedition he could after them. The Nabob was obliged to exert himself on this occasion; and luckily, on the third day, the enemy, as their route lay by the river side, were by the English and the Nabob's horse overtaken. The Shah Zadah, from this instance, perceived at once the impossibility of his marching into Bengal by the direct road

which leads along the banks of the Ganges; because the English, by means of their boats transporting them down the river, could at any time possess themselves of the passes, which are the entrance to Bengal on that side; by which means, as the young Nabob would remain in his rear, he would be shut up between two armies. Yet, far from being deterred by this obstacle, he persevered in his resolution, and, on the 8th of March, changing his course, directed his route over that assemblage of mountains which limit the Nabob's dominions to the southward, from a country north-east of the Deccan, and as yet but little known to us. His forces now consisting of light horse only, unincumbered by artillery or heavy baggage, he easily gained two or three marches on the Nabob. Wherever he went, there was a necessity for keeping as close to him as possible. Major Caillaud and the Nabob, therefore, continued to follow him, and he led them through a country ever before deemed inaccessible to an army, for the number of close thick woods and narrow passes, which considerably retarded their progress, and rendered their movements extremely difficult. The passage of one pass, in particular, detained the Shah Zadah so long, that the English troops arrived, on the 22d of March, on the ground which he had quitted but two days before; the regularity of their march having carried them through in a much shorter time. The interval, likewise, spent in these transactions, forwarded the advices to Moorsheedabad, and enabled the old Nabob to collect an army, sustained by two hundred Europeans, detached to his assistance from Fort-William, and to march out for the preservation of his capital. From this time till the Prince

Prince had entered Bengal, nothing more happened than a series of toilsome and intricate marches after him, in which Major Caillaud met with successive difficulties to encounter, from the perplexities of the country, for the subsistence both of the Nabob's army and his own, for the conducting the artillery, (whole days being sometimes employed in cutting roads to convey it a few miles only,) and lastly, for directing the route of the army, as guides could but seldom be procured, the few rude inhabitants of the valleys having fled into the mountains. Such obstacles less experience as a soldier might have found wholly insurmountable. In the latter end of March the Shah Zadah had advanced within thirty miles west of Moorshedabad, on the side of the Burdwan province, to the dismay and astonishment of the inhabitants, who most of them immediately fled. He was there joined by a party of Mahrattas, who had lately broke into the country on that side; and with them he intended to enter the city.

But, now, when the time was come that called upon Shah Zadah for the exertion of his utmost fortitude, to execute the very purpose for which he had advanced so far, and endured so much, such an opportunity, too, as he ought to have wished for, his constancy forsook him. Either from irresolution, from some dissention among his commanders, perhaps not finding his cause so warmly espoused in the province as he expected, or from whatever motive, he committed a capital and unpardonable error in hesitating to attack the old Nabob immediately, and while the two armies were divided. This delay completely ruined his design, at first so masterly concerted, and, till then, with so much steadiness pursued; for, in

the mean time, Major Caillaud and the young Nabob, by constant uninterrupted marches, had time to throw themselves between him and the city. On the 4th of April the old Nabob and his son formed a junction of their two armies near Burdwan, and Major Caillaud detached the two hundred Europeans, which accompanied the old Nabob, to Moorshedabad, for the defence of that city. The whole force of the Nabob being thus united, he marched without delay, agreeably to the advice of Major Caillaud, to constrain him to retire from Burdwan, and to oblige him, if possible, to leave the country entirely. They found the enemy, on the 7th of April, encamped on the opposite side of the Dummoodah, a river which runs by the town of Burdwan. It being determined, at all events, to engage him, the English troops, who always formed the van-guard of the army, were preparing to ford the river, under cover of their cannon; but the Prince, observing their disposition, spared them the trouble of completing it, after half an hour's cannonading, by setting fire to his camp, and retiring with precipitation. His hopes of entering the metropolis being once defeated, he was not disposed to venture a battle to attempt it a second time; a risk now become too unequal, considering his inferiority of numbers. He preferred, therefore, the more prudent alternative, and withdrew from the province by the same track, and with the same haste, that he entered it.

It was now the most natural conjecture, and what was realised in the sequel, that the Shah Zadah, on his return to Bahar, would make another attempt on the city of Patna, before the place could be relieved; all the English garrison,

except some sepoy's left for the protection of the factory, having been withdrawn, after the battle of Seerpore, to strengthen the army.

Attentive to this circumstance, Major Cailland, on the 16th of April, formed a detachment of two hundred chosen Europeans, with two field-pieces, and one battalion of sepoy's, from a reinforcement which had joined him from Fort-William, and gave the command of it to Captain Knox, an experienced officer, with instructions to march, with all possible speed, to the support of Patna.

The remainder of the English detachment, together with the armies of the Nabob and his son, exceedingly harassed and spent with the length and difficulties of their late expedition, in the hottest season of the year, were ordered into quarters at Moorshedabad.

Captain Knox pursued his route to Patna, where he arrived, 300 miles, in thirteen days; a surprising effort, considering the intense heat of the season, and that he crossed the Ganges twice on his march. The Shah Zadah, as he had some days start of Captain Knox, and his troops being wholly composed of cavalry, reached Patna some days before him, and, as suspected, had laid siege to the city; which, from the inconsiderable garrison Rannarrain had to defend it, was already almost reduced to the last extremity. The two nights preceding Captain Knox's arrival, the Prince had made two general assaults. Part of the little French corps commanded by Mr. Law, who had joined him on his return with about four hundred of his own people, had forced into the town, but were driven out again by the bravery of those sepoy's who were left at the factory, and whom Mr.

Amyatt, the chief, had sent to Rannarrain's assistance. On the third night they were again preparing for an escalade on all sides, when Captain Knox appeared with a flying party in the evening. His presence so much animated the inhabitants, and dispirited the besiegers, that, though they persisted in the attack, they were repulsed without much difficulty. The remainder of Captain Knox's detachment joining him the next day, he made, the following morning, a most judicious and well-conducted sally, engaged with success against one of their principal leaders, and, with the loss of a few men only, drove them from their works, to which they never afterwards returned. The Prince, perceiving his last endeavours rendered ineffectual, was once more compelled to return, with his troops, from before Patna, and to retreat, in want of almost every necessary, to the banks of the river Soan, fifty miles west of Patna, where he was constrained to remain. This was the third time Patna had been critically preserved, within a few hours of its being lost.

While the fate of that city was depending, Candian Hussein Khan, (spoken of above as Rajah of Purneah, a province east of the Ganges,) from an ancient and irreconcilable enmity subsisting between the young Nabob and him, and from some recent quarrels with the father, from whom, against all justice, he had detained the revenues of Purneah for three preceding years; and, taking advantage of the perplexity of his affairs, kept the country likewise in his own possession; determined, that he might preserve what he had already acquired, to divest himself of all subjection to his master, and to attach himself entirely to the faction of the Shah Zadah. For this purpose.

pose, he was then levying an additional body of troops, and procuring a considerable number of boats, intending to transport his army over the Ganges, whenever a favourable opportunity should offer to join that Prince.

To obviate this was now the Nabob's more immediate view. The English troops, and the army of the young Nabob, were ordered to reassemble as soon as possible; and they accordingly, on the 23d of May, rendezvoused at Rajahmahl, a town on the Ganges, near the Pass of Suckliagully, and remained encamped there five or six days, until they were certain Caudim Hussein Khan had begun his march on the northern, or Purnea side of the river, and waited only for an occasion to cross and join the Shah Zadah. Major Caillaud, with the young Nabob, pushed forward on the southern side; and Captain Knox was ordered, with part of the garrison he commanded, to pass over the river from Patna, and endeavour to intercept Caudim Hussein Khan, or, in any manner he could, to distress and harass him on his march. The number of boats which Caudim Hussein Khan had been long in collecting, fell soon after into the hands of the English, being unable to proceed so fast as his army; for Major Caillaud, being apprised of the place where they lay, detached a battalion of sepoy, who destroyed and burnt them all, after a slight resistance, together with a large quantity of powder, stores, ammunition, &c. Notwithstanding this loss, Caudim Hussein Khan still advanced, till he approached near the place (almost opposite to Patna) where Captain Knox lay with his party. Sensible that his junction with the Prince depended, in a great measure, on his passing this body; because he was

certain the least delay would bring Major Caillaud close on his rear, who kept boats with him, and had his troops ready to cross at a moment's warning; he determined to attack Captain Knox, a young gentleman of remarkable gallantry, and eminent for his military services, who being as ardent on his part to come to an action, on the 16th of June a very warm engagement ensued.

Captain Knox, with only two hundred Europeans, one battalion of sepoy, five field-pieces, and about three hundred horse, maintained himself, for six hours, opposed to an army of 12,000 men, with thirty pieces of cannon. He was totally surrounded the whole time; but, discovering the real superiority of the enemy, who were never before supposed to be so numerous, he possessed himself of a strong and advantageous post, and, making an excellent disposition, ultimately compelled the enemy to leave the field, with the loss of eight pieces of cannon, three elephants, and between three and four hundred men killed: the horse had once very nearly broke in upon him, but, by the bravery of his own grenadiers, were beaten off. He lost no more than fifteen or sixteen men.—By this repulse, the progress of Caudim Hussein Khan towards the Prince was effectually impeded. He was obliged now to take a contrary road, and fled northward into the district of Buttlah. Four or five days after this, Major Caillaud and the young Nabob crossed their troops over the Ganges, to put the finishing stroke to the affair, and to relieve Captain Knox, who was thought rather too weak to pursue such numbers. He, therefore, with his detachment, was ordered to return to the garrison at Patna. After a few days pursuit, the

the rear of Caudim Hussein Khan's army appeared in fight, for he was very slow in his retreat, incumbered with heavy baggage, artillery, and the accumulated treasure of several years rapine and plunder. On the 25th of June, in the morning, when the armies came in sight of each other, Caudim Hussein Khan immediately formed his troops behind some villages, and a grove, at the extremity of a large plain. The English drew up upon the plain, and, urging on to attack the villages, an action commenced between them only, by a mutual cannonading. —The enemy, by frequent motions along their line, appeared at first inclined to make a charge with their horse; but, when the English advanced within musquet shot, and had driven them from the village, and the grove, which they had taken possession of, they fled, and abandoned the remainder of their cannon, 22 pieces, and some baggage; and it was at last discovered, that their whole intention was only to amuse the English in front, while they unloaded their treasure from the carriages in the rear, mounted it upon elephants and camels, and conveyed it off. Their carriages also were left behind them. The young Nabob and his troops behaved in the skirmish in their usual manner, halting above a mile in the rear, nor even once made a motion to sustain the English—Had he but acted, on this occasion, with the least appearance of spirit, and even made a semblance of fighting, the affair must have proved decisive; nor could Caudim Hussein Khan, or his treasure, have escaped. When the enemy were flying in his sight, he was even afraid to hazard a party in the pursuit, though a very few horse would have been sufficient to disperse them. The English, without any horse, fatigued

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with an eight hours' march, and being under arms the whole day, were incapable to attempt it. The Nabob's inactivity (to give it no worse a name), and the approach of night, favoured their escape. However, after a little rest from the toils of the day, Major Caillaud persisted in the resolution to follow the enemy as long as the season would permit him (the rains having already begun to set in with excessive violence), and, if possible, by another blow effectually to complete their ruin. The road of their flight next day was spread, for miles together, with tents, carriages, and variety of baggage, which, in their hurry to get off, they could not carry with them, and were obliged to leave behind. Major Caillaud continued his pursuit four days longer, the army of the young Nabob following him; and the enemy would, most probably, in a few days more, have been overtaken, or obliged to abandon their treasure, had not a very singular and uncommon accident, as favourable to the enemy as unfortunate for the Nabob, prevented the Major proceeding any further, and disappointed every other purpose.

The young Nabob, as he was lying asleep in his tent at midnight, was struck dead, in the midst of a violent storm, by a flash of lightning. This accident happened on the 2d of July; but though singular in itself, yet no very extraordinary circumstance attended it. The fire pierced through the top of the tent, struck upon his left breast, and he perished in the flame, with one of two attendants who sat by him. Major Caillaud had the most timely information of this event, and was fortunate enough, from his early intelligence, to prevent the immediate succession of bad consequences, which was apprehended from the irregular

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and ungovernable nature of the Nabob's troops. He instantly summoned all the chief commanders of the Nabob's army to his camp, assembled them, and by employing the influence of those more immediately attached to the English interest, all dangerous exigencies were at length provided against; the inferior officers were gained over by promises to remain quiet, the minds of the people were calmed, and their fears appeased; but he was now obliged to abandon the thoughts of any further military operations on this side: he was full sufficiently employed, and it was as much as he could accomplish to keep the Nabob's army together, who, agreeably to their custom, after the death of their leader, threatened immediate dissolution. However, it was at last agreed; that the power over the army should be vested in Major Caillaud, till the sentiments of the old Nabob were known; and the brother of Ramnarrain was nominally joined with him in the command. Had the army once disbanded, the whole province of Bahar must inevitably have been lost to the Shah Zadah.

To preserve them in the same temper he had brought them to, and to prevent any future accidents, from the levity and inconstancy of an unsteady multitude, Major Caillaud hurried back the army to Patna, halting a few days only at the town of Bettlah, to oblige the Rajah of that place to pay some arrears of revenue due to the Nabob, and which the troubles had prevented collecting before. Another reason for this haste arose from the severity of the weather, by this time become so bad by constant rains, and the waters rising to a great height over all the country, that, in a few days more, whatever had been his success, he would have been compelled

to return; for, since crossing the Ganges, the heavy rains had rendered the soldiers tents entirely useless, and the miserable huts of the villages were their only shelter. Major Caillaud, therefore, conducted both armies back to Patna, and terminated the campaign, on the 29th of July, by distributing them into quarters.

The troops had scarcely been settled a month in quarters at Patna, when the change which happened in the government of Fort William, by the removal of Mr. Holwell, and the succession of Mr. Vansittart to the presidency, but more particularly the declining condition of the Nabob's affairs after the death of his son, called for the presence of Colonel Caillaud in Bengal. The Colonel had already presented a plan to the Nabob, and the Council of Fort William, for the re-establishment of the Nabob's affairs; for the appointing a successor to the vacant command of his army; for discharging the long neglected arrears due to his troops; for their better maintenance in future; and for the more regular and constant payment of the English forces.

This proposal was calculated for the exigency of the times, and to be effected with little trouble or disturbance; for the infirm state of the government, rent by intestine divisions and the unaccountable management of the Nabob, rendered still more intolerable by the incapacity and corruption of his Ministers, joined to the precarious tenure by which his own power subsisted, (the will and inclinations only of his distressed, injured, and complaining people,) would admit of no violent measures without proceeding to dangerous extremities, and scarce any more at present than a temporary alleviation; but the Colonel's proposal, meeting with some
obstacles

obstacles from the Nabob, and much more opposition from the then Governor and Council, he was at last compelled to leave the army and proceed to Fort William, to solicit that some other speedy remedy might be applied to evils so alarming, and that he might be enabled, if possible, to take the field again early the next season.

When Colonel Caillaud arrived at Moorshedabad, he visited the Nabob, and, at his request, imparted to him the opinion he had formed of his present circumstances. He described to him, without reserve, his unhappy state at home and abroad; the pernicious consequences such a series of bad conduct as had for some time past prevailed, if persevered in, must produce; and he then took occasion to point out to him the means by which he imagined his affairs might best and soonest be restored to their necessary order, to procure power to himself, and content to his subjects. The Nabob, after listening with much attention, appeared fully satisfied with the candour, and pleased with the freedom of the Colonel's declarations; and, after assuring him he should consider of his advice, he dismissed him with many professions of kindness and esteem; and the Colonel, having no further business at Moorshedabad, pursued his journey to Fort William. The new Governor and Council of that place had long been impatient for his arrival, to obtain a perfect knowledge of their own and of the Nabob's affairs to the westward, and of the country government in general; a subject they had been long considering, as they were extremely solicitous that some effectual method should be immediately resolved on, to extricate themselves from the ruin in which the Nabob, by his ne-

glect and weakness, seemed to be very near involving both himself and them.

Mr. Vansittart, on his accession to the government, from this one circumstance alone, met with many difficulties to contend against. He found, that the Nabob, since the departure of Colonel Clive, had continued to entertain suspicions highly injurious to the English, to whom, it was evident, he was now only attached by his fears, conscious that by their support alone he could any longer preserve either his life or kingdom. Among the many causes of discontent, the following were not the least, nor the least complained of.

As the Nabob advanced in years, his tyranny increased, and he became insupportable to his subjects, among whom the noblest were discontent and disaffected to the last degree, incessantly engaged in cabal and faction, and restrained only by dread of the English power from deposing him.

The clamours of the soldiers at his capital for their pay were perpetual, and reached even to the palace, which they frequently surrounded, and scaled the walls, to the imminent hazard of his life.

His own forces in the field were in long arrears, and the English troops were obliged to remain unsatisfied.

No appearance either of policy or economy was any longer preserved, or pretended. By neglect of the former, every insignificant Rajah who rented land from this government detained the revenues, or paid them only as he saw there was a force to compel him to it, and the more powerful ones among them were in actual rebellion. By inattention to the latter, what little money came into the treasury was no longer employed to useful purposes,

but profusely squandered away in licentious luxury.

The unlimited oppressions and the exorbitant extortions of his Ministers, together with their inhumanity, which extended even to the wanton and unjust deprivation of life, produced an universal odium. Add to this, that people of all degrees hourly exclaimed against the calamities they endured by the want of provisions; the unheeded distractions of the country having caused a scarcity unknown in the worst of former times, and by which the poor suffered inconceivable miseries.

There was no part of the original treaty with the English which the Nabob, on different occasions, had not infringed; and they could no longer pretend to defend his government, or fight his battles, while he no longer confided in their councils, nor contributed to the support of their measures.

By maintaining a constant standing force, they had wholly exhausted themselves; by which means they could neither make an investment of a cargo to send to Europe, nor, what was an object of much greater importance, could they, while such a system prevailed, give the least assistance to the army before Pondicherry, who were then distressed for money to carry on the siege, and who entirely depended upon supplies from Bengal. For a contingency so pressing as this, it was apparently necessary some salutary measures should be thought of; and it was as obvious too, that the English should not permit an occasion like this to escape, of endeavouring to secure something for themselves, as well for present supplies, as a security against future accidents of the like nature. Conformably to these principles, a short time after Colonel Caillaud's arri-

val, a plan was devised, considered, and approved of by the Governor, the Colonel, and the whole Council, from the result of which they proposed safety and advantage both to the Nabob and themselves, and peace and tranquillity to the public. As a previous introduction to the execution of this design, the Governor and Council desired the presence of the Nabob's son-in-law, Cossim Ally Khan, at Fort William, to consult with them on this critical occasion; and the old Nabob consented to their request, and sent him. On his arrival, the sentiments and resolutions of the Governor and Council were immediately made known to him; and he was so well convinced, after a few conferences, of the equity and sincerity of their intentions, and so much approved the prudence of their councils, that he at once assented to assist them in the execution of them. After a short stay at Fort William, he returned to his father, to prepare him to receive what he himself had acceded to.

Soon after his departure, Mr. Vansittart the governor, and Col. Caillaud, followed him to Moorshedabad; taking with them an escort of 200 Europeans, and one battalion of sepoys, both for their own protection, and likewise, if occasion required, to enforce that reformation which they were sensible, both for the service and safety of the Nabob, the Company, and for the public utility, it was indispensably requisite to establish. When they had been at the city a few days, the Nabob had a meeting with the Governor and the Colonel, to advise with them for the support of himself and his government, whose strength languished daily, and whose decay was not only prejudicial to himself, but, as their interest had been

been so long and intimately connected, also to the affairs of the Company.

The Governor, after a friendly introduction, delivered to the Nabob three papers, wherein were displayed, with equal propriety and clearness, the misfortunes his kingdom laboured under, the precarious dependencies on which he himself retained his authority, every hour insulted, and in danger shortly of being despised and trampled on, thro' the mal-administration of Ministers whom he had advanced to this degree of trust and power from being his menial servants. In them were represented the importunate cries of his injured subjects, oppressed by these Ministers, by the confusions of the country, and by famine, and a war which had overrun the kingdom, to the utter ruin of the province of Bahar, and which might, but from his own imprudence, have been terminated long ago, but it still continued to rage with more violence than ever, without any more promising prospect of its being put an end to.

The conditions by which these errors might be retrieved, were comprised in a few words.

The absolute removal of his present Ministers was the first point enforced; and, as the Nabob confessed himself, thro' the infirmities of age and grief, incapable of disengaging himself from the perplexities which every where embarrassed him, it was recommended to him to fix the administration of the government in the hands of Cossim Ally Khan, his son-in-law, whom he had long before expressed an intention of raising to the honours and dignities of his late son; that the forces should be discharged their arrears; that the people should be eased of their oppressions; and, finally, that certain lands, in the districts nearest

to Fort William, should be assigned over to the Company, to disburse the charges of paying their troops, their artillery, and other military expences; and to enable them, also, in some degree to restore the declining commerce of the Company.

The Nabob heard, promised attentively to reflect, and to give an early reply to these articles; but no sooner had he parted from the Governor, than, instead of expressing the least respect for his advice, he instantly entered again into close consultation with his old counsellors how to elude it, and disclosed every thing which had passed between the Governor and himself.—The result of this was, that they inspired him with such a hatred and jealousy of his son-in-law, because recommended to him by the English, that Cossim Ally Khan could not any longer think himself secure from his resentment, nor even afterwards ventured to approach his presence. The Nabob also declared, that, could he this time only by any means deceive them, he would trust the English no more, and would take care to be sufficiently guarded against them for the future. In fine, he absolutely refused to consent that the least alteration should be made whatever. There was no other way now remaining, to bring the Nabob to reasonable terms, than by endeavouring to act upon his fears; a measure which his son-in-law very readily espoused. No better or more convenient time could offer than what the next night presented, being the conclusion of a solemn Hindû festival, when every considerable person of that sect would be fatigued by the tedious performance of their religious ceremonies.

Colonel Caninaud, therefore, as soon as the night approached, marched his troops into the city, where,

as had been concerted, he joined Cossim Ally Khan with his forces; and when the dawn appeared, they approached, and entirely surrounded the Nabob's palace, while at the same time detachments were sent to seize the persons of his three Ministers. The Governor, solicitous that no blood should be spilt on this occasion, had sent a letter to the Nabob, by the Colonel's hands, to be delivered at a proper season; in which he laboured to persuade him to acquiesce in those demands which necessity required should be complied with. When the Colonel had drawn up a party of his troops within the court of the palace, he sent in the letter. Upon perusal of it, finding that his Ministers were seized, and that his palace was beset by the English troops, the Nabob burst into the most violent emotions of rage, denounced vengeance upon the English, threatened that he would make what opposition was in his power, and that he would never accede to the terms they demanded of him but with loss of life. However, this start of passion soon subsided, and availed him nothing. After an hour's intent meditation, when his mind had become calm he desired the Colonel might attend him. The Colonel went to him, and was detained a long time by the Nabob, which he employed in urging how vain all resistance must be to him, for in the end he would be compelled to yield; and he was at last convinced that his persisting was to little purpose;—notwithstanding which he remained inflexible; and, instead of assenting, as was hoped and expected, he, in a transport of anger and despondency, threw up every thing in despair, and declared he would from that instant relinquish the government entirely, conditioning

only, that security should be given for the preservation of his life. He added, he could have no further concern in the government after an attempt like this, and that he too well knew the disposition of mankind, and of his countrymen, to think of trusting himself near Cossim Ally Khan hereafter, from whom he was convinced his life must be in perpetual danger. To this resolution he firmly adhered; and tho' the Governor came to him, and gave him the strongest assurances that not only his life was safe, but his government also, of which he must be truly sensible it was never intended to deprive him, yet he remained fixed in his determination, and only requested that he might be immediately sent down to Fort William, where he wished to reside, under the English protection (for he had lost all other) in privacy and repose.

Upon the Nabob thus renouncing the government, to which no persuasions could recall him, Cossim Ally Khan, his son-in-law, assumed the title and authority of his father, and, as his first act of power, for the service the English had performed, he granted them all the advantages stipulated for the Company. Every person of consideration in the city came to pay their respects to the new Nabob a few hours after his accession. The populace, of all classes, appeared extremely pleased with this revolution; and the whole city was, the same day, as composed and quiet as if nothing uncommon had happened; nor was there ever, perhaps, so considerable an alteration of so great and extensive a government brought about with less disturbance, or with more apparent satisfaction to a people in general.

The next day, the old Nabob, agreeably to his desire, was sent from the

the city to Fort William, under a strong escort of Europeans, to protect his person from the insults of the people; and he was permitted to take with him all his private effects, his women, jewels, treasure, and whatever else he thought proper; and he now resides at Fort William, supported by a very considerable income from his son.

The happy effects of this event have already been experienced.—Many of the superfluous forces are reduced, by which means the Nabob is able to pay the necessary remainder; many oppressions have been lightened, many grievances reclaimed, and many injuries redressed.

*Narrative of MILITARY TRANSACTIONS in BENGAL,
in the Year 1761.*

(Written in May 1761.)

By the recall of Lieutenant-Colonel Caillaud, who left Patna the last day of December 1760, the command of the army, and the management of military affairs, devolved on Major Carnac.

At the time of his receiving this charge, the Shah Zadah was in peaceable possession of a considerable part of the province of Bahar, and collecting its revenues within a few miles of Patna. His followers were greatly increased, by his having kept his ground so long, and from a kind of veneration which people of all casts have for the Royal Family. The Nabob's troops were almost outrageous on account of the immense arrear due to them. Colonel Caillaud had been necessitated to enter into engagements with them, on the part of the Nabob, which the latter did not fulfill; and, as the Colonel was gone, from whom, in consequence of his engagement, they had some hopes of relief, they grew almost desperate. To appease this ferment was the first difficulty the Major had to encounter, and which he found the harder to surmount, as there is no reasoning against hunger; and they really had so much justice on their

side, that he could not think of proceeding to extremities with them. He represented to them the necessity of removing from the neighbourhood of Patna; how little their circumstances would be improved by remaining there, yet might be repaired by the fortune of a battle; that by refusing to accompany him, they must infallibly forfeit all future claim to the Nabob's (their master's) favour, and consequently all the stipend due to them. But this reasoning, tho' evidently calculated for their advantage, as much as the nature of their situation would admit, proved ineffectual.—Finding so little success in this way, and there being an almost absolute necessity of moving towards the Shah Zadah, in order to stop his progress, the Major determined on a march, and was in hopes this step would draw them away also; but being under apprehensions for the city of Patna in case of their continuing behind, he was obliged to leave, for the protection of the city, more sepoys than he could well spare. The event fully justified his expectation: and this single motion effected what all his argument and entreaties had solicited in vain; for, their

their fears instantly catching the alarm, and dreading the approach of the enemy while the English troops were separated from them, they soon after struck their camp, and followed.

To give them as little time as possible for recollection, the Major marched again the next morning, and continued his route till he arrived very near the enemy: not that he placed the least confidence in their support, or reliance on their attachment; on the contrary, he had so much reason to doubt their fidelity, having a conviction that most, if not all, their jemidars were in actual correspondence with the Shah Zadah, as to be obliged to bestow as great a part of his attention on their motions as on those of that Prince.

Such was his situation when the day long expected arrived that the army were to meet the enemy, who appeared on the 15th of January on the banks of the Soane, a river which runs about three *coss* west of the city of Bahar. Under cover of their cannon, the English forces immediately crossed in the face of, and without any opposition from, the enemy, who retired to the distant shelter of some banks and ditches, left a clear passage, and thus missed the fairest opportunity that could have offered, while the troops were divided by the water, to take them at a disadvantage.—Tho' the Major had at first determined to cross, yet his surmise that some treachery might be attempted by the Nabob's troops, confirmed him in his resolution; for, had the enemy attacked him in that situation, as he expected, the intervention of the river would have secured his rear from any ill designs of these suspected allies. When the guns and ammunition had passed the river, the army formed, and haf-

tened to drive the enemy from their intrenchments, which they instantly abandoned, and retreated to another equally tenable with the former, had they been resolute to defend it; but this too they quitted as the army advanced, and were dispossessed also from a third, before they made any stand, and drew up in some order upon the plain. The English still kept moving forwards, cannonading as they marched, and expected the moment the enemy's horse would begin the charge; but a lucky ball from a twelve-pounder killing the driver of the elephant on which the Shah Zadah was mounted, the beast, deprived of his guide, turned about, and conveyed his rider, with all his attendants of course, into the rear. As the Major perceived some accident had very much disconcerted the enemy, he thought he could never have a more favourable moment: he therefore ordered the line to move up briskly; and, the artillery being served with uncommon activity and success during that juncture, the enemy first began to recoil, and presently after turned their backs, and fled in great disorder. While this was transacting, the Nabob's troops were busied in passing the river. The pursuit of the enemy continued about four miles, and deprived them of part of their baggage. When, at length, coming near enough to observe that the French troops brought up, and endeavoured to cover their rear, the Major determined, at all events, to make one push at them, that their escape, at least, might be prevented with the rest. The guns were, therefore, dropt behind under the guard of a battalion of sepoys; and, with the Europeans and the remaining battalions, the Major moved up against the French troops commanded by Mr. Law. The French played

played six pieces of artillery upon the English as they advanced ; but, being levelled too high, the balls passed over them. The English Europeans, much to their credit, marched up to and passed these guns with shouldered arms. The French troops fell into disorder, and broke before any musquetry could reach them ; not a shot was fired on the side of the English, nor did they lose a single man. Mr. Law, with 18 or 14 of his officers, were then taken, with the French colours and about 50 men. The remainder, a few days afterwards, surrendered. The fatigue of the English, and the inactivity of the Nabob's troops, who, in spite of the most pressing entreaties, refused, as usual, to pursue, the affair was not so decisive as it might have been had these troops done their duty ; and the Prince, with his army, retired in safety beyond Bahar. He was allowed, however, no further respite than was necessary for the relief of the tired people, who followed him the morning immediately succeeding the battle. The Prince moved off with as much expedition as he could, and, taking the high road, by the Ganges side, marched upward, with intent, as was surmised, to proceed by Patna to the Soane. Quitting, therefore, his track, the English crossed the country, placed themselves between him and Patna, turned him again to the southward, and, persisting to press close upon him, frequently found the fires of his camp still burning ; so that, in a very little time, his army retreating through a country they had before laid desolate, was reduced to the utmost distress for subsistence. In this extremity, being deprived of every resource, the Shah Zadah now condescended to propose overtures of an accommodation ; and, for this purpose, on the 29th of January 1761,

dispatched his buckshy Fuzeroolah Cawn, as his ambassador to the Major, to know the conditions he must accede to. But as the Major was not sufficiently authorised to treat, he chose to wait for full powers from the Presidency, before he engaged in any direct negotiation ; but insisted, as a preliminary demand, on the immediate dismissal of Komgar Cawn, which if the Prince chose to comply with, and would afterwards retire to the Soane, the Major promised to follow him no farther than the banks of that river, where he would attend the Council's instructions ; that Ramnarrain, the Rajah of Patna, would undertake to subsist him till their answer arrived : and with this reply the ambassador was dismissed. In the interim the marches of the English were rather quickened than delayed, so that on the 2d of February they were near surprising his camp. On their advancing so unexpectedly upon him, he sent back his ambassador, requesting a halt ; but as that could by no means be complied with, he again moved off very fast, nor stopped till he had proceeded 12 coss. This precipitate pursuit had the proper effect in accelerating the Prince's acquiescence with the terms proposed to his ambassador, and obliged him to assent even to more than was stipulated ; for he not only dismissed Komgar Cawn, but offered to repair, whenever he should be permitted, to the English camp. Reposing so much confidence in them, he accordingly, on the 6th of February, appointed the Major an interview at about two miles distance from the camp, and afterwards paid him a visit at his quarters, where it was endeavoured to make him sensible how incapable the English were to act treacherously by him, and that he had nothing to dread on their part, who
had.

had much respect for his person, and the illustrious race from which he was descended. In the course of this conference, he appeared so well satisfied of their sincerity and professions, that he declared he had no other reason to allege for wishing to return to his camp the same evening, but to convince his people of the injustice of their suspicions regarding the safety of his person; after which he took his leave. The next morning the Major sent a gentleman to him, and all matters being agreed between them the same day, he confided in the assurances given him for the security of his life, honour, and maintenance, and, on the succeeding day, his camp was united to that of the English. The allowance agreed to be paid him was one thousand rupees per day, to be defrayed by the Nabob.

Having thus far accomplished his aim, the Major's next care was to get the Prince, as soon as he could, to Patna. In consequence of this, he left a detachment of Europeans and sepoys, with all the Nabob's troops, for the preservation of the country about Bahar, and, with the Prince, began his march for the city, which he reached, without any thing material occurring during that interval, on the 14th of February. The troops encamped close to the west gate, between the city and the Prince, whose quarters were fixed at Bankypore, three coss west of the town. From that time to the 20th, there was a daily expectation that the Prince would take up his residence in the city as he had promised, and which he was prevented from by his people, who, being unacquainted with the manners of the English, and judging of them from the disposition of his own countrymen, concluded he would be cut off. Four or five days were spent in en-

deavouring to shew the injustice and absurdity of their apprehensions, and to remove them; but, finding it did not succeed, and imagining they might be trifling, and had no real intention to come into the city, the Major was at last reduced to the necessity of acquainting the buckshy, that his master's delay argued a diffidence in him which he had not merited; he was resolved, therefore, not to see the Prince again unless it was in Patna, and, till that time, he would stop all his former allowances. This menace had the desired effect; for the same night he requested, without further hesitation, that his principal eunuch might be admitted into the city, to prepare the apartments for his reception; and, the next day, he made his public entry, accompanied by about 300 Mogul horse, besides his domestics, the utmost care being taken to prevent too many of his people entering with him; and he immediately repaired to the citadel. From the time of the Shah Zadah's coming over, and particularly on the first visits paid him in the city, he incessantly solicited to be publicly acknowledged as King of Hindustân, to have the cootbah (or public prayers) read, and money coined in his name; a distinction, he affirmed, would contribute, more than any other circumstance, to promote his cause; for the reputation of support from so powerful a body as the English, would give spirit to his partizans, fix the wavering, and induce many to take up arms in his favour. The scantiness of his allowance was another subject of discontent to him; and as both Mr. M'Guire, the chief of Patna, and the Major, considered it very inadequate to his wants and dignity, they ventured, on their own authority, to add to it 300 rupees more per day. To convince them of the reasonableness of his expectations,

tions, the Prince had on several occasions produced letters from Nujeeb Cawn, the Emir al Omrah; Shujah Dowlah, the Nabob of Oude; and other principal men of the court; tending to shew, that Abdallah, chief of the Afghans, who, by his recent victory over the Mahrattas, had made himself master of Delhi, was much in his interests, and seemed disposed to place him upon the throne. But the Council at Fort William did not think it advisable to engage themselves precipitately in his cause, nor till they had further assurances, and he could make it evident he had himself such resources of friends and money as might give a promise of success.

Early in the month of March arrived from Beerboom, accompanied with a body of Europeans under Major Yorke, the Nabob Cossim Ali Cawn, and fixed his camp at Bycuntpoore; at which place Major Carnac went to meet him. At the very first conference, the conversation was introduced, by the Nabob's expressing great apprehensions of the Shah Zadah. Not thinking himself sufficiently secure with the large force he brought with him, he sent both for Ramnarrain and Rajebullub, commanders of his army, with all their forces, from Bahar. These troops had been directed to remain near the city of Bahar, with a detachment under the command of Captain Champion. Upon their being withdrawn, it was not judged reasonable to leave the English by themselves, in a country so exposed; that detachment was, therefore, recalled likewise. The Nabob, being informed of this, was so much displeased as to mention, publicly in his durbar, the implicit obedience he expected from the English forces; a point the Major presently undeceived him in, by

letting him know he should yield no further to his desires or commands than was consistent with the public service and his own honour. At his repeated instances, however, he remanded Captain Champion to his former station. On subsequent visits, the Major fully disclosed to him his sentiments concerning the Shah Zadah, and his opinion on the expediency of the Nabob's paying a visit to the Prince as early as possible. He likewise represented to him the scandal which must result to himself, and the detriment to his affairs, from so considerable an army lying inactive; and that with respect to the English, the expences of their forces was so enormous, they were solicitous a speedy end might be put to the troubles of the country. To this last observation he replied, that the English were bound, by treaty, to assist him with all their troops whenever he chose to demand them; that he might send them to Assam, if he pleased; and that he had furnished them with three provinces to defray their expences. With respect to the Shah Zadah, he appeared little inclined to see him at all, and as little disposed to favour him. But as it was thought it would have a good appearance, and might hereafter be of service to the Nabob's affairs if he preserved a good understanding with the Prince, the Major interested himself very much to this effect, and took uncommon pains to remove the many difficulties the Nabob had started to avoid an interview. But no argument could surmount the suggestions of his fear; and tho' the Major prevailed with him to grant part of his request, yet no persuasion could induce him to trust himself in the kella, or citadel; and, instead of visiting the Prince, he would only consent to give him a meeting at the English Factory.—
Agreeably

Agreeably to appointment, on the 12th of March, they met. The highest distinctions were at this conference conferred, by the Shah Zadah, on the Nabob; and he, in return, made the strongest professions of his attachment and allegiance; though there was soon very good reason to doubt of the sincerity of both. The Nabob is now heartily wearied of his guest, and frequently proposes dismissing him with a sum of money; for, as he is sensible of the little share of merit he can himself claim in bringing the Prince over to the English, he is, for that reason, jealous that they may hereafter make use of him against himself. As for the Shah Zadah, now he finds the English are not so sanguine in his cause as he imagined they would be from the style of some letters he received prior to the battle; and as he has many reasons to be displeased with the Nabob for his suspicions, his neglect, and, above all, that he is so much stinted by him in point of money (for the Nabob will allow him no more than the 1800 rupees per day) scarcely a competence; these reasons, added to the expectations he entertains from Delhi, make him daily more and more anxious to be dismissed. This he solicits from the Major with uncommon earnestness, urging the detriment that will accrue to his affairs if he be detained any longer; and, if the letters he shews are authentic, it is very material he should set out for Delhi immediately, as the least delay may be the utmost prejudice to his cause, and occasion the nobles, for want of him, to set up some other person. The Nabob desires nothing more ardently than the Prince's departure; but the Major has hitherto evaded both their importunities on this point, desirous of the opinion of his own Government in answer to

what he has written on the subject, and which he will wait for before he takes any further measures.—Should the Shah Zadah ascend the throne of his ancestors, of which he seems now to have some prospect, and this without either the Nabob or the English contributing any thing thereto, they can neither have the least claim to favour from him hereafter. The friendship of a Mogul may be immaterial to us, but can never be so to the Nabob, were it only for the sake of securing the royal confirmation to the Subahdarry of these provinces; for, however the Chieftains may take upon them to appoint Nabobs, it is certain, according to the principles and constitution of the Mogul government, no man can have a legal right to be so, but by appointment from the Emperor.

Such has been the happy consequence of the victory of the 15th of January, that the hitherto disaffected Zemindars are all disposed to make their submission, and the Nabob expects to be able to settle thoroughly the business of this province without moving further. Komgar Cawn, indeed, owing to the Nabob's indiscretion in withdrawing his forces, attempted to make head again, and ventured from among the hills. He recovered a small fort called Bel-lara, and had invested the most considerable one in the country, by name Cooserah. The Nabob could not have complained, if he had been suffered to recover the whole country; but it would have disgraced the English troops to suffer an enemy to be acting offensively in their neighbourhood. On this account Captain Champion was ordered in pursuit of him, who encountered him, and, after a smart skirmish, obliged him to retire once more within the mountains.

Extracts of Letters from Major POLIER at Delhi, to Colonel IRON-SIDE at Belgram, May 22, 1776, containing some interesting Historical and Biographical Particulars.

You have no doubt heard of Zabet Khan's rebellion, and of his late success in destroying the King's forces, and seizing all his artillery. He had, in consequence of his victory, laid hold of almost all the country which the King possessed between the Jumna and the Ganges. However, latterly he has assented to the preliminaries of an accommodation, and I hope, before it is long, we shall be at peace from that quarter. He is to have a considerable territory as a maintenance for himself and his son, and is to rent another from the King adjoining to it. For conditions by half less hard, matters might have been made up about five months ago; by which the King would have saved his honour, his troops, and much money and expence; but private pique, and some avarice, were to be gratified; and the consequences have very nigh proved dreadful to this city, which is far from being in a state of defence.

I do not remember ever to have been in a place more adapted than this is, to encourage moral reflections on the vicissitude and uncertainty of sublunary grandeur, power, and comforts. True it is, that the etiquette of the court is still, as much as possible, kept up as it was in the time of Shah Jehan, or Mahomed Shah; but, alas! how much fallen from the splendour and opulence which distinguished those reigns! Wood, and some coarse Curuah cloth, has supplied the want of those pillars of silver and gold that formerly supported awnings of cloth or velvet, covered with embroidery, which went round

every apartment. The ceilings, of massy silver gilt, have made room for more modest ones of painted wood. In short, every step one takes in the palace, shews what it was once, and how fallen it is at present. Even the very walls have not escaped the depredations of mischievous avarice. They are of fine white marble in most of the public apartments I have seen, and inlaid with agates, jaspers, onxyes, and other precious marbles, in the form of flowers, after the Florentine manner. This work has been extremely well performed, and at a great expence, but almost every where the marble has been dug for the small pieces of agates, or cornelians, with which it was inlaid. It hurts me to see such beautiful work gone to ruin; but I cannot turn any where without seeing the same waste and desolation.

I have not far to go, to see a striking instance of this fickleness of Fortune. I am lodged in a house built by the famous Camurddin Khân, vizier, to Mahomed Shah, a man immensely rich and powerful. The house, though much decayed, still shews what it was, and the opulence of its master. It is certain a good estate might be bought for only what has been expended on the gilding, from which you may judge of the rest. In the time of Camurddin Khân, the greatest Omrah of the empire would have thought himself highly honoured by being admitted to an entertainment or visit in this palace; and as for an European, as I am, the farthest I could have pretended to go, would have been about

about the gate. But see, how times alter ! The only surviving son of this great vizier is in the deepest want of every thing ; inhabits a wretched dwelling on the outside of this house, which, in the time of his father, one of his servants would have disdained to live in ; and an European occupies the vizier's apartments. This is one of those revolutions that are much more frequently met with in this country than in any other, and is a fine subject for moral and philosophical reflection. Notwithstanding what I have said, of my occupying the master's apartments of Camurôdin Khân's house, yet I must also confess I have no reason to assume much on it, for I am not the only inhabitant. A good quantity of bats, owls, swallows, and pigeons, dispute with me that honour, and, spite of my efforts, keep possession of their holes ; so that, altogether, I have nothing to be proud of, since I only share the habitation with them.

With respect to Sombre, he is an Alsatian, born at Strasburg, the capital of that country, originally bred a carpenter, though some say a butcher, which last I am tempted to credit. He came to India about 80 years ago in the French sea service as a carpenter ; from which he soon after entered into the military as a private soldier, and was raised to the rank of serjeant, in which station he continued to the breaking out of the last war, and was stationed, I think, at Dacca. The French Factory there having dispersed at the taking of Chandernagore, Sombre, amongst the rest, left that place, and went to seek his fortune. He entered into the service of various powers in different parts of India, and, in the latter part, I think, with the Purnea Nabob, where, with many

changes, but in a low condition, he remained unnoticed till the accession of Cassim Aly to the Bengal Musnud.

The encouragement Cassim Aly gave to such as were capable of disciplining troops after the European mode, particularly if they were French subjects, soon drew Sombre into his service, where he was not long before he gained favour by his assiduity, and the care he took to form the troops that were entrusted to his charge. He had soon a separate command ; however, he remained undistinguished for any thing, except the infamous action, in which he treacherously, and in cold blood, to the dishonour of the European name, butchered our officers, &c. confined at Patna, in consequence of Cassim Aly Khân's orders, and after this horrid act had been proposed and refused by several of his Hindustanee officers. From this time may be dated Sombre's rise and power. Cassim could not but place confidence in a man so truly after his own heart ; of course he became a favourite, and was well rewarded for his villainy. All this, however, did not afterwards prevent Sombre's observing that Cassim's fortune was irretrievable ; and he accordingly began to secure himself with Shujah al Dowlah, into whose service he entered, with the greatest part of the troops under his command, some time after Cassim had taken refuge with him ; having previously compelled his worthy master to pay every rupee he was in arrears with his party, which, little by little, he had gained over to himself. From this period he became independent, and his own master ; and he remained with Shujah, till the latter's treating with the English made it necessary for him to dismiss Sombre. He meant to do it without paying him, but it would

would not do. Sombre surrounded Shujah's begum and women in the Rohella country, and made her pay all arrears before he would move off. He then went into the service of the Jauts, from which, on some discontent, he removed into the Jaynagar Rajah's country, where, however, he did not stay long: he returned to the Jauts, and remained with them while they could pay him; after which he was invited to this court, and well received, tho' afterwards treated in such a manner as engaged him to join with Nujhaf Khan, with whom he has been ever since. His party is not very considerable. Three battalions of sepoy and about 200 horse compose it; but he has a good train of artillery, 14 guns well mounted, and well served with every thing necessary. As to his capacity and character, Sombre is *ommy* (*i. e.* illiterate) to the full extent of the word: he can neither read nor write, but, where necessary, makes his mark. He is, however, versed in the Persian and Moorish tongues, both of which he speaks fluently, and accurately enough. He is, as may be judged from his conduct at Patna, of a cruel and merciless disposition, several instances of which he has given in the exertion of what he thought justice and authority, but which could be called by any other name than murderous and bloody acts. He is reputed cowardly, and not over scrupulous. As to the fair side of his character, he is a plain man, both in his dress, equipage and way of life; not disowning or attempting to conceal his mean origin, and the humble state in which he has formerly been: in this, very different from the other adventurer Madoe. But Sombre's principal merit is in his prudence; it is that which has hitherto kept his party entire and unbroken in the several

engagements he has been in, and where he alone almost sustained the whole brunt of the action, and which, in all likelihood, will preserve him hereafter. He has, indeed, an uncommon share of it, and may be allowed some military merit. He is much afraid of the English; he dreads their very name, and not without reason. This makes him ever keep on his guard; no person can enter or approach his camp without being stopped and examined. In short, his whole deportment shews he is under apprehensions lest he should be seized and delivered up. On that account he is very loth to divide his forces, particularly since the English army is come so near where he is. This circumspection, spite of his prudence, has brought him into another dilemma, from which, in the end, he may find it difficult to extricate himself. He will not take from Nujhaf Khan any other subsidy for his troops but ready money, which the latter is not very forward to pay. He is actually 10 months in arrears with Sombre, and the latter four months in arrears with his own party. If Sombre would accept of a district, which Nujhaf Khan has more than once offered him, from the rents of which he might get what is sufficient to pay himself his monthly allowance, which is rated at 65,000 rupees, all included, every thing would go well with him; but his suspicious temper will not allow him to do it; it might oblige him to divide his forces, and, perhaps, give an opportunity, which Nujhaf Khan would not miss, of seizing him, and thereby making his court to the English. He therefore will have nothing to do with jāhdâts, or consignments. But the alternative is full as bad; for he will find it a difficult point to oblige Nujhaf Khan to pay him
in

in ready money, and danger would attend him using force to make him do it. Such is, briefly, the state and character of that adventurer; he has, moreover, entirely adopted the manners and customs of the country. He wears the Mogul dress, has a zenana, &c. and has absolutely dropt all thoughts of returning to Europe. He is about 56 years of age, and has an only son about 12.

In general, I find Sombre is neither liked, nor admired, in this country, tho' his strength is sufficient to ensure him consequence and respect from all who may want his services, or are weaker than he is.

Since the letter I wrote to you on the subject of Sombre, I have learned several other particulars relative to him, which I was unacquainted with before. His real name is Balthazar ; the rest I have forgot. Sombre is "*Son uom de guerre*." He is a deserter of ours; he enlisted at Calcutta, before the taking of the place, I think, in one of the Swiss companies, commanded by a young officer, I suppose Vassarot, or Ziegler, and deserted shortly after. This anecdote is not generally known, and might serve, should he ever fall into our hands, for a valid plea to hang him, which could not well be done otherwise without straining a point, as he certainly only executed the commands of his infamous master, and his life might have been endangered by non-compliance;—however, I think there is little chance of the matter's being ever put to the test. Nujhaf Khan will never willingly part with him, and, if he would, has not the power to secure or to reduce him. Sombre is continually on his guard, and, besides, resolved never to fall alive into our hands, for which purpose he is furnished with a good dose of

poison. Certain it is, his life is a perfect purgatory, and he is as full of distrust and suspicion as is sufficient to render any one truly miserable, which I believe is the case with him.

N. B. Sombre died about the 15th of May 1778, peaceably, in his camp, not far from Delhi. Immediately, however, after his decease, all his effects were seized by Nujhaf Khan, who also took his only son under his charge and protection.

Account of the KING, of his Dominions, and of NUJHAF KHAN.

The King's dominions are bounded on the North, N. W. and W. N. W. by the Siques. To the N. E. and within the Dooâb, Zabetah Khan possesses a large tract of country, which heretofore belonged to the King, but is now, by the late treaty, finally made over to him. To the Eastward, the King's territories join those of Affof al Dowlah, and, on every other side, they are encircled, as it were, by Nujhaf Khan. Each of those different powers may be said to acknowledge the King's title, and address him accordingly; but they all alike seem bent on stopping there, and, instead of tendering him either assistance or support, think of nothing else than how to purloin from him, and reduce him to the greatest distresses. Even Affof al Dowlah himself, notwithstanding his outward shew of succour, by sending his general, the eunuch Letâfet, with a body of troops, to this capital, is no exception to that rule; nay, in my opinion, the vain and empty parade of such assistance, absolutely confined, as it is, to the inside of Delhi, is worse than all the rest, and seems rather intended to deride

deride and insult, than any thing else : but this is not to be wondered at ; it is the natural consequence of the King's weakness, which is not limited to his power, but also extends to his genius and spirit, far different at present from what it was when only Shah Zadah. The indulgence of an inactive life while at Allahabad, and since his return here, has absolutely effeminated him, and rendered him unfit for any action or decisive resolution. The whole and entire trust of all his affairs he has placed in the hands of his minister Abdallah Khan, whose abilities as a mootseddy are undoubtedly great, but who is in no shape equal to the task, I will not say of restoring the empire, but even of keeping possession of the few provinces that are left.

Nujhaf Khan, who originally owes every thing to the King, and by whose assistance he began to raise himself, and subdue the Jauts, might, if he had pleased, have prevented or put a stop to the late disasters, occasioned by Zabetah Khan's rebellion, and the defeat of the King's troops ; but the rascal has viewed the destruction of his master without so much as sending a man to his aid, or interfering by his mediation : nay, on the contrary, it may well be presumed he has been underhand adding fuel to the fire. Besides, he is ever, under some pretence or other, laying his hands on the King's dominions, some parts of which are absolutely encircled within his own territories ; and he either protects the Zemindars in their revolts, or else absolutely takes the revenues to himself. All this, however, is done without entirely throwing off appearances. The mask of submission and allegiance is still kept up, in letters, messages, &c.; though it

is not difficult to perceive, that even this little only holds by a thread, and that all in general conclude in looking on the King's authority and dignity to be no better than a mere shadow. This in the Seiks is not extraordinary ; but in Nujhaf Khan it shews to what length ambition will drive a man, and confirms me in the opinion that gratitude was never the growth of India.

Nujhaf Khan dreads the English ; but they are rather distant at present : were they nearer, he would act very differently ; or even were they to talk to him in a proper tone, I am convinced he would think a little seriously. At present he is amusing the Council with letters of protestation, of his inclination and intention to dismiss Sombre, and to secure him ; but I am much mistaken if he is in earnest. He has as yet been only entreated, and while the Council address him in that strain, Nujhaf Khan will laugh at them in his sleeve, and keep Sombre. Let them speak seriously, and let the brigade but cross the Ganges, and mark whether Nujhaf Khan does not become as humble and submissive as he is now supercilious and insolent. It is the only way of acting with Hindustânces.

I have been prolix on this subject, that you may know hereafter what trust to put in Nujhaf Khan, or any other Omrah not directly under the immediate protection of the Company ; for they are all alike.

You thought Nujhaf Khan had, as a soldier, something of the gentleman in him ; but had you seen him without the veil which these gentry wear before their " Sardars Englese," when they feel themselves immediately under their thumb, you would have known that he cannot have the smallest pre-
tensions

tensions to the last, and very little to the first of these qualifications : yet I will not deny but he has some good qualities, and to them alone is he indebted for the figure he makes at present. His perseverance is unparalleled ; his patience and fortitude, in bearing, in adversity, the reproaches and the impertinence of his rabble, is admirable. This keeps up his followers ; he amuses them with promises, and the charms of hope and fair words. They have the privilege of finding fault with his conduct even to his face, of advising him what to do, and, in short, even to the lowest Mogul in his retinue, they seem to treat him more as an equal than a superior. All this he bears with great fortitude, and even good humour ; and he is liked for it by his people, though they serve him very badly, it must be acknowledged. As for his lying, was it a thing quite natural to an Hindustanee, I should be tempted to think necessity obliged him to it ; for he has too much bashfulness, or call it what you please, to refuse any one point-blank to his face ; and too much politeness to send any one away dissatisfied with him. This makes him lie, and promise, although he does not intend to perform, and by that means few or none go from him discontented. *Apropos* of his lying : A certain Resuladar of his, whom he had often deceived, came one day to the Durbar ; and Nujhaf Khan having asked him, what news ? the other answered, “ Not much, only a merchant is just arrived with four cart-loads of lies, for the use of Mirza Nujhaf Khan.” He, with great good humour, said, “ Is that all ? why it is only as much as I can expend in a day.” This good nature helps his interest much. But if he kept fewer troops, paid them better,

and made himself more respectable, there is no doubt but he could do a great deal, and that he would soon grow more and more powerful. As for his present army every one directs and commands, but none obey it ; and, by keeping more forces than he can pay, he is always “ *Monsieur d'Argent Court.*”

As for the Seiks, that formidable aristocratical republic, I may safely say, it is only so to a weak defenceless state, such as this is. It is properly the snake with many heads. Each zemindar, who, from the Attock to Hansey Ifsar, and to the gates of Delhi, lets his beard grow, cries *gurb goraav*, eats pork, wears an iron bracelet, drinks bang, abominates the smoking of tobacco, and can command from ten followers on horseback to upwards, sets up immediately for a Seik Sirdar ; and, as far as is in his power, aggrandizes himself at the expence of his weaker neighbours ; if Hindû or Mussulman, so much the better ; if not, even amongst his own fraternity will he seek to extend his influence and power ; only with this difference, in their intestine divisions, from what is seen every where else, that the husbandman and labourer, in their own districts, are perfectly safe and unmolested, let what will happen round about them.

From this small sketch it may be easily conceived, that the Seiks are much less formidable than they are represented. It is true that they all join together when invaded, as was the case when Abdallah passed through their country. But, notwithstanding they had assembled an immense body of cavalry, extremely well mounted, yet they never presumed to make a single charge on the

the Duranny army, or even on detachments; and, considering their irregularity, and want of discipline and subordination, it was well for them, I think, they did not. They satisfied themselves in making a kind of hussar war of it, cutting off stragglers, and intercepting provisions. In this they excel. To say the truth, they are indefatigable; mounted on the best horses that India can afford, each carries a matchlock of a large bore, which they handle dexterously enough, and with which they annoy considerably, avoiding, at the same time, going in large bodies, or approaching too near. Such is their way of making war, which can only appear dangerous to the wretched Hindustân troops of these quarters, who tremble as much at the name of a Seik, as people used to do, not long ago, at the mention of Mahrattas. But what is more to be admired, those Seik Sirdars, whose territories border on the King's, were but lately zemindars of the Jauts, and of their cast or tribe, under which denomination had they remained, no one would have thought of them; but, now they have put on the iron bracelet, fifty of them are enough to keep at bay a whole battalion of the King's forces, such as they are. This shews the force of prejudice, and the value of military reputation. Such are the immediate neighbours of the King.

Five hundred of Nujhaf Khan's horse dare not encounter fifty Seik horsemen; and yet the last are as despicable a set of creatures as any that can be imagined. On the whole, was it not for Sombre's party, and Letafet's forces, Nujhaf Khan would not be able to stand his ground half an hour; and yet this is The Mighty Chief!

Cossim Ally Khan, after sever-

al adventures, and flying from one place to another, has at last taken up his residence at Palwull, a small town, 20 coss from hence, on the high road from Agra to Delhi.— There, in a miserable tent, surrounded by a couple of tattered walls, does he, with a suite of about fifty attendants, drag on a wretched life. He is very studious to keep up the appearance of misery and poverty, and this to prevent any attack from robbers, great and small. He has, I believe, a small pension from Nujhaf Khan, though not openly; and he lives on that, and on some effects which he from time to time disposes of. Part of his time is taken up in dressing his own victuals (which office he trusts to nobody else), and in his correspondence; and the rest is invariably dedicated to judicial astrology. By the stars does he regulate all his conduct; and he is fully persuaded, that, from their influence, and from a due knowledge of it, he will be enabled, one day or other, to remount the musnud either of Bengal or Delhi, no matter which, with tenfold power and glory. In that pleasing hope I shall leave him. It is not improbable that before long, some one or other will make away with him, in expectation of plundering his effects. His brother, or cousin, Boo Ally Khan, is here; more, I believe, as a spy upon me and others, than for any thing else. However, I have kept hitherto so much on the side of indifference, that I believe he no longer suspects me as he did at first. So much for that hero.

(Written afterwards.)

Cossim Ally Khan, is at last dead and buried. His demise was at Delhi, on the 29th of the moon Rabyal Sany, that is, on the

the 6th of June 1777. It is said he died in great misery, and that his last shawl was sold to pay for his winding-sheet. The King's people immediately plundered all his cattle and moveables, and placed his women and children under confinement: however, the whole was given up again at Nujhaf Khan's intercession, and two of his children are come to this camp under Nujhaf Khan's protection. I passed by them the other day. They are both young, one about 12, the other about 10 years, or perhaps less. They have a small tent, and one wall, rather the worse for wear, for their habitation; and one palankeen, once embroidered, for their carriage: however, they are decently clothed; nay, elegantly. I presume Nujhaf Khan, under pretence of tuition and patronage, will endeavour to discover if there is any thing concealed, and appropriate it to himself, if it is not done already. Various are the reports and conjectures relative to Coffin's fortune. Some say he had nothing left, not even barely subsistence; while others are equally positive in asserting that he had still some valuable jewels, and bonds to an immense amount. I believe a medium should be followed in this, as in most controverted points; however, this I know, that he had bonds, whether true or false I cannot tell, to a good amount in his possession. I have it from ocular authority. In passing by his children * the other day, I could not help recollecting the having once, at Patna, been obliged to dismount from my horse, and wait a foot till his retinue had passed me, before I was permitted to mount again, or to retire. I could have done the same by his children; but I bear no

malice, and besides he could not well have known it himself.

DELHI, as you may well conceive it, is much fallen, I will not say from its ancient grandeur, but even from what it was in the reign of the unfortunate Ahmed Shah; and it may now well be said to be nothing more than a heap of ruin and rubbish. What remains of Delhi is situated on a very advantageous spot on the western bank of the river Jumnah, which formerly washed the walls of the palace, but has of late withdrawn about a mile. It stands on a high ground, and mostly on rocks, which end here in a small chain of low rocky hills, that turn from Dieg, Jaynagar, &c. The circumference of the town may be about 5 coss (*i. e.* 10 miles), and is surrounded with a very indifferent stone wall, except at the water side, where it is open in one or two places, and wherein the others, the terraces of the great Omrah's houses, the royal palace, and the castle of Selim Gur, or Noor Gur, form the principal defence. Its form is nearly that of a half circle, or bow, with the string towards the river; and the palace, which is completely surrounded with a very high stone wall, towers, &c. and a small ditch, stands directly in the centre of it, close to the river's bank, which, during the rains, has still a small channel, where the main river formerly ran. The whole of this town and palace was built by Shah Jehan, when, on account of the intense heats and hot winds, he resolved on removing from Agra, which had been the chief residence of Akber and Jehangeer, his predecessors; and, under a monarch so generous and magnificent, and so great an encourager of the arts, the

work

* N. B. He left seven children.

work was soon accomplished. But what gave the greatest lustre and splendour to the new city was the successful attempt of Ally Murdaun Khan, a Persian Omrah (the same who delivered Candahar into Shah Jehan's hands), who undertook to bring a canal of fresh water, to run through the principal streets and parts of the town, by a cut made from the Jumnah itself, at a place called Mogulpore (about 60 cofs from Delhi), where the river is very rapid, and has several falls; and this, by a proper management, he soon effected. Though the work was not done with that elegance and solidity for which the ancient and some of our modern aqueducts are so famous, yet it was not the less useful; and it may be easily conceived what pleasure, in such a climate as this, and in a place too where there is not a potable well, the sight of a canal of excellent water must afford, running through every principal street of the town, and through the gardens and houses of the Omrahs and chief inhabitants. The work was mostly done with earth, and therefore required constant attendance and repair; but the advantage of having such an immense body of water at command, through so long a course as nearly 120 miles of country, amply compensated for every expence, and, besides, put yearly a considerable sum in the pocket of the Omrah who had the superintendence of it. The last of any note who enjoyed that post was Sufder Jung, father of the late Shujah ul Dowlah; and, it is asserted, he cleared annually 25 lacks of rupees by it; which is not to be wondered at, the country through which it runs being mostly low, and the canal elevated above it, advantage was made of that circumstance to fertilize and water

the adjacent parts, by only opening small cuts in different places, and for a time only. This condescension of the Darogah was well paid for, and the produce of the land amply made up the extraordinary expence to the farmer and zemindar, who had in the neighbouring capital a certain market for as much grain or fruits as they could raise. This rendered that part of the Soubah of Delhi highly flourishing; so much so, that many towns which at present do not bring in 2000 rupees of revenue, afforded, at that time, without the smallest difficulty, a lack of rupees, or more, yearly. After the rebellion of Sufder Jung, the canal soon went to ruin; and the troubles and confusion that followed, prevented the necessary attentions being paid to so useful a work. It dried up, and of course the revenue and emoluments along with it. About 15 years ago, an attempt was made, by order of Ahmed Shah Duranny, to repair the canal; which, at the expence of a lack of rupees, succeeded, and the water came to the gates of Delhi: but the succeeding troubles, and the war with the Mahrattas, engaged too much of Abdallah's attention, to permit him to think any more of the matter; and the canal dried again: nor has any attempt been made since, though the thing is very practicable, and might be done at a small expence. But it is not in this only that the same negligence is perceivable; it shows itself in every thing else. Such is the evil genius which seems at present to influence this wretched court in all its proceedings, that no steps whatever are taken to endeavour at recovering even the shadow of the ancient dignity and power of this empire. All the Minister appears to aim at, seems to be, how to keep his ma-

ster in the most abject dependence, and overwhelmed with troubles and difficulties—that he alone may be continued in his post, where he is become necessary and indispensable. Such will ever be the fate of despotic monarchs, who think it not incumbent on them to act or superintend their own affairs, and trust all to others to save themselves trouble.

I have been unwillingly hurried into this digression, and shall now resume the description of this capital. Neither straight nor elegant streets, with good building on each side, must be expected in this place. Delhi, like all other cities in India, is extremely irregular in that respect, and has nothing that can recommend it. The street leading from the Lahore gate to the khelâh (or fort) is the only one worth mentioning; it is wide, planted with trees regularly enough, and a small canal of water went formerly through the middle of it: all the others are narrow and crooked.—The great mosque, called Jumâh Musjid, built by Shah Jehan, is the most grand building of the kind in India: it is situated in the highest part, and nearly in the centre of the town, and on a rock. The whole inside, and the domes, are all incrustated with white marble; and the inside, particularly, is elegantly inlaid with flowers, &c. On the whole, the edifice wants neither solidity, beauty, nor elegance. Two mosques, that of Roohun al Dowlah, and of Nawal Bahauder, have their domes and minars covered with copper richly gilt, and are, though small, elegant enough: nothing else within the town is worthy of attention. Most of the great Omrahs' houses are in ruins, the woodwork and beams having served for fuel to the Mahrattas and Rohillas,

when they had possession of this unhappy capital. As for the khelâh, within which is the royal palace and gardens, it is not to be doubted but, in those days of the meridian glory of this empire, it was a place worthy to be seen, on account of the richness and sumptuousness of the furniture, and the power of the monarchs, and splendour of the court. At present it is indeed wretchedly fallen. The walls only remain; in some places, from time and want of repair, tumbling down, and threatening ruin; but every where barbarously despoiled of those elegant inlayings and gildings which formerly ornamented the white marble employed in several parts of the edifices. Of those parts which I have seen, the Divan Khâs, the hot bath, the small mosque, and the garden of Hyatbucksh, are now alone worthy of notice. The three former, and several of the buildings of the last, are of white marble, elegantly inlaid, in most places, with rare and precious agaths, &c. of various colours, representing flowers and branches, and executed with great taste. The hot bath, in particular, is a masterpiece. The garden of Hyatbucksh, when in its splendour, and with the waters playing, must have been pleasing enough. At present, the canal being dried up, its basins and fountains, which were supplied by it, are also stopt, which is certainly a great disadvantage to the place. However, so much still remains as evidently shows it to have been, exclusive of its buildings, far more equal to the exaggerated descriptions I have heard of it formerly, and much inferior, I will not say, to the European royal gardens, but even to those of many of the English gentry. But at Delhi it was a wonder.

This

This is all worthy of notice in the present city, and it is not much. The suburbs, which formerly extended some miles on each side, and the old Delhi adjoining to the new on the south, which alone was an immense city, are now nothing but a heap of ruins, and the resort of snakes and wild beasts. The tomb of Hoomaion, still entire, and in which many of the royal line, to save charges, have been buried lately, is at the south end of the old Delhi, about six miles from the new town; some distance from the fort (built also by Hoomaion, and in which he had his residence) is a large, not ill-built edifice, rather plainer and modest than the mausoleum of his son Akber at Secandra, near Agra, and is not to be passed unnoticed. There is a beautiful extensive view from its terrace. Mahommed Shah's sepulchre, at a place where a reputed muslim saint and apostle, called Nizam O'din, lies buried, ought also, on account of its simplicity and humility, to be seen. The mausoleum of Sudder Jung is not far from thence, at a place called Shah Muddan, and where a supposed impression, on stone, of Ally the prophet's hand, is reverently preserved. It is an extensive lofty edifice, in the centre of a garden, tolerably kept up, with basins and fountains, &c. and stands about five miles from the new town, which formerly reached even beyond it.

All these buildings are modern, compared with those still to be seen at a place called Cootub Shah, seven computed coss to the S.W. of Delhi. This place is full of ruins and sepulchres: 180,000 saints and martyrs, of the Islam, are computed to lie buried there, exclusive of Cootub O'din himself, who is one of their principal apostles. This spot is famous on account of the many bat-

ties which have been fought near it, by the first Mussulman conquerors against the Rajahs of Delhi; the last of which, fought about 660 years ago against Rajah Paitowra, gave the decisive blow. Delhi, which in those days was situated nearly on that spot, fell under the Mussulman yoke. The pagodas were demolished, the idols mutilated, and a magnificent mosque erected on the very place where the principal Hindû temple had stood, which was not far from the palace of Paitowra himself, the ruins of which are still shown. This happened in the reign of Sultaun Shah O'Deen, who was the founder of the said mosque, and also of a lofty tower, or minar, of six stories, near the entrance. The roof of the mosque is fallen in; but the tower, though it had been struck with lightning in the upper story, remains still tolerably perfect. It appears to be 300 feet in height, and has been built with great care and niceness. Many verses of the Koran are carved on the stones in large letters; and the whole seems to have been intended as a lasting monument of the Islam, and to set forth its superiority to the Hindû worship. About the mosque, some fragments of the idols, and a column of metals mixed, about 25 feet high, with some Shanfercet characters cut on it, are still to be seen. The characters are said to be very ancient and illegible; but I strongly suspect the contrary. The column had been erected as a charm, by the father or grandfather of the Rajah Paitowra, by the advice of his astrologers, brahmins and priests, with many ridiculous and superstitious ceremonies, and after consulting the stars and idols, in the foolish opinion that while it lasted the empire would remain in his posterity. The event did not justify the expectation;

expectation ; but the Gentoos are not backward in finding out reasons for it. Be it as it will, Sul-taun Shaab O'Deen, to shew his contempt for it and their religion altogether, suffered it to remain standing in the front of his mosque, and strewed the pavement with the broken idols. Such has, in more than one instance, been the fate of the unhappy Hindûs, who certainly, from their meekness and spirit of tolerance, seem to deserve a far better. Many reflections occur in this place, but I will not unnecessarily swell my account.

I shall now say a word of the climate of this place, which is indeed excellent and salubrious, particularly out of the town. Formerly, innumerable gardens and orchards surrounded this place ; but the wars, and their followers, have scarcely left a tree in its environs. The road to Agra and Lahore had, heretofore, *a minar, with a well and stand, at every $1\frac{1}{4}$ of a coss* (or about three miles) asunder ; and it is said *there were trees planted on each side of the road*. If ever such an avenue existed, it has long ago been destroyed.

You mention the devastation of Nadir Shah's Guzlebaclies, as having been the original cause of the ruin of this place. It is certain that Nadir's invasion may be looked upon as the first cause of the fall of the empire ; not so much on account of the riches he carried away, as from the inefficacy and weakness of the measures which were taken to oppose him. This showed the infirmity and feebleness of the great machine of government ; and advantage was taken of it, afterwards, by the great Omrahs, to render themselves independent, and throw off the mask ; though even this would not have happened, had Mahommed Shah been succeeded by a

prince worthy of wielding a sceptre. But Ahmed Shah had no sooner been acknowledged his successor, than he seemed to take a pleasure in removing, as fast as possible, the good opinion which had been formed of him during the life of his father, when he had the good fortune to repulse Abdallah, in the first attempt he made to invade Hindustân, and to oblige him to retire with precipitation. This had gained him great credit, and people expected to see a second Akber on the throne ; but they soon had reason to think otherwise. He gave himself up entirely to the drinking of wine, bang, chirrus, and other intoxicating liquors, and left an eunuch (Nabab Bahauder), the gaffer of his mother, the sole disposer of every thing, to the disgust of all the potent Omrahs. Trouble and rebellion followed. Ahmed Shah was plundered at Sicânda, 20 coss from this place, in the Dooawb, of all he had (his zanana even not escaping), by a body of Mahrattas, which Gazy O'Deen Khan sent for that purpose, in revenge for some ill office he had received from the King through his favourites. Ahmed Shah was, soon afterwards, deprived of his throne and fight, at Delhi, by Akbut Mahmood Khan, Gazy O'Deen Khan's tutor ; and from that period may be dated the total ruin and subversion of the empire, and of this city in particular. The enmity that subsisted amongst the great Omrahs, and the late doings of Gazy, obliged him, for his own safety, to maintain a large body of mercenary Mahrattas and Rohillas ; and, as most of the revenues of the empire were withheld by the different viceroys, he was under the necessity of seizing, not only on the royal treasury, but also on every thing which could be turned into cash, in order to have wherewith to satisfy the clamorous

clamorous demands of his troops for pay. The silver ceilings of the Divan Khâs, and other places, were ripped up and coined. The curiosities, arms, books, furniture, and other effects of value, which had been collecting for many years before by the different Emperors, were seized, and sold for perhaps not one tenth part of their real value, or given to the soldiers in part of their pay. In short, every thing was dissipated, and ruin threatened every where. But this was not all. The soldiers, mutinous, ill-paid, and under no discipline or constraint, committed every kind of outrage in the unfortunate city, unpunished or unnoticed. The Rohillas, in particular, under Nujhib Khan, afterwards Nujhib al Dowlah, were conspicuous for every kind of violence that the most barbarous and savage of men had ever been guilty of. They alone were the principal cause of the destruction of this once opulent and splendid city. The devastations and plunders of Nadir Shah, and Ahmed Shah Abdallah, were like violent tempests, which, for the time, carried every thing before them, but soon subsided; whereas the waste and havock made by the Rohillas resembled pestilential gales, which keep up a continual agitation, and finally destroy a country. Certain it is, their very name is in detestation in this place, notwithstanding the mildness

of Nujhib al Dowlah's administration, when he had, afterwards, by the interference of Abdallah, the government of the city and environs conferred on him, which he enjoyed, with credit and reputation, to his death.

Tavernier and Bernier are the only two travellers, that I know of, who have ever given any tolerable account of Delhi and its court; the first, during the latter end of Shah Jehan's reign; the last, while Aureng Zeeb sat on the throne. They are both worthy of credit, at least when they speak of what they have themselves seen.—Bernier, in particular, was a man of abilities and letters. Tavernier, from his profession of merchant-jeweller, had opportunities of seeing many things in that branch, which few others would have had. But, exclusive of that, both he and Bernier were kept at a great distance, and had no other opportunities of being informed than what they could pick up in common with others. Neither of them were permitted to enter the superb mausoleum of Shah Jehan at Agra (I question), not even into the garden that surrounds it. They were debarred entrance into the mosques, holy places, nay, even into the presence of the great Omrahs. From that, an idea may be formed of what they were able to describe, and what they were not.

Description of the Kingdom of ASSAM, taken from the ALEM-GEERNAMEH of MOHAMMED CAZIM, and translated by HENRY VANSITTART, Esq.

(Extracted from Mr GLADWINE'S *Asiatick Miscellany*, printed at Calcutta.)

[The notes signed T, are taken from a more recent translation of the same tract, published in the 11th number of the *Indian Telegraph*.]

ASSAM*, which lies to the north-east of Bengal, is divided into two parts by the river Birmaputer, that flows from Khita. The northern portion is called Otercol; and the southern, Dekincol†. Otercol begins at Gowahutty, which is the boundary of his majesty's territorial possessions‡, and terminates in mountains inhabited by a tribe called Meeri Mechmi. Dekincol extends from the village Sidea to the hills of Serinager. The most famous mountains to the northward of Otercol are those of Duleh and Landah; and to the southward of Dekincol are those of Mamruss, situated four days journey above

Ghergong, to which the Rajah retreated. There is another chain of hills which is inhabited by a tribe called Nanec, who pay no revenue to the Rajah, but profess allegiance to him, and obey a few of his orders. But the Zemleh§ tribe are entirely independent of him, and, whenever they find an opportunity, plunder the country contiguous to their mountains. Assam is of an oblong figure: its length is about 200 standard coss||; and its breadth, from the northern to the southern mountains, about eight days journey¶. From Gowahutty to Ghergong is 75 standard coss; and from thence it is fifteen days journey to Khoten,

* Mons De Lisle, in his History of India beyond the Ganges, calls this country Achem or Achom, and tells us, that it was formerly a part of the empire of Ava, under the king of Pegu, who had no less than twenty kingdoms in his dominions, among which was Assam; but he does not tell his readers how or when this country became tributary to the Pegu monarch, or by what means it at length shook off its allegiance. It should seem that Assam was first discovered by the Moguls, in Aurang-Zeeb's time, by sailing up the large river Laquia, which (says a contemporary of De Lisle's, Mons. Martini,) rises from the lake Chiamay, and, after a course from east to west, bends southward, and falls with divers mouths into the eastern branch of the Ganges. Our present author, in his account of Assam, makes no mention whatever, either of the river Laquia, or the lake Chiamay; both, certainly, worthy of note, the one for its navigation—the other, its astonishing size, which, according to Luyis, is 180 leagues in compass.—T.

† Neither Tavernier, De Lisle, Moll, Fytch, or Hamilton, make mention of either of these divisions; nor are their names to be found in Bowen's or Rennel's maps.—T.

‡ Our author, no doubt, means on the northern side of Assam; but he gives us no boundaries to the east, west, or south, unless he means those mountains, and that chain of hills, which we find him speak of immediately after. De Lisle's boundaries of Assam are certainly laid down in a much more clear and satisfactory manner: it has, says this writer, Tartary and Boutan on the north, Tipra on the south, part of China on the east, and of the Mogul on the west, from which it is divided by the river Arracan.

§ In another copy this tribe is called Dulleh.

|| Four hundred English miles,—a coss being equal to two miles.

¶ Mons. De Lisle makes it 90 German leagues from N. E. to S. W. and about 40 where broadest.—T.

Khoten, which was the residence of Peeran Wifch*, but is now called Ava†, and is the capital of the Rajah of Pegue, who considers himself of the posterity of that famous General. The first five days journey from the mountains of Namrup is performed through forests, and over hills, which are arduous and difficult to pass. You then travel eastward to Ava, through a level and smooth country. To the northward is the plain of Khita, that has been before mentioned as the place from whence the Birhmapoter issues, which is afterwards fed by several rivers that flow from the southern mountains of Affam. The principal of these is the Dhonee, which has before occurred in this history. It joins that broad river at the village Luckeigerch.

Between these rivers is an island, well inhabited, and in an excellent state of tillage: it contains a spacious, clear and pleasant country, extending to the distance of about fifty coss: the cultivated tract is bounded by a thick forest, which harbours elephants, and where those animals may be caught, as well as in four or five other forests of Affam. If there be occasion for them, five or six hundred elephants, may be procured in a year‡. Across the Dhonee, which is the side of Ghergong, is a wide, agreeable and level country, which delights the heart of the beholder: the whole face of it is marked with population

and tillage; and it presents, on every side, charming prospects of ploughed fields, harvests, gardens, and groves: all the island before described lies in Dekincol. From the village Salagerch, to the city of Ghergong, is a space of about fifty coss, filled with such an uninterrupted range of gardens, plentifully stocked with fruit-trees, that it appears as one garden: within them are the houses of the peasants, and a beautiful assemblage of coloured and fragrant herbs, and of garden and wild flowers blowing together.

As the country is overflowed in the rainy season, a high and broad causeway has been raised, for the convenience of travellers from Salagerch to Ghergong, which is the only uncultivated ground to be seen: each side of this road is planted with shudy bambocs, the tops of which meet, and are entwined. Amongst the fruits which this country produces, are mangoes, plantains, jacks, oranges, citrons, limes, pine-apples, and punialch, a species of amilch, which has such an excellent flavour that every person who tastes it prefers it to the plumb. There are also cocoa-nut trees, pepper-vines, beetle trees, and the *sadij* §, in great plenty. The sugar-cane excels in softness and sweetness, and is of three colours, red, black, and white. There is ginger free from fibres, and beetle leaf. The strength of vegetation, and fertility of the soil, are such that

* According to Khondemir, Peeran Wifch was one of the Nobles of Afrasiab, King of Turan, contemporary with Kiceaus, second Prince of the Kianian Dynasty. In the Ferhung, Jhangceery, and Bethann Katea, (two Persian dictionaries,) Peeran is described as one of the Pehlovan, or heroes of Turan, and General under Afrasiab, the name of whose father was Wifch.

† Here we have another note by the same Gentleman, who corrects our author in the mistake he makes in calling Khoten "Ava."—Khoten lies to the north of Hemalaya; and Peeran Wifch could never have been Ava.—T.

‡ Four elephants is the marriage portion to all women in Affam.

§ The *sadij* is a long aromatic leaf, which has a pungent taste, and is called, in the Hindustanee language, *teez-paut*. In our botanical book it bears the name of *Malabathrum*, or the Indian leaf.

that whatever seed is sown, or slips planted, they always thrive. The environs of Ghergong furnish small apricots, yams, and pomegranates; but these articles are wild, and, not assisted by cultivation and engraftment, they are very indifferent. The principal crop of this country consists of rice and mash*; adefs is very scarce, and wheat and barley are never sown. The silks are excellent, and resemble those of China; but they manufacture very few more than are required for use. They are successful in embroidering with flowers, and in weaving velvet, and tautband, which is a species of silk of which they make tents and kenauts†. Salt is a very precious and scarce commodity; it is found at the bottom of some of the hills, but of a bitter and pungent quality: a better sort is in common use, which is extracted from the plaintain tree. The mountains, inhabited by the tribe called Manec, produce plenty of excellent lignum aloes, which a society of the natives import every year into Assam, and barter for salt and grain.

This evil-disposed race of mountaineers are many degrees removed from the line of humanity, and are destitute of the characteristical properties of a man. They go naked from head to foot, and eat dogs, cats, mice, snakes, rats, ants, locusts, and every thing of this sort which they can find. The hills of Namrup, Sidea, and Luckeigereh, supply a fine species of lignum aloes, which sinks in water. Several of the mountains contain musk-deer.

The country of Otercol, which is on the northern side of the Birhmapoter, is in the highest state of cultivation, and produces plenty of pepper and beetle-nuts. It even surpasses Dekincol in population and tillage; but as the latter contains a greater tract of wild forests and places difficult of access, the rulers of Assam have chosen to reside in it for the convenience of control, and have erected in it the capital of the kingdom. Otercol, from the bank of the river to the foot of the mountains, which is a cold climate, and contains snow, is various; but is no where less than fifteen coss, nor more than forty-five coss. The inhabitants of those mountains are strong, have a robust and respectable appearance, and are of a middling size: their complexions, like those of the natives of all cold climates, are red and white; and they have also trees and fruits peculiar to frigid regions. Near the fort of Jum Derch, which is on the side of Gowahutty, is a chain of mountains called the country of Dereng, all the inhabitants of which resemble each other in appearance, manners and speech, but are distinguished by the names of their tribes and places of residence. Several of these hills produce musk, kataus‡, bhoat§, perree, and two species of horses, called goont and taguans. Gold and silver are procured here, as in the whole country of Assam, by washing the sand of the rivers: this indeed is one of the sources of revenue. It is supposed that 12,000 inhabitants, and some say 20,000, are

* *Mash* is a species of grain; and *adefts*, a kind of pea.

† *Kenauts* are walls made to surround tents.

‡ *Kataus* is thus described in the Borhaun Katea: "This word, in the language of Rome, is a sea-cow; the tail of which is hung upon the necks of horses, and on the summit of standards. Some say it is a cow which lives on the mountains of Khita." It here means the mountain-cow, which supplies the tail that is made into chowries.

§ *Bhoat* and *perree* are two kinds of blanket.

are employed in this occupation ; and it is a regulation, that each of these persons shall pay a fixed revenue of a *tola* * of gold to the Rajah. The people of Assam are a base and unprincipled nation, and have no fixed religion : they follow no rule but that of their own inclinations, and make the approbation of their own vicious minds the test of the propriety of their actions. They do not adopt any mode of worship practised either by Heathens or Mahomedans ; nor do they concur in any of the known sects which prevail amongst mankind. Unlike the Pagans of Hindustân, they do not reject victuals which have been dressed by Mussulmen ; and they abstain from no flesh except human. They even eat animals that have died a natural death ; but, in consequence of not being used to the taste of ghee, they have such an antipathy to this article, that if they discover the least smell of it in their victuals, they have no relish for them. It is not their custom to veil their women ; for even the wives of the Rajah do not conceal their faces from any person. The females perform their work in the open air, with their countenances exposed, and heads uncovered. The men have often four or five wives each, and publicly buy, sell, and change them. They shave their heads, beards and whiskers, and reproach and admonish every person who neglects this ceremony. Their language has not the least affinity with that of Bengal†. Their strength and courage are apparent in their looks ; but their ferocious manners, and brutal tempers,

are also betrayed by their physiognomy. They are superior to most nations in corporeal force and hardy exertions. They are enterprising, savage, fond of war, vindictive, treacherous, and deceitful : the virtues of compassion, kindness, friendship, sincerity, truth, honour, good faith, shame, and purity of morals, have been left out of their composition ; the seeds of tenderness and humanity have not been sown in the field of their frames : as they are destitute of the mental garb of manly qualities, they are also deficient in the dress of their bodies ; they tie a cloth round their heads, and another upon their loins, and throw a sheet round their shoulders ; but it is not customary in that country to wear turbans, robes, drawers, or shoes. There are no buildings of brick or stone, or with walls of earth, except the gates of the city of Ghergong, and some of their idolatrous temples. The rich and poor construct their habitations of wood, bamboos, and straw. The Rajah, and his courtiers, travel in stately litters (*singafun*) ; but the opulent and respectable persons amongst his subjects are carried in lower vehicles, called *doolies*. Assam produces neither horses‡, camels, nor asses ; but these cattle are sometimes brought thither from other countries. The brutal inhabitants, from a congenial impulse, are fond of seeing and keeping asses, and buy and sell them at a high price. But they discover the greatest surprise at seeing a camel ; and are so afraid of a horse, that if one trooper should attack a hundred armed Assamians,

* The weight of a rupee.

† This is certainly a mistake, for the *Bengalic* is generally spoken in Assam ; and we are told, that young Brahmins often come to *Nuddeeah* for instruction, and that their dialect is perfectly understood by the Bengal teachers.—T.

‡ As the author has asserted that two species of horses, called *goont* and *tagnans*, are produced in *Dereng*, we must suppose that this is a different country from Assam.

fanians, they would all throw down their arms and flee; or, should they not be able to escape, they would surrender themselves prisoners: yet, should one of that detestable race encounter ten men of another nation on foot, he would defeat them.

The ancient inhabitants of this country are divided into two tribes, the Affamians and the Cultanians. The latter excell the former in all occupations except war, and the conduct of hardy enterprises, in which the former are superior. A body-guard of six or seven thousand Affamians, fierce as demons, of unshaken courage, and well provided with warlike arms and accoutrements, always keep watch near the Rajah's sleeping and sitting apartments; these are his loyal and confidential troops and patrol. The material weapons of this country are the musket, sword, spear, and arrow and bow of ba. In their forts and boats they have also plenty of cannon, zerbzun*, and ramchungee, in the management of which they are very expert.

Whenever any of the Rajahs, magistrates or principal men die, they dig a large cave for the deceased, in which they inter his women, attendants and servants, and some of the magnificent equipage and useful furniture which he possessed in his life-time, such as elephants, gold and silver, boudcush (large fans), carpets, clothes, victuals,

lamps with a great deal of oil, and a torch-bearer; for they consider these articles as stores for a future state. They afterwards construct a strong roof over the cave upon thick timbers. The people of the army entered some of the old caves, and took out of them the value of 90,000 rupees in gold and silver. But an extraordinary circumstance is said to have happened, to which the mind of man can scarcely give credit, and the possibility of which is contradicted by daily experience. It is this: All the Nobles came to the Imperial General, and declared with universal agreement, that a golden beetle-stand was found in one of the caves that was dug eighty years before, which contained beetle-leaf quite green and fresh; but the authenticity of this story rests upon report †.

Ghergong has four gates, constructed of stone and earth; from each of which the Rajah's palace is distant three coss. The city is encompassed with a fence of bamboos; and, within it, high and broad causeways have been raised, for the convenience of passengers during the rainy season. In the front of every man's house is a garden, or some cultivated ground. This is a fortified city, which incloses villages and tilled fields. The Rajah's palace stands upon the bank of the Degoo, which flows through the city. This river is lined on each
side

* Swivels.

† About 125 miles to the S. W. on the Laquia river, just before it detaches one of its streams into the bay of Bengal, stands the city of Azoo, noted for being the seat of the tombs of the Kings of Affam; and here, in a spacious and magnificent temple, the monarchs are buried, with the idol they worshipped when living, each having his own deity. Immense treasures of gold and silver are deposited in the royal vaults; for, though they think that such as lived good lives in this world will have plenty of all necessaries in the other, yet they believe the wicked suffer hunger and other miseries,—for which reason, not having so high an opinion of the sanctity of their Monarchs, as they of Boutan have of theirs, they bury riches with their Kings to supply their necessities, as well as his chief wives and officers, elephants, camels, hounds, &c. which they believe will all rise to serve him in the other world.—I have, however, been assured by an officer who served in Affam under Col. Welsh, that the necessity of burying the royal elephants, camels, and hounds, is now dispensed with.

side with houses; and there is a small market, which contains no shopkeepers except fellers of beetle: the reason is, that it is not customary for the inhabitants to buy provisions for daily use, because they lay up a stock for themselves which lasts them a year. The Rajah's palace is surrounded by a causeway, planted on each side with a close hedge of bamboos, which serves instead of a wall: on the outside there is a ditch which is always full of water. The circumference of the inclosure is one coss and fourteen jerechs. Within it have been built lofty halls and spacious apartments for the Rajah, most of them of wood, and a few of straw, which are called chuppers. Amongst these is a dewan khana, or public saloon, 150 cubits long, and 40 broad, which is supported by 66 wooden pillars, placed at an interval of about four cubits from each other. The Rajah's seat is adorned with lattice-work and carving. Within and without have been placed plates of brass, so well polished that, when the rays of the sun strike upon them, they shine like mirrors. It is an ascertained fact, that 3000 carpenters, and 12,000 labourers, were constantly employed in this work, during two years, before it was finished. When the Rajah sits in his chamber, or travels, instead of drums and trumpets, they beat the dhole* and dand: the latter is a round and thick instrument made of copper, and is certainly the same as the drum†, which it was customary in the time of ancient kings to beat in battles and marches.

The Rajahs of this country have always raised the crest of pride and vain-glory, and displayed an ostentatious appearance of grandeur, and a numerous train of attendants and

servants. They have not bowed the head of submission and obedience, nor have they paid tribute or revenue, to the most powerful monarch; but they have curbed the ambition, and checked the conquests of the most victorious princes of Hindustan. The solution of the difficulties attending a war against them, has baffled the penetration of heroes who have been styled conquerors of the world. Wherever an invading army has entered their territories, the Assamians have covered themselves in strong posts, and have distressed the enemy by stratagems, surprises and alarms, and by cutting off their provisions. If these means have failed, they have declined a battle in the field; but have carried the peasants into the mountains, burnt the grain, and left the country empty. But when the rainy season was set in upon the enemy, they have watched their opportunity to make excursions and vent their rage; the famished invaders have either become their prisoners, or been put to death. In this manner, powerful and numerous armies have been sunk in that whirlpool of destruction, and not a soul has escaped.

Formerly Hossain Shah, a King of Bengal, undertook an expedition against Assam, and carried with him a formidable force of cavalry, infantry, and boats. The beginning of this invasion was crowned with victory. He entered the country, and erected the standard of superiority and conquest. The Rajah, being unable to encounter him in the field, evacuated the plains, and retreated to the mountains. Hossain left his son, with a large army, to keep possession of the country, and returned to Bengal. The rainy season commenced, and the roads were

* The *dhole* is a kind of drum, which is beat at each end.

† This is a kind of kettle-drum, and is made of a composition of several metals.

were shut up by the inundation. The Rajah descended from the mountains, surrounded the Bengal army, skirmished with them, and cut off their provisions, till they were reduced to such straits that they were all in a short time either killed or made prisoners.

In the same manner Mahommed Shah, the son of Toglue Shah, who was King of several of the provinces of Hindustân, sent a well-appointed army of 100,000 cavalry to conquer Assam; but they were all devoted to oblivion in this country of enchantment, and no intelligence or vestige of them remained. Another army was dispatched to revenge this disaster; but when they arrived in Bengal, they were panic-struck, and shrunk from the enterprise; because if any passes the frontier into that district, he has not leave to return. In the same manner, none of the inhabitants of that country are able to come out of it; which is the reason that no accurate information has hitherto been obtained relative to that nation. The natives of Hindustân consider them wizards and magicians, and pronounce the name of that country in all their incantations and countercharm: they say, that every person who sets his foot there, is under the influence of witchcraft, and cannot find the road to return.

Jeidej Sing, the Rajah of Assam, bears the title of *Surgee*, or *Celestial*. *Surge*, in the Hindustânce language, means heaven. That frantic and vain-glorious Prince is so excessively foolish and mistaken, as to believe that his vicious ancestors were Sovereigns of the heavenly host; and that one of them, being inclined to visit the earth, descended by a golden ladder. After he had been employed some time in regulating and governing his new

kingdom, he became so attached to it, that he fixed his abode in it, and never returned.

In short, when we consider the peculiar circumstances of Assam; that the country is spacious, populous, and hard to be penetrated; that it abounds in perils and dangers; that the paths and roads are beset with difficulties; that the obstacles of the conquest of it are more than can be described; that the inhabitants are a savage race, ferocious in their manners, and brutal in their behaviour; that they are of a gigantic appearance, enterprising, intrepid, treacherous, well armed, and more numerous than can be conceived; that they resist and attack the enemy from secure posts, and are always prepared for battle; that they possess forts as high as heaven, garrisoned by brave soldiers, and plentifully supplied with warlike stores, the reduction of each of which would require a long space of time; that the way was obstructed by thick and dangerous bushes, and broad and boisterous rivers—when we consider these circumstances, we shall admire that this country, by the aid of God, and the auspices of his Majesty, was conquered by the imperial army, and became a place for erecting the standard of the faith. The haughty and insolent heads of several of the detestable Assamians, who stretch the neck of pride, and who are devoid of religion and remote from God, were bruised by the hoofs of the horses of the victorious warriors. The Mussulman heroes experienced the comfort of fighting for their religion; and the blessings of it reverted to the sovereignty of his just and pious Majesty.

The Rajah, whose soul had been enslaved by pride, and who had been bred up in the habit of presuming on the stability of his own government,

government, never dreamt of this reverse of fortune: but, being now overtaken by the punishment due to his crimes, fled, as has been before mentioned, with some of his nobles, attendants and family, and a few of his effects, to the mountains of Namrup. This spot, by its bad air and water, and confined space, is rendered the worst place in the world, or rather it is one of the pits of hell. The Rajah's officers and soldiers, by his orders, crossed the Dhonec, and settled in the spacious island between that and the Birlmapoter, which contains numerous forests and thickets. A few took refuge in other mountains, and watched an opportunity of committing hostilities.

Namrup is a country on the side of Dekincol, situated between three high mountains, at the distance of four days journey from Ghergong. It is remarkable for bad water, noxious air, and confined prospects. Whenever the Rajah used to be angry with any of his subjects, he sent them thither. The roads are difficult to pass, inasmuch that a foot traveller proceeds with the greatest inconvenience. There is one road wide enough for a horse; but the beginning of it contains thick forests for about half a coss. Afterwards there is a defile, which is stony and full of water. On each side is a mountain towering to the sky.

The Imperial General remained some days in Ghergong, where he was employed in regulating the affairs of the country, encouraging the peasants, and collecting the effects of the Rajah. He repeatedly read the kootbah, or prayer, containing the name and titles of the prince of the age, king of kings, Alumgeer, conqueror of the world; and adorned the faces of the coins with the imperial impression. At

this time there were heavy showers, accompanied with violent wind, for two or three days; and all the signs appeared of the rainy season, which in that country sets in before it does in Hindustân. The General exerted himself in establishing posts, and fixing guards, for keeping open the roads, and supplying the army with provisions. He thought now of securing himself during the rains, and determined, after the sky should be cleared from the clouds, and the lightning cease to illuminate the air, and the swelling of the water should subside, that the army should again be set in motion against the Rajah and his attendants, and be employed in delivering the country from the evils of their existence.

The author then mentions several skirmishes which happened between the Rajah's forces and the Imperial troops, in which the latter were always victorious. He concludes thus:

At length all the villages of Dekincol fell into the possession of the imperial army. Several of the inhabitants and peasants, from the diffusion of the fame of his Majesty's kindness, tenderness, and justice, submitted to his government, and were protected in their habitations and property. The inhabitants of Otercol also became obedient to his commands. His Majesty rejoiced when he heard the news of this conquest, and rewarded the General with a costly dress, and other distinguishing marks of his favour.

The narrative to which this is a supplement, gives a concise history of the military expedition into Af-sam. In this description, the author has stopt at a period when the imperial troops had possessed themselves of the capital, and were masters of any part of the plain country which they chose to occupy or

over-run. The sequel diminishes the credit of the conquest, by shewing that it was temporary, and that the Rajah did not forget his usual policy of harassing the invading army during the rainy season. But this conduct produced only the effect of distressing and disgusting it with the service, instead of absolutely destroying it, as his predecessors had treated former adventurers. Yet the conclusion of this

war is far from weakening the panegyric which the author has passed upon the Imperial General, to whom a difference of situation afforded an opportunity of displaying additional virtues, and of closing that life with heroic fortitude which he had always hazarded in the field with martial spirit. His name and titles were, Meer Jumleh, Moazzim Khan, Khan Khanan, Sepoy Salar.

Enumeration of INDIAN CLASSES. By H. T. COLEBROOKE, Esq.

(From the fifth volume of the *Asiatick Researches*.)

THE permanent separation of classes, with hereditary professions assigned to each, is among the most remarkable institutions of India; and, though now less rigidly maintained than heretofore, must still engage attention. On the subject of the mixed classes, Sanscrēt authorities in some instances disagree: classes mentioned by one, are omitted by another; and texts differ on the professions assigned to some tribes. A comparison of several authorities, with a few observations on the subdivisions of classes, may tend to elucidate this subject, in which there is some intricacy.

One of the authorities I shall use, is the Jātimālā, or garland of classes; an extract from the Rudrayāmala Tantra, which, in some instances, corresponds better with usage and received opinions than the ordinances of Menu and the great D'herma-purāna *. On more important points, its authority could not be compared with D'herma-sāstra; but, on the subject of classes, it may be admitted; for the

Tantras form a branch of literature highly esteemed, though at present much neglected. Their fabulous origin derives them from revelations of Siva to Pārvaī, confirmed by Viṣṇu, and therefore called Agama, from the initials of three words in a verse of the 'Tōḍala Tantra :

“Coming from the mouth of Siva, heard by the mountain-born goddess, admitted by the son of Vafudéva, it is thence called Agama.”

Thirty-six are mentioned for the number of mixed classes; but, according to some opinions, that number includes the fourth original tribe; or all the original tribes, according to other authorities: yet the text quoted from the great D'herma-purāna, in the digest of which a version was translated by Mr. Halhed, names thirty-nine mixed classes; and the Jātimālā gives distinct names for a greater number.

On the four original tribes it may suffice, in this place, to quote the Jātimālā, where the distinction
of

* The texts are cited in the Vivādārnave Sétu, from the Vrihad D'herma-purāna. This name I therefore retain, although I cannot be sure that such a purāna exists, or to what treatise the quotation refers under that name.

of Bráhmaṇas, according to the ten countries to which their ancestors belonged, is noticed: that distinction is still maintained.

“In the first creation, by Bráhma, Bráhmaṇas proceeded, with the Vēda, from the mouth of Bráhma. From his arms Cshatriyas sprung; so from his thigh, Vaisya; from his foot, Súdras were produced: all with their females.

“The Lord of creation, viewing them, said, ‘What shall be your occupations?’ They replied, ‘We are not our own masters; oh God! command us what to undertake.’

“Viewing and comparing their labours, he made the first tribe superior over the rest. As the first had great inclination for the divine sciences (Bráhṇevēda), therefore he was Bráhmaṇa. The protector from ill (Cshate), was Cshatriya. Him whose profession (Vesā) consisted in commerce, which promotes success in war, for the protection of himself and of mankind, and in husbandry, and attendance on cattle, called Vaisya. The other should voluntarily serve the three tribes, and therefore he became a Súdra: he should humble himself at their feet.”

And in another place:

“A chief of the twice-born tribe was brought by Vishnu’s eagle from Sāca-dwipa: thus have Sāca-dwipa Bráhmaṇas become known in Jumbudwipa.

“In Jumbudwipa, Bráhmaṇas are reckoned tenfold; Sāreswata, Cānyacubja, Gauda, Maṇbila, Ucala, Drávidā, Marahāṣṭra, Tailānga, Gojjava, and Cāsinira, residing in the several countries whence they are named†.

“Their sons and grandsons are considered as Cānyacubja, priests, and so forth. Their posterity, descending from Menu, also inhabit the southern regions: others reside in Anga Banga and Calinga; some in Camarupa and Odra; others are inhabitants of Sumbhadēsa: and twice-born men, brought by former princes, have been established in Rāda, Magadha, Varēndra, Chōla, Swernagrāma, China Cula, Sāca and Berbera‡.”

I shall proceed, without further preface, to enumerate the principal mixed classes, which have sprung from intermarriages of the original tribes.

1. Murd’habhishikṭa, from a Bráhmaṇa, by a girl of the Cshatriya class; his duty is the teaching of military exercises. The same ori-

* E 2 gin

† These several countries are, Sāreswata, probably the region watered by the river Serfatty, as it is marked in maps—unless it be a part of Bengal, named from the branch of the Bhāgirat’hi, which is distinguished by this appellation, Cānyacubja, or Canoj; Gauda, probably the western Gā, and not the Gau of Bengal; Maṇbila, or Tnabhucti, corrupted into Tirhut; Ucala, said to be situated near the celebrated temple of Jagannātha; Drávidā, pronounced Dravida, possibly the country described by that name as a maritime region south of Canata, (Asiat. Res. Vol. II. p. 117;) Marahāṣṭra, or Mahratta; Telīnga, or Telīngana; Gujjara, or Guzerat; Cāsinira, or Cāshmir.

‡ Anga includes Bhāgalpūr. Benga, or Bengal proper, is a part only of the suba. Varēndra, a tract of inundation north of the Ganges, is a part of the present zila of Rājeshahi. Calinga is watered by the Godāveri, (Asiat. Res. Vol. III. p. 48.) Camrupa, an ancient empire, is become a province of Assam. Odra I understand to be Orisa proper. Rāda (if that be the true reading) is well known as the country west of the Bhāgirat’hi. Magadha, or Mogadha, is Behār proper. Chōla is part of Bīrbhūm; another region of this name is mentioned in the Asiatick Researches, Vol. III. p. 48. Swernagrāma, vulgarly Sunāgān, is situated east of Dacca. China is a portion of the present Chinese empire. On the rest I can offer no conjecture; Sara and Berbera, here mentioned, must differ from the Dwipa, and the region situated between the Culha and Saucha Dwipas.

gin is ascribed, in the D'herma-purāna, to the Cumibhacāra*, or potter, and Tantravāya†, or weaver; but the Tantravāya, according to the Jātimālā, sprung from two mixed classes, begotten by a man of the Manibandha, on a woman of the Manicāra tribe.

2. Ambasht'ha, or Vaidya‡, whose profession is the science of medicine, was born of a Vaishya woman, by a man of the sacerdotal class. The same origin is given, by the D'herma-purāna, to the Canfacāra§, or brazier, and to the Sanc'ha-cāra||, or worker in shells. These again are stated, in the Tantra, as springing from the intermarriages of mixed classes: the Canfacāra, from the Tāmracūta; and Sanc'ha-cāra, also named Sanchadāreca, from the Rājaputra and Gāndhica: for Rājaputras not only denote Chatriyas as sons of kings, but is also the name of a mixed class, and of a tribe of fabulous origin.

Rudra Yāmala Tantra: "The origin of Rājaputras is from the Vaishya, on the daughter of an Ambasht'ha. Again, thousands of others sprung from the foreheads of cows kept to supply oblations."

3. Nishada, or Pārasava, whose profession is catching fish, was born of a Sūdra woman by a man of the sacerdotal class. The name is given to the issue of a legal marriage between a Brāhmana and a woman of the Sūdra class. It should seem, that the issue of other legal marriages in different classes, were described by the names of mixed classes springing from intercourse between the several tribes. This, however, is liable to some question; and since such marriages are considered as il-

legal in the present age, it is not material to pursue the inquiry.

According to the D'herma-purāna, from the same origin as the Nishāda springs the Varajivī, or astrologer. In the Tantra, that origin is given to the Brahme-sūdra, whose profession is to make chairs or stools used on some religious occasions: under the name of Varajivī¶ is described a class springing from the Gōpa and Tantravāya, and employed in cultivating beetles. The profession of astrology, or at least that of making almanacks, is assigned, in the Tantra, to degrading Brāhmanas:

"Brāhmanas, falling from their tribe, became kinsmen of the twice-born class: to them is assigned the profession of ascertaining the lunar and solar days."

4. Māhishya is the son of Chatriya, by a woman of the Vaishya tribe: his profession is music, astronomy, and attendance on cattle.

5. Ugra was born of a Sūdra woman, by a man of the military class. His profession, according to Menu, is killing or confining such animals as live in holes; but, according to the Tantra, he is an encomiast, or bard. The same origin is attributed to the Nāpita††, or barber, and to the Maudaca, or confectioner. In the Tantra, the Nāpita is said to be born of a Cuvérina woman, by a man of the Pitticāra class.

6. Carana‡‡, from a Vaishya, by a woman of the Sūdra class, is an attendant on princes, or secretary. The appellation of Cayast'ha§§ is, in general, considered as synonymous with Carana; and accordingly the Carana tribe commonly assumes

* Vulgar: Camar.

† Vulg. Tanti.

‡ Vulg. Baidya.

§ Vulg. Cafera.

|| Vulg. Sac'hera.

¶ Vulg. Baraiya.

†† Vulg. Náya, or Nái.

‡‡ Vulg. Carani.

§§ Vulg. Cāit.

sumes the name of Cayast'ha: but the Cayast'has of Bengal have pretensions to be considered as true Súdras, which the Játimálá seems to authorize; for the origin of the Cayast'ha is there mentioned, before the subject of mixed tribes is introduced, immediately after describing the Gópa as a true Súdra.

One named Bhutidatti was noticed for his domestic assiduity*; therefore the rank of Cayast'ha was by Bráhmanas assigned to him: from him sprung three sons, Chitrangáda, Chitrafena, and Chitrágupta; they were employed in attendances on princes.

The D'herma-purána assigns the same origin to the Tambuli, or beetle-feller, and to the Tanlica, or areca-feller, as to the Carana.

The six above enumerated are begotten in the direct order of the classes. Six are begotten in the inverse order.

7. Suta, begotten by Cshatriva, on a woman of the priestly class; his occupation is managing horses, and driving cars; the same origin is given, in the Purána, to the Malacarat, or florist; but he sprung from the Carmacara and Talica classes, if the authority of the Tantra prevails.

8. Magadha, born of a Cshatriya girl, by a man of the commercial class, has, according to the Sastra, the profession of travelling with merchandise; but, according to the Purána and Tantra, is an encomiast. From parents of those classes sprung the Gopa‡, if the Purána may be believed; but the Tantra describes the Gopa as a true Súdra, and names Gópajivi § a mixed class using the same profession, and springing from Tantravaya Manibandha classes.

9 and 10. Vaideha, and Ayóga-va: The occupation of the first, born of a Bráhmeni, by a man of the commercial class, is waiting on women; the second, born of a Vaisya woman, by a man of the servile class, has the profession of a carpenter.

11. Cshattri, or Cshatta, sprung from a servile man, by a woman of the military class, is employed in killing and confining such animals as live in holes. The same origin is ascribed by the Purána to the Carmacara or smith, and Dasa or mariner; the one is mentioned in the Tantra without specifying the classes from which he sprung; and the other has a different origin, according to the Sastra and Tantra.

All authorities concur in deriving the Chandala from a Súdra father and Bráhmeni mother. His profession is carrying out corpses and executing criminals, and officiating in other abject employments for public service.

A third set of Indian classes originate from the intermarriages of the first and second set: A few only have been named by Menu; and, excepting the Abhira, or milkman, they are not noticed by the other authorities to which I refer. But the Purána names other classes of this set.

A fourth set is derived from intercourse between the several classes of the second set: Of these, also, few have been named by Menu; and one only of the fifth set, springing from intermarriages of the second and third sets; and another of the sixth set, derived from intercourse between classes of the second and fourth sets. Menu adds to these classes four sons of outcasts.

* E 3

The

Literally staying at home, (Cácy sanáhitah), whence the etymology of Caya-st'ha.
† Máli. ‡ Gop. § Góariá-Góp.

The Tantra enumerates many other classes, which must be placed in lower sets * ; and ascribes a different origin to some of the classes in the third and fourth sets.

These differences may be readily apprehended from the comparative table annexed. To pursue a verbose comparison, would be tedious, and of little use, perhaps of none : for I suspect that their origin is fanciful, and, except the mixed classes named by Menu, that the rest are terms for professions rather than classes, and they should be considered as denoting companies of artisans rather than distinct races. The mode in which Amara Sinha mentions the mixed classes and the professions of artisans, seems to support this conjecture.

However, the Jātimālā expressly states the number of 42 mixed classes springing from the intercourse of a man of an inferior class with a woman of superior class. Though, like other mixed classes, they are included under the general denomination of Śūdra, they are considered as most abject, and most of them now experience the same contemptuous treatment as the abject mixed classes mentioned by Menu. According to the Rudrayāmala, the domestic priests of twenty of these classes are degraded. "Avoid," says the Tantra, "the touch of the Chandāla and other abject classes, and of those who eat the flesh of kine, often utter forbidden words, and perform none of the prescribed ceremonies; they are called Molēchchha, and, going to the region of Yavana, have been named Yavanas."

"These seven, the Rajaca, Chermacāra, Nata, Barūda, Caiver-ta, and Medabhilla, are the last tribes. Whoever associates with

them, undoubtedly falls from his class; whoever bathes or drinks in wells or pools which they have caused to be made, must be purified by the five productions of kine; whoever approaches their women, is doubtless degraded from his class."

"For women of the Nata and Capāla classes, for prostitutes, and for women of the Rajaca and Napita tribes, a man should willingly make oblations, but by no means dally with them."

I may here remark, that, according to the Rudrayāmala, the Nata and Natāca are distinct, but the professions are not discriminated in that Tantra: if their distinct occupations as dancers and actors are accurately supplied, dramas are of very early date.

The Pandraca and Pattasutracāra, or feeder of silk-worms and silk-twisters, deserve notice; for it has been said that silk was the produce of China solely, until the reign of the Greek emperor Justinian; and that the laws of China jealously guarded the exclusive production. The frequent mention of silk in the most ancient Sanscrēt books would not fully disprove that opinion; but the mention of an Indian class, whose occupation it is to attend silk-worms, may be admitted as proof, if the antiquity of the Tantra be not questioned. I am informed, that the Tantras collectively are noticed in very ancient compositions; but as they are very numerous, they must have been composed at different periods; and the Tantra which I quote, might be thought comparatively modern.—However, it may be presumed, that the Rudrayāmala is among the most authentic, and, by a natural inference, among the most ancient, since

* See the annexed rule, formed by our late venerable President.

since it is named in the Durgamehātā, where the principal Tantras are enumerated *.

In the comparative tables to which I have referred, the classes are named, with their origin, and the particular professions assigned to them. How far every person is bound, by original institutions, to adhere rigidly to the profession of the class, may merit some inquiry. Lawyers have largely discussed the texts of law concerning this subject; and some difference of opinion occurs in their writings. This, however, is not the place for entering into such discussions: I shall therefore briefly state what appears to be the best established opinion, as deduced from the texts of Menu, and other legal authorities.

The regular means of subsistence for a Brāhmana are, assisting to sacrifice, teaching the Vēdas, and receiving gifts; for a Cshatriya, bearing arms; for a Vaishya, merchandising, attending on cattle and agriculture; for a Sūdra, servile attendance on the higher classes. The most commendable are, respectively for the four classes, teaching the Vēda, defending the people, commerce, or keeping herds and flocks, and servile attendance on the learned and virtuous priests.

A Brāhmana, unable to subsist by his duties, may live by the duty of a soldier; if he cannot get a subsistence by either of those employments, he may apply to tillage and attendance on cattle, or gain a competence by traffick, avoiding certain commodities. A Cshatriya, in distress, may subsist by all these means,

but he must not have recourse to the highest functions. In seasons of distress, a further latitude is given; the practice of medicine and other learned professions, painting and other arts, work for wages, menial service, alms, and usury, are among the modes of subsistence allowed both to the Brāhmana and Cshatriya. A Vaishya, unable to subsist by his own duties, may descend to the servile acts of a Sūdra: And a Sūdra, not finding employment by waiting on men of the higher classes, may subsist by handicrafts; principally following these mechanical occupations, as joinery and masonry; and practical arts, as painting and writing; by following which, he may serve men of superior classes: and although a man of a lower class is in general restricted from the acts of a higher class, the Sūdra is expressly permitted to become a trader or a husbandman.

Besides the particular occupations assigned to each of the mixed classes, they have the alternative of following that profession which regularly belongs to the class from which they derive their origin on the mother's side: those, at least, have such an option, who are born in the direct order of the classes, as the Mūrtihāhishikta Ambahitha, and others. The mixed classes are also permitted to subsist by any of the duties of a Sūdra; that is, by menial service, by handicrafts, by commerce, or by agriculture.

Hence it appears, that almost every occupation, though regularly it be the profession of a particular class,

* E 4

* Thus enumerated—Cāli-Tantri, Mūndmālā, Tārā, Nirbāna-Tantra, Servasārūm, Bira-Tantra, Singār-chana, Bhūta-Tantra and Cālicācalpa, Bhairavi-Tantra and Bhairavicalpa, Tōdala, Matribhédāncha, Māya-Tantra, Birāwara, Bisevesara, Samayā-Tantra, Brāhmana-Yāmala-Tantra, Rudra-Yāmala-Tantra, Santhiyāmala-Tantra, Gayatri-Tantra, Cālicācula Servaswa, Culārnnava, Yōgini-Tantra, and the Tantra Mehishamarddini. These are here universally known, oh Bhairavi, greatest of souls!—And many are the other Tantras uttered by Sambhu.

class, is open to most other classes; and that the limitations, far from being rigorous, do in fact reserve only one peculiar profession—that of the Bráhmaṇa, which consists in teaching the Vēda, and officiating at religious ceremonies.

The classes are sufficiently numerous, but the subdivisions of classes have further multiplied distinctions to an endless variety. The subordinate distinctions may be best exemplified from the Bráhmaṇa and Cāyast'ha, because some of the appellations by which the different races are distinguished, will be familiar to many readers.

The Bráhmaṇas of Bengal are descended from five priests invited from Cāyacubja by Adisura, King of Goura, who is said to have reigned about 300 years before Christ. These were, Bhatta Nerayna, of the family of Sandila, a son of Cāyapa; Dacsha, also a descendant of Cāyapa; Vedegarva, of the family of Varṣa; Chomdra, of the family of Saverna, a son of Cāyapa; and Sri Herṣhu, a descendant of Bhavadwaja.

From these ancestors have branched no fewer than 156 families, of which the precedence was fixed by Ballala Sena, who reigned in the twelfth century of the Christian æra. One hundred of these fa-

milies settled in Varēndra, and fifty-six in Rara. They are now dispersed throughout Bengal, but retain the family distinctions fixed by Ballala Sena; they are denominated from the families to which their five progenitors belonged, and are still considered as Cāyacubja Bráhmaṇas.

At the period when these priests were invited by the king of Goura, some Sāreṣwata Bráhmaṇas, and a few Vaidicas, resided at Bengal. Of the Bráhmaṇas of Sāreṣwata, none are now found in Bengal; but five families of Vaidicas are extant, and are admitted to intermarry with the Bráhmaṇas of Rara.

Among the Bráhmaṇas of Varēndra, eight families have pre-eminence, and eight hold the second rank*; among those of Rara, six hold the first rank †.

The distinctive appellations of the several families are borne by those of the first rank; but in most of the other families they are disused, and the *ferman* or *fermā*, the addition common to the whole tribe of Bráhmaṇas, is assumed. For this practice the priests of Bengal are censured by the Bráhmaṇas of Mithilā, and other countries, where that title is only used on important occasions, and in religious ceremonies.

In

* Varēndra Bráhmaṇas.

Culina 8.

Moitra.	Bhima, or Cali.	Rudra-Vāgisi.	Sanyamini, or Sandyal.
Lāhari.	Bhaduri.	Sadhu-Vāgisi.	Bhadara.

The last was omitted by election of the other seven.

Sudha Srotri 8.

Caṣṭha Srotri 84.

The names of these families seldom occur in common intercourse.

† Rāriya Bráhmaṇas.

Culina 6.

Muchuti, vulgarly Muckerja.	Ganguli.	Canjelala.
Ghoshāla.	Bandyagati, vulg. Banoji.	Chatati, vulg. Chatoji.
	Srotri 50	

The names of these families seldom occur in common intercourse.

In Mithilá, the additions are fewer, though distinct families are more numerous. No more than three names are in use in that district, T'hácura, Misra, and Ojhá; each appropriated in any families.

The Cáyast'has of Bengal claim descent from five Cáyast'has, who attended the priests invited from Canyacubja. Their descendants branched into 83 families; and their precedence was fixed by the same prince Ballala Sena, who also adjusted the family rank of other classes.

In Benga and Decshina Rára, three families of Cáyast'has have pre-eminence, eight hold the second rank*.

The Cáyast'has of inferior rank generally assume the addition of Dása, common to the tribe of Súdras, in the same manner as other classes have similar titles common to the whole tribe. The regular addition to the name of Chatriya is Verman; to that of a Vaíśya, Gupta; but the general title of Deva is commonly assumed, and, with feminine termination, is also borne by women of other tribes.

The distinctions of families are

important in regulating intermarriages. Genealogy is made a particular study; and the greatest attention is given to regulate the marriages according to established rules, particularly in the first marriage of the eldest son. The principal points to be observed are, not to marry within the prohibited degrees, or in a family known by its name to be of the same primitive stock; nor in a family of inferior rank; nor even in an inferior branch of an equal family: for, within some families, gradations are established. Thus, among the Culina of the Cáyast'has, the rank has been counted from thirteen degrees; and in every generation, so long as the marriages have been properly assorted, one degree has been added to the rank. But should a marriage be contracted in a family of a lower degree, an entire forfeiture of such rank would be incurred.

The subject is intricate; but any person desirous of acquiring information upon it, may refer to the writings of Gat'tácas, or genealogists, whose compositions are in the provincial dialect, and are known by the name of Culají.

Cáyast'has of Decshini Rára and Benga.

			Culina 3.		
Ghosh.			Vasi.		Mitra.
			Vulg. Bose.		
			Sammaulica 8.		
Dé.			Datta.	Cara.	Palita.
Séna.			Sinha.	Dasa.	Guha.
			Maulica 72.		
Guhan.	Gana.	Heda.	Huhin.	Naga.	Bhadre.
Soma.	Pui.	Rudra.	Pala,	Adnya.	Chandra.
Sanya, or Sain.			Suin, &c.		
Syama, &c.					
Téja, &c.					
Cháci, &c.					

*The others are omitted for the sake of brevity; their names seldom occur in common intercourse.

Narrative of the Particulars of the Journey of TESHOO LAMA, and his Suite, from Tibet to China, from the verbal report of POORUNGHEER GOSEIN.

(Extracted from Mr. TURNER's *Embassy to Tibet*.)

POORUNGHEER GOSEIN, who attended Teshoo Lama on his journey to visit the Emperor of China, relates, that during the years 1777, 1778, and 1779, Teshoo Lama, or Lama Gooroo, of Bhote or Tibet, received repeated invitation, by letters, from the Emperor of China, expressed in the most earnest terms, that he would visit him at his capital city of Piechein, or Pekin; but the Lama continued for a long time to avoid complying with the Emperor's requests, by excuses, such as that the climate, air and water of China were very hurtful to the inhabitants of his country; but, above all, he understood that the small-pox was a prevalent disorder there, and that his followers, as well as himself, were very apprehensive of the disorder, as few instances, if any, could be given, of an inhabitant of Bhote, or Tibet, recovering from it.

Another letter arrived from the Emperor, still more earnest than any that had yet been received, telling the Lama, "that he looked up to him as the first, and most holy being of those on earth, who devoted their time to the service of the Almighty; and that the only remaining wish he now felt was to see him, and to be ranked among his disciples." "My age," says the Emperor, in one of his letters, is now upwards of seventy years, and the only blessing I can enjoy before I quit this life, will be to see you, and to join in acts of devotion with the divine Teshoo Lama." On the presumption that

the entreaties of age and devotion would be complied with, the Emperor informed him, that houses were erected for the reception of the Lama, and his followers, upon different places of the road by which he would pass, which had cost upwards of 20 lacks of rupees; that all the inhabitants of that part of China through which his journey lay, had orders to have tents, &c. in readiness at all the different stages; and that horses, carriages, mules, money and provisions, for his whole retinue, should be in constant readiness at all places and times during his journey. The Emperor sent with his letter one string of very valuable pearls, and one hundred pieces of curious silks, by the hands of Lcamabaw, a trusty person, whom he sent to attend the Lama in his journey.

At the same time letters were written by the Emperor to the Lama of Lassa, and to several principal inhabitants of Bhote, or Tibet, desiring them to add their entreaties to his, to prevail upon Teshoo Lama to visit him.

They accordingly assembled, and waited upon the Lama, who was at length prevailed upon to give his consent to proceed to China; at the same time observing to some of his confidential friends, that he felt some internal repugnance, from an idea that he should not return: however, all things being put in readiness, he began his journey upon the second of Sawun in the 1836 sumbutt or æra of Rajah Bicher Ma-jeet, (answering, according to our æra,

zera, to the 15th of July 1779,) from his own country, attended by about one thousand five hundred troops and followers of different kinds, carrying with him presents for the Emperor, made up of all the rarities of his own and the neighbouring countries.

After forty-six days of his journey, he arrived at the town of Docchoo, on the banks of a river of the same name, where he was met by a messenger, named Woopayunba, from the Emperor, with a letter, and presents of pearls, silks, and many other valuable articles, with a rich palankeen.

A boarded platform, about the height of a man's breast, was always set up where the Lama's tents were pitched, or wherever he halted on the road; this was covered with a rich brocade, and a cushion of the same, upon which he sat, whilst the people were admitted to the honour of touching his foot with their foreheads. The seat was surrounded by a kinnaut, or tent wall, to keep at a distance the crowd, who continually followed him for that purpose.

After journeying for twenty-one days farther, during all which time the Lama and his attendants met with every attention from the people on the road, and every kind of entertainment was provided for them, he arrived at a place called Thooktharing, where he was met by eight men of distinction, of the country of Kalmuk, with about two thousand troops, who were to attend him, by the Emperor's orders; but after their presents, which consisted of gold, silver, horses, mules, silks, &c. were received, the Lama dismissed them, not having occasion for their attendance; and he continued his journey nineteen days, at the end of which he came to a place called Coomboo-

Geombaw, a populous city, where there stands, near a small river, a large and famous putawlaw, or temple of public worship, to which many thousand khoseong, or devout men, annually resort. This place is also the residence of great numbers of these poor devout people. In a day or two after his arrival here, the winter commenced, and the snow fell so heavy, and in such quantities, that the whole face of the ground was covered, too deep for the Lama to proceed upon his journey, for the space of four months. During his stay at this place, a messenger from the Emperor arrived with a letter, together with many presents, amongst which were five strings of pearls, a curious watch, snuff-box and knife, all ornamented with jewels, besides many curious brocades and silks.

At this place, as well as during the Lama's journey through Kalmuk, he was continually importuned, by all ranks of people, for a *mark of his hand*, which being coloured with saffron, he extended, and made a full print of it on a piece of clean paper. Many thousands of these were printed off, in the like manner, for the multitude that daily surrounded him, which they carefully preserved as the most sacred relics. At this place the chief of the province of Lanjoo, named Choondoo, with ten thousand troops, waited upon the Lama by the Emperor's orders, and presented him with a very rich palankeen, a large tent, twenty horses, several mules, &c. the whole amounting in value to upwards of twenty-five thousand illeung: an illeung of silver weighs 3rs. 4as. equivalent to about 7s.

During the Lama's stay at this place, he was also visited by a chief named Choondaw, with five thousand attendants; a man of much conse-

consequence, and a religious character, in his country, who tarried with him many days. Upon receiving his dismissal, he made presents of three hundred horses, seventy mules, one hundred camels, one thousand pieces of brocade, and forty thousand *illeung* in silver. At the end of four months, the weather becoming moderate, and the snow being in a great measure dissolved, the Lama proceeded on his journey eight days farther, until he arrived at a considerable city, called *Toom-dawtoloo*, in the province of *Al-lasseah*, where he was met by prince *Cheewaung*, son-in-law to the Emperor, whom he received sitting in his tent, and by whom he was presented with one hundred horses, one hundred camels, twenty mules, and twenty thousand *illeung* in silver. The next day the Lama pursued his journey, accompanied by the prince *Cheewaung*; and at the end of nine days arrived at *Nissaur*, a very large city, where prince *Cheewang* took his leave. The officers of government at this town made the Lama many presents, and behaved with the most particular attention and respect.

After two days journey from the city of *Nissaur*, the Lama reached a town called *Tawbunkaykaw*, in the district of *Hurtoosoo*; each of these made their respective presents, to the amount of forty-five thousand *illeungs* of silver, and continued to attend him in his journey for sixteen days to a town called *Chawcawnsooburgaw*, where, at their joint entreaties, he halted two days; at the end of which, they presented him with two hundred horses, twenty camels, five hundred mountain cows, and four hundred *illeungs* in silver, and then received their dismissal.

The journey of the Lama was continued for twelve days, until he

arrived at the town of *Khawram-boo*, where he was met by a messenger, called *Tawmbaw*, from the Emperor, with a letter of congratulation, and presents, which consisted of a curious and rich carriage on two wheels, drawn by four horses and four mules, one palan-keen, two strings of pearls, two hundred pieces of yellow silks, twenty flags, twenty chubdars and sutaburdars. These compliments, which were received by the Lama with great humility, were notwithstanding offered with the most profound respect; and he continued his journey towards the capital.

After six days he arrived at *Tay-gaw Goombaw*, where he was met by the Prince, the Emperor's first son, and *Cheengeer Gooroo*, a priest, or man of the first religious order, together with ten thousand troops and attendants. The prince was received by the Lama at his tent, who continued upon his seat until the Prince arrived at the door, where the Lama met him, and, taking him by the hand, led him to his seat, which was formed by several embroidered cushions of different sizes, which lay upon a boarded platform, upon the largest of which the Lama placed himself, and seated the Prince upon a small one at his left hand, which he, however, would not occupy, until the Lama had first received from him a string of very valuable pearls sent by the Emperor. On the next morning, the Lama, accompanied by the Prince and his followers, proceeded on his journey for nineteen days, when he arrived at the city of *Tolownoor*, where, during seven days, *Cheengeer Gooroo* entertained the Lama and the Prince, and presented the Lama, at one of these entertainments, with forty thousand *illeungs* of silver, and other customary presents.

After

After this, continuing their journey for fifteen days to a considerable town called Singhding, he was met by another Prince, a younger son of the Emperor, who, after being introduced, and his presents received, informed the Lama, that the Emperor was arrived at a country-seat called Jecawaukho, about the distance of twenty-four miles from Singhding, whither he had come to receive the Lama, and where there were most beautiful and extensive parks and gardens, with four or five magnificent houses.

The Lama proceeded next morning, attended by the Princes, &c. to wait upon the Emperor; and being arrived within about three and a half coss, or seven miles, of the Emperor's residence, he found the troops of the Emperor formed in a rank entire on each side of the road, between which he and the Princes, with his brother and six of his followers only, [the writer of this was one of his attendants at this time, by the Lama's particular desire,] passed on all the way to the palaces of Jecawaukho; and upon the Lama, &c. entering the inner garden, where the Emperor's own palace is situated, the Emperor met him at the distance of at least forty paces from his throne on which he usually sat; and, immediately stretching forth his hand, and taking hold of the Lama's, led him towards the throne, where, after many expressions of affection and pleasure on both sides, the Lama was seated by the Emperor upon the uppermost cushion with himself, and at his right hand. Much conversation ensued; and the Emperor was profuse in his questions and inquiries respecting the Lama's health, the circumstances of his journey, and the entertainment he had met with upon the road. Having satisfied

the Emperor as to these particulars, the Lama presented him with the rarities he had brought for that purpose; all of which the Emperor received in the most gracious manner. After about an hour's conversation, the Lama withdrew, being presented by the Emperor with one thousand taunk or ilcungs of silver, and many hundred pieces of curious silks, some strings of pearls, and other curiosities of China. Each of his attendants were also presented with one hundred taunk in silver, and some pieces of brocade. —The Lama then withdrew, and was conducted to a magnificent palace, about one mile from the Emperor's, which had been erected for his abode.

On the next day, the Emperor, with the Princes and Nobles of the court, attended by five thousand troops, visited the Lama, who advanced half-way to the gate to meet him, where he received the first salute from the Emperor. The usual compliments on both sides having passed, the Lama entreated the Emperor to take the seat to the right, which with some reluctance he complied with: but, before the Emperor took his seat, he presented the Lama with the following presents: two lockbaws, or cloaks of curious and most valuable furs; one string of rich pearls, four thousand pieces of brocades, fifty thousand taunk of silver; and two curious pictures ornamented with jewels.

After some indifferent conversation, the Emperor then communicated his wishes more at large, with respect to the desire he felt of being instructed in some mysteries of the Lama's religion. They accordingly withdrew, attended only by Cheengeer Gooroo, to another part of the palace, where three seats were prepared, the one in the centre, larger

larger than either of the others in extent, and rising considerably higher, upon which the Lama seated himself, placing the Emperor on that lower, which stood to the right, and Cheengeer Gooroo on that at his left. The Lama then bending his head towards the Emperor, whispered in his ear for about a quarter of an hour; and then, setting himself upright, began to repeat aloud certain tenets, or religious sentences, distinctly, which the Emperor and Cheengeer Gooroo continued to repeat after him; and in this manner each sentence was repeated, until the Emperor and his Gooroo were perfect in them. This ceremony lasted upwards of three hours, whilst all their attendants were kept at a considerable distance in the outer apartment, except two or three devout men, whose attendance on the Lama at certain intervals of the ceremony was necessary, and were occasionally called in.

The ceremony being concluded for that day, the Lama attended the Emperor half-way to the gate, where they separated, and each retired to their respective palaces of residence. After four days the Lama, by an invitation, waited on the Emperor at his palace, where they were entertained for some time with music, and the dancing of boys. After the entertainment, Cheengeer Gooroo, arising from his seat behind the Emperor, came in front, and, addressing him, told him that the Lama wished to mention to him a circumstance which friendship required him not to neglect. The Emperor then, turning to the Lama, desired he would speak without reserve; when the Lama proceeded to inform him,—“In the country of Hindustân, which lies on the borders of my country, there resides a great Prince or Ruler, for whom I have the greatest friend-

ship. I wish you should know and regard him also; and if you will write him a letter of friendship, and receive his in return, it will afford me great pleasure, as I wish you should be known to each other, and that a friendly communication should in future subsist between you.” The Emperor replied, that his request was a very small one indeed, but that this, or any thing else he desired, should be readily complied with: he continued to inquire of the Lama what that Prince or Governor’s name was, the extent of the country he ruled over, and the number of his forces, &c.; upon which the writer of this narrative was called into the presence by the Lama, and desired by him to answer the inquiries of the Emperor respecting the Governor of Hindustân, as he, the writer, had been often in his country. The writer then informed him, that the Governor of Hindustân was called Mr. HASTINGS; that the extent of the country he governed was not near equal to that of China, but superior to any other he knew; and that the troops of that country were upwards of three lacks of horsemen. The conversation then took another turn for half an hour, when the Lama withdrew. During twenty-six days that the Emperor and Lama continued at the palaces of Jeeawaukho, several visits were mutually paid, in the most friendly and intimate manner; the Emperor still continuing to make rich presents to the Lama, whenever he visited him.

Upon their departure from Jeeawaukho towards Pechin, or Peking, the Emperor with his retinue took a road which lay a little to the left, in order to visit the tombs of his ancestors; and the Lama, attended by the princes and Cheengeer Gooroo, proceeded on the direct road

road towards Pekin for seven days, till they arrived at a place called Sewarah Soommaw, in the neighbourhood of Pekin, about two miles without the exterior wall of the city, where the Lama was lodged in a very magnificent house, said to have been built for his reception. Here, during five days, he was constantly attended by many of the Emperor's relations from the city, and almost all the nobility of the court.

The ceremony of introduction, and mode of receiving the blessing of the Lama, at the time of being presented to him, may here be best remarked. When any of the princes, or immediate relations of the Emperor were presented, they were all received by the Lama without moving from where he sat, but they were distinguished by laying his bare hand upon their heads, whilst he repeated a short prayer, or form of blessing. The nobility, or men of the second rank, when introduced, went through the like ceremony, except that the Lama wrapt a piece of clean silk round his hand, and in that manner rested it on their heads whilst he repeated the blessing; and for those of inferior note, a piece of consecrated wood, of about half a yard long, was substituted, and held by him in his hand, with the end of which he touched their heads, in like manner as he had the others with his hand.

After five days residence here, during which time he was almost continually employed in conferring his blessing as above, information was brought him of the approach of the Emperor towards Sewarah Soommaw, and that he was at the distance of nine or ten coss. The Lama proceeded next morning to meet him, and halted at a country house of the Emperor's,

about eight miles from Sewarah Soommaw, to refresh. Here he received a message from the Emperor, requesting him not to fatigue himself by coming any farther. The Lama in consequence halted, and sent his brother, with several others, to meet the Emperor, and present his compliments. Upon the Emperor's arrival, the Lama met him at the door, and, taking him by the hand, conducted him to an apartment, where they conversed and drank tea together. After an hour the Lama was conducted to another house, prepared for him in the garden, by the Emperor himself, who took leave at the door, and returned to his own. He then sent for his eldest son, and gave him orders, that on the next morning, he, with a splendid retinue, should attend the Lama, and conduct him to see all his country palaces, places of worship, &c. in the neighbourhood of Pekin; and also to the great lakes, upon which were two large ships, and many smaller vessels; and that he would be attentive to point out to the Lama every thing that was curious about the city.

The Prince immediately waited upon the Lama at his house, and informed him of the orders he had received from the Emperor; and that he, with his attendants and Cheengeer Gooroo, would be in readiness to attend him accordingly.

Next morning the Prince attended the Lama, and conducted him to the famous gardens and palace of Kheatoon, where only eight of the Lama's attendants were allowed to enter. After examining all the curiosities of the garden, he passed that night in the palace. The two following days were taken up in like manner; viewing different places and curiosities about the city. Reposing himself for the night in
the

the house he had before occupied, he was visited the next morning by the Prince, the Emperor's eldest son, who informed him that many of the Emperor's favourite women were in a palace in a distant part of the gardens, and that they had expressed much desire to see the Lama, and receive his blessing; and that it would be agreeable to the Emperor's wishes, that he, the Lama, should visit them; which he accordingly did, and, being placed opposite a door of their apartments, upon an exalted seat, a purdow, or screen, of a yellow kind of gauze, being dropt before the door, the ladies approached it one by one, and, having just looked at the Lama through the gauze, each according to her rank and abilities sent her offering or present by a female servant, who delivered it to one of the Lama's religious companions that were allowed to continue near him; and upon the present being delivered to him, and the name of the person announced, he repeated a prayer or form of blessing for each, all the time bending his head forward, and turning his eyes directly towards the ground, to avoid all possibility of beholding the women. This ceremony, which took up four or five hours, being ended, the Lama returned to the place he had occupied for some nights past, where he continued that night, and the next morning returned with the prince and his attendants to the gardens where they had left the Emperor.

The next morning the Lama visited his Majesty, and was received with the usual respect and ceremony. After conversing for some time respecting the curiosities that the Lama had examined for some days past, the Emperor told him that he had still a greater to shew him than any that he had yet visited; and, added he, "it shall be my

own care to carry you to see it;" whereupon, rising from their seats, the Emperor took the Lama by the hand, and, leading him to a temple in a different part of the garden, he shewed him a magnificent throne, and informed him that it was an ancient and invariable custom of the Emperors of China to seat themselves upon it at certain times, to hear and determine all matters of complaint that might be brought before them; and that such was the extraordinary virtue of this seat, that according to the justice or injustice of the Emperor's decrees, his existence or immediate death depended. This temple and seat of justice, he said, had been erected by divine command, and had existed for many thousand years.

After having passed an hour or two in explanation of this famous temple, the Emperor returned to his palace; and the Lama accompanied Cheengeer Gooroo to the house of the latter in the same gardens, where he was entertained with great respect; and during the whole night the Lama did not go to sleep, but continued in prayer with Cheengeer Gooroo, and instructing him in certain forms of religion and prayer. In the morning, on the Lama's departure for his own house, he received rich presents from Cheengeer Gooroo. The Lama resided there for two days, when he was attended by the Prince, and Cheengeer Gooroo, according to the Emperor's commands, to conduct him to the great pond or lake, on which were two famous vessels of the Emperor's, of a most extraordinary size and construction; each having five or six stories of apartments, one above the other; all of which are carved and gilt in the most curious and superb manner.

There are two islands in the lake; on one of which stands the Emperor's private

the fourth day of his illness, he again called for his brother, and six or seven of his attendants (of whom the writer was one), whom he had occasionally distinguished for their sanctity, and informed them that he found his disorder so much more than he could support, that he considered their prayers as the only comfort he could now enjoy, and that, by joining them to his own, his heart would be entirely eased, whatever effect it might have on his distemper. They accordingly joined in prayer with him; in which they continued until near sunset of that day, when, to their inexpressible grief and affliction, he expired, as he sat at prayer, between two large pillows, resting his back against the wall.

The writer describes his death to have been remarkably tranquil, considering his disorder; as he was not moved in the least out of the feat in which he was performing his devotions.

This news was immediately communicated to the Emperor, who received it with every mark of grief and affliction; and early the next morning he repaired to the house where the Lama died, and where the body still remained in the same position as when he expired; which when the Emperor beheld, he shed many tears, and in other respects manifested the sincere grief.

The corpse was immediately, by the Emperor's orders, put into a coffin, with great quantities of all kinds of spices and rich perfumes: and, upon his return to his palace, he gave orders that a small temple, in form of those in which they deposit the objects of their worship, of pure gold, should be immediately prepared, large enough to contain the coffin when set upright; which, after seven or eight days,

was, according to his orders, in readiness. The following morning the Emperor proceeded from his palace to the house in which the remains of the Lama lay, in the same magnificence and pomp as when he visited the Lama in his lifetime, with the addition of one thousand Khoseong, or holy men, attending him; and having the golden temple carried with him, fixed on poles, and borne upon men's shoulders. Upon his arrival at the house where the corpse lay, he caused the temple to be set up within the temple of worship belonging to the house of the late Lama, and the corpse to be deposited in it, and joined in prayer with those that attended him for four hours. He afterwards distributed silver, to the amount of one lack of rupees, to the Khoseong, and then returned to his palace.

The friends and followers of the deceased Lama were overwhelmed with grief, and remained, for upwards of two months, confined to the house by the heavy snow and severity of the cold. At length, when three months were nearly expired, and the weather became more favourable, the Emperor, with all his retinue, came to their place of residence, at the house where the Lama's corpse lay; and, after having gone through some forms of prayer with the Khoseong, in the temple where the corpse was deposited, he ordered silver, to the amount of one lack of rupees, to be left as a kind of offering before the coffin, besides many pieces of rich brocades and other silks.

The Emperor also ordered presents of silver and silks, to a considerable amount, to be given to the Lama's brother, as well as to all those of his friends, whom the Lama, during his lifetime, had distin-

guished by his particular notice, and which they severally received.

The Emperor afterwards sent for the Lama's brother into another of the apartments of the house, and told him, that every thing was now in readiness for his departure with the corpse of the Lama to his own country; that the season of the year was also favourable, and that he hoped he would have a safe and prosperous journey: that he trusted in the Almighty soon to hear of his arrival there; but above all things he would impatiently long to hear of the Lama's regeneration, which he strictly and repeatedly charged his brother to inform him of, with the utmost dispatch after it had happened, first by letters; but he would expect that the Lama's brother himself would return again to China, with the joyful tidings, as soon as the Lama had completed his third year, taking care to give the Emperor information when he intended to quit his own country, that the necessary preparations might be made upon the road for his journey.

The Emperor also informed him, that a copper temple had been constructed by his orders, large enough to contain that of gold, in which the Lama's coffin stood, as well as the coffin with the corpse; and that one thousand men, for the carriage of the whole, should be in readiness to proceed with him to a certain distance, from whence it would remain with himself in what manner he thought best to convey the corpse to his own country, as he would find every attendance and attention upon the road, the same as when the Lama had passed in his lifetime; and to obviate any doubts that might occur to him on that account, the Emperor ordered two trusty officers with two hundred horsemen to attend him until he should reach

his own country. The Emperor then gave him his final dismissal, conferring upon him at the same time a distinguished title: and on the third day following, the Lama's brother, with all his friends and followers, departed from Pekin; the Lama's coffin being moved, as the Emperor had ordered, within the temples of gold and copper. They proceeded the first day about three coss and a half, or seven miles, where the Lama's brother gave orders that the coffin should be taken from within the gold and copper temples, and that they should be taken asunder, and carefully packed up for the convenience of carriage; which was accordingly done. The coffin being then secured within many wrappers of waxed silk, it was laid on a palankeen, or kind of bier; and in this manner conveyed, upon men's shoulders, during the journey, to their own country; which, on account of the many halts it was found necessary to make, lasted for seven months and eight days from the day of their departure from Pekin until their arrival at Digurchee, or Teshoo Loomboo, the place of the Lama's residence when he lived. Here his remains were deposited in a most superb pagoda, or monument, built for that purpose.

And the two temples of gold and copper, brought from Pekin, were carefully re-formed, and set up in the pagoda, or monument, immediately over the spot where the corpse was laid.

Nothing but the great reverence and respect paid to the Lama in his lifetime, by the inhabitants of the different countries through which he passed to China, could equal the attention by them to his remains all the way as he was carried back again; the multitude continually crowding

crowding round the coffin with their prayers and presents; and those who could only touch it, or even the palankeen, upon which it was borne, were considered as peculiarly blessed.

*Translation of a Letter from KIENLONG, Emperor of China, to
DALAI LAMA, the Grand Lama of Tibet.*

(Extracted from TURNER's Embassy to Tibet.)

PLACED by heaven at the head of ten thousand kingdoms, my utmost endeavours are employed to govern them well. I neglect no means to procure peace and happiness to all that have life. I endeavour, also, to make learning and religion flourish. Lama, I am persuaded that you enter into my views, and that your intentions accord with mine. I am not ignorant that you do all, that depends on you, to omit nothing that your religion prescribes, and to follow exactly all the laws. You are punctual at prayer, and you bestow the attention that praying well requires. It is principally by this that you become the most firm support of the religion of Fo. I rejoice in it from my heart, and give you, with pleasure, the praises that are your due.

By the favour of Heaven I enjoy health. I wish, Lama, that you may enjoy the same blessing, and that you may long continue to offer up your fervent prayers.

The year before last the Punjun Irinnee set out from Teshoo Loomboo, in order to pray here, upon the occasion of my seventieth birthday, to which I am drawing nigh. He performed his journey in good health. As soon as I was acquaint-

ed with his departure, and that he informed me he was to pass the winter at Koumboun, I sent the Lieutenant General Ouan-fou, and another grandee named Pao-tai, to meet him, and ordered them to convey to him a souchou* of pearls, that I had myself worn; a saddle, and all the accoutrements of a riding horse; some utensils of silver, and other trifles. They found him at Koumboun, treated him in my name with a feast of ceremony, and delivered these presents.

In his last year, the Punjun Irinnee having left Koumboun, on his route to me, I sent to him, a second time, the grandees of my presence. Our-tou-kfoon and Ta-tou, accompanied by Ra-koo, a Lama of the rank of Hou-touk-too†. To these three deputies I committed one of my travelling chairs, one of my camp tents, the small flags, and other tokens of distinction proper to create respect, with which he was to be complimented on my behalf.

They met him at the town of Houshou, and presented to him what they were commissioned with, after having given him, as before, a feast of ceremony.

When I learned that he was no more than a few days journey from the frontiers, I dispatched, to meet

* F 3

him,

* The souchou is a string of beads formed of different substances, as of coral, pearl, glass, sweet scented wood, &c. which the Lamas and Mandarines carry as marks of distinction, (*P. Amiot.*) and use as rosaries, repeating the sacred sentence, *Oom maunee paimée oom*, as they pass each bead betwixt the finger and the thumb.

† Hou-touk-too are, with the Lamas, what bishops are with us. *P. Amiot.*

him, the sixth Ague, who is now the eldest of my sons, and caused him to be accompanied by the Hou-touk-tou-chien-kio. They met him at the Miao, or temple, of Taihan: there they saluted him on my part, gave him a feast of ceremony, and presented to him, in my name, a souchou of pearls more valuable than those first sent, a cap enriched with pearls, a led horse with saddle and accoutrements, some utensils of silver, and other trifles.

After his departure from the Miao of Taihan, the Punjun Irtinnee repaired to Tolonor, where he waited some time in order to receive all I designed to send him. I departed, for the purpose of saluting him, those of the princes of the blood, who have the title Khan, and guards of my person. They were accompanied by Fenchien and Tshien, officers of rank, and by the Lamas Avoung, Patchour, and Ramatchap. They presented to him, in my name, a cap of ceremony, ornamented with pearls, and many utensils of gold and silver. On the 21st day of the seventh moon, the Punjun Irtinnee arrived at Ghol, where I then and gave me a feast of ceremony, to which the Lamas of his suite from Loomboo (the residence of Teshoo Lama), and Pontala (the residence of Dalai Lama), were admitted. I gave, in return, a solemn entertainment; but apart, to all the Lamas of Ghol, to the Lamas of the Tchafaks, of the Eleuths, of the Kokoners, of the Tourgouths, and of the Turbets.

During this festival, the Mongoux Princes, the Begs, the Taidjé, and other principal nobility of the different hoides, as well as the deputies, or ambassadors, from the Coreans, the Mahommedans and others, who were assembled at Ghol,

did homage to him, by performing the ceremonies of respect used on such occasions.

Delighted with a reception so honourable, and so uncommon, the Punjun Irtinnee expressed marks of satisfaction that charmed all these strangers in their turn. He took this occasion to request that I would permit him to accompany me to Peking; to which I consented. The second day of the ninth moon was that on which he made his entry into this capital of my vast dominions. All the Lamas, many thousands in number, came forth to meet him, prostrated themselves in his presence, and fulfilled, with respect to him, the other duties which their customs prescribe. After all these ceremonies were finished, he was conducted to Yuen-ming-yuen, and I assigned for his habitation that part of my palace which is named the Golden apartment.

I gave directions that every thing worthy of curiosity in the environs should be shewn him: he accordingly went to Hiang-chan, to Ouan-cheou-chan, and other places deserving notice.

He visited the Miaos, or temples of these different places, and was every where received with distinguished honours. He officiated in person at the dedication of the imperial Miao, which I had erected at Ouan-cheou-chan, and was just then completed.

On the third day of the tenth moon I gave him a grand entertainment in the garden of Yuen-ming-yuen; and, during the entertainment, I caused to be brought, in presence of all the court, the various articles I designed for him, and which I added to those already presented.

After the entertainment he repaired, with the principal persons of his suite, to the Miao of the ampli-
ation

ation of charity, and to that of concord. He offered up prayers in the one and in the other, for the prosperity of my reign, and for the benefit and happiness of every living creature.

The Punjun Irтинnee, in undertaking a journey of twenty thousand lys to contribute to the celebrity of my Ouan-cheou (*seventieth birth-day*), did more than sufficient to entitle him to all the distinctions that could evince my sense of his kindness; but the air of satisfaction and pleasure, which diffused itself on all around him, and which he himself manifested whenever he was admitted to my presence, impressed on my mind one of the most exquisite gratifications it ever felt. I remarked, with a peculiar sentiment of affection, that he never once spoke to me on the subject of his return. He seemed disposed to fix his abode near my person. But, alas, how uncertain are the events of this life!

On the twentieth of the tenth moon, the Punjun Irтинnee felt himself indisposed. I was informed of it, and instantly sent my physicians to visit him: they reported to me, that his complaints were serious, and even dangerous. I did not hesitate to go to him in person, in order to judge myself of his situation. He received me with the same tokens of pleasure that he had ever shewn when admitted to my presence; and from the words, full of satisfaction, with which he addressed me, I might have conceived that he was in the complete enjoyment of health. It was, however, far otherwise; and the venom of the small-pox had already spread itself through all parts of his body.

The second day of the eleventh moon, his disorder was pronounced

to be incurable. The Punjun Irтинnee suddenly changed his corporeal dwelling*. The afflicting intelligence was immediately communicated to me. The shock overcame me. With a heart full of the most poignant grief, and eyes bathed in tears, I repaired to the Yellow Chapel, where, with my own hands, I burned perfumes to him.

Although I am well aware that to come and to go are but as the same thing to the Punjun Irтинnee, yet, when I reflect that he had made a long and painful journey, for the sole purpose of doing honour to the day of my Ouan-cheou; and that after having fulfilled that object, it was not his fate to return in tranquillity, as I had hoped, to the place of his usual abode; this reflection, I say, is distressing to me beyond all expression. To console me in some degree, or at least to attempt some alleviation of my griefs, I have resolved to render memorable the day of his regeneration. I named, for the guard of his body, Chang-tchaopa, Souiboun-gue, and some other grantees; and gave them particular orders for the construction of a receptacle for it, worthy of such precious remains, which lie in the interior of the Yellow Temple. I gave directions also for making a shrine of gold, in which should be deposited the body of the Irтинnee. This was executed by the twenty-first day of the twelfth moon. I then regulated the hundred days of prayer, counting from that day in which he disappeared. It was only to alleviate, however little, the grief in which my heart was overwhelmed, that I acted so. I also caused several towers to be erected in different places, which I considered as so many palaces that he might have planned

* F 4 himself

* This is the consecrated term, to say that he had ceased living, or that he died.
P. Amiot.

himself for varying his abode, or such as I might have assigned to him for his recreation. I bestowed bounties, on his behalf, to the most eminent of his disciples, and to the principal Hoa-tuk-tous. I gave them touchons of pearls, with permission to wear them; and I particularly distinguished one brother of Irrincee, by conferring on him the title of Prince of the Efficient Prayer. I did not neglect the Tchaïak Lamas, in the distribution of my gifts. Several amongst them were decorated with honourable titles, and received from me, touchons of pearls, pieces of silk, and other things, with which they appeared to be gratified.

My design in entering with you into this detail, is, to prove to you the estimation in which I hold whatever is connected with you, and the profound regard I have for your person. The number of one hundred days, allotted to prayer, was completed on the thirteenth of the second moon of the present year. I issued my orders for the departure: the body was conveyed with due pomp; and I joined the procession myself in person, as far as it was proper I should go. I deputed the sixth Aque, now the eldest of my sons, to accompany it to the distance of three days journey from this capital; and I nominated Petchingue, mandarin in the tribunal of foreign affairs, and Iroulton, one

of my guards, to accompany it all the way to Teshoo Loomboo. Although the Punjun Irrincee has changed his abode, I have full confidence that, with the aid I have ordered to him, he will not long delay to be fixed in another habitation.

Lama, it is my desire that you show kindness to all the Lamas of Teshoo Loomboo, and respect them on my account: from the conduct they have observed, I judge them worthy of being your disciples. I recommended to you, especially those who accompany the body, and who will perform the number of prayers that you shall regulate, for the completion of the funeral rites. I hope you will cheerfully execute what you know will be agreeable to me. It only remains for me to add, that I send you Petchingue and his suite to salute you in my name, and inform themselves of the state of your health. They will deliver to you a touchon of coral, to be used on grand festivals; a tea-pot of gold, weighing thirty ounces; a bowl of the same metal and weight; a tea-pot and bowl of silver; thirty touchons of various different coloured beads, and twenty purses, great and small, of various colours.

The fourteenth of the second moon, of the forty-sixth year of the reign of Kienlong.

An Account of the Island of AMBOYNA.

(From the Voyages of J. S. STAVORNIUS, Esq.)

THIS, as well as all the other of the Company's possessions in the Moluccas, is situated in the torrid zone. During the three months which I spent at Amboyna, the

medium height of a Fahrenheit's thermometer was between 80° and the greatest heat was 91°, and the severest cold 72°; a difference which, in these parts, is so common.

considerable; that if such changes were to occur every day, it would, in my opinion, be exceedingly prejudicial to the constitution of the body: this is greatly occasioned by the high mountains of Soya, at the foot of which Fort New Victoria and the town of Amboyna are situated, whereby the rays of the sun are impeded from shining on these places till it has been three quarters of an hour above the horizon; and on the other hand, at noon, when the sun is to the north of the line, as was the case during my abode there, and its rays strike against these mountains, which form, as it were, an amphitheatre, it cannot be but that the heat must be greatly increased by the reverberation; at least, when I was at the Laha, which lies in a level plain on the opposite side, I did not perceive the excessive heat which is felt at the fort.

The changes which occur with respect to the weight of the atmosphere are not so great: during three months they could scarcely be said to amount to two lines, or to one-fifth of an inch; neither rain, wind, or the weather seemed to have any influence in this respect.

The monsoons are exactly the contrary here to what they are along the islands of Java, Borneo, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, the west coast of Celebes, &c.; for when the south-east monsoon prevails at those places, it is accompanied by fine, dry, and pleasant weather, on which account this season is called the good monsoon: whereas it is then the bad season at Amboyna, Ceram, Banda, the coast of Celebes, and in the countries and seas lying between them; it then rains almost incessantly, accompanied by violent thunder and lightening, and sudden whirlwinds, to which I have fre-

quently been witness at Amboyna; but all this ceases, and turns to the finest weather, upon having passed the strait which separates Saleyer from Celebes.

Many rivers precipitate themselves into the bay of Amboyna from the mountains, though they lose that appellation during the dry, or bad, monsoon; being dried up, they are more rapid, and many of them are quite dry. I was witness to their marking the difference occasioned in them by the time of the year; for on my arrival, when the dry season was not over, the four rivers which run into the bay, near the town and the adjacent villages, namely the Way, Toke, the Way Allos, the Way Nito, and the Bito Gadjin, or elephant's river, were at that time no more than rivulets, in which there was scarcely two or three feet water; but at my departure, the continual heavy rains had so swollen them, that they carried away, in one night the strongest army and more force than could have been thrown against them.

Though to me the field abundance of grain, with which the island is inundated, in particular of rice, does not account,

and is thence called Brimstone-hill. to the north of it, as it is still, to yield

Although red iron is found in some parts, of which bracelets are made, which are as good as those made in Holland.

Salutary plants and medicinal herbs are not wanting here, with which, I was told, many disorders and infirmities are cured. Amongst others

others the Boati* is said to have a singular antifebrile efficacy. Then there is the Cajeput tree, from the leaves of which the hot and strong oil is distilled. The Sassafras tree†, the bark of which yields the costly coelilawang‡, and all its roots the sassafras oil. Not to say any thing of the clove and nutmeg-trees, for which this island and the Uliassers are famous.

The wood which is called Ambony-wood, or properly Lingoa-wood§, is mostly produced in Ceram; as is the Salmoni-wood¶, which is yet more beautiful, but is too scarce to be used for building, the timber for which is mostly brought from Java, though the Jati wood** is likewise propagated here with tolerable success; but a sufficient quantity has not yet been

* The *Boa-ati*, which signifies *heart-fruit* tree, because its fruit is in the shape of a heart, is called by the Ternate, *foolamoo*, denoting a panacea, or universal medicine, being held as a sovereign remedy in almost all disorders by the Indians; its fruit is so extremely bitter that it is generally called the king of bitterness: Valentyn says, that, infused in brandy, or other spirits, it is good for the cholic, pleurisy, and other disorders; and that when used for an ague, four or five of the kernels are taken: it is also used with success as an antidote against poison, acting in the first instance as a strong emetic: Thunberg says it is used pounded, in the cholic, both by the Malays and Javanese.—T.

† *Malalouca leuca-lendra*. Valentyn describes four different sorts of *cajeput*, or properly *cajuput* tree, that the oil in question is distilled from: Dr. Thunberg calls it a *sumou*—and excellent oil; when taken internally, it is a great sudorific, and five or six drops is the largest dose that is given; externally applied, it is excellent in all cases of stiffness or palsy.—T.

‡ *Laurus-sassafras*, but a different species from the sassafras tree of America.—T.

§ *Coelil-lawang* is the Ambonese name of the tree, and signifies clove-bark, and the English likewise call the bark by the same appellation of clove-bark; it is of a greyish cast, and when upon the tree is smooth, but when dried it becomes rough and shagreened; it is red within, and that taken from the bottom of the tree has a strong clove smell and taste, but higher up it is not so strong, and is more astringent; it is dried in the sun, and must be kept in an airy place; it is much more esteemed than the *massoy* bark, though its flavour and smell sooner decay. The very excellent and penetrating oil extracted from this bark, is almost as fine as oil of cloves, and possesses the same qualities: the Dutch Company reserved to themselves the extraction of *coelil-lawang* oil, and prohibited individuals from distilling it, upon a penalty of five hundred rix-dollars.—T.

¶ Of the *Lingoa*-wood Valentyn describes three sorts, the red, the white, and the stone-hard lingoa. The red lingoa is a high and stately tree, with a thick trunk, smooth sappy branches, and long leaves of a bright green colour. Many limbs of the root appear above ground, and these afford the most beautiful pieces of timber. The wood of the tree is whitish immediately under the bark, but grows red towards the centre, and is of so deep a tint that it has by some been taken for red sandal-wood, though it is much coarser grained: it has a pleasant spicy smell, and is sometimes made up into small articles; but, together with the white lingoa, it is more generally used for rafters and beams in houses, and for all kinds of carpentry. The white lingoa has a larger and longer leaf; the wood is of much paler hue, and of a more open and coarse texture. The third sort, or stone lingoa, has a smaller and rounder leaf, and is a much harder and closer grained wood than either of the others; it is seldom met with but in the high mountains of Ceram; it is a very heavy wood, and sinks like a stone in water. The lingoa wood is susceptible of the highest polish; and its beautiful appearance, when manufactured, is described by Valentyn in the most glowing colours.—T.

¶ The *Salmoni*, or *Salemoeli* tree, as Valentyn calls it, affords a most beautiful wood; it resembles walnut-tree wood in colour, but is veined and variegated in a much handsomer manner; the planks obtained from it are seldom more than one foot and a half in breadth, though at times some are got of two and two and a half feet broad, and four feet long. It is also called ballard ebony.—T.

** The *Jati*, or *Teak* tree, as it is called in the western parts of India, has its first name

MISCELLANEOUS TRACTS.

reared, to supersede the necessity of a supply of timber from Java.

There are many other species of wood, besides the above, the half of which I am entirely unacquainted with; they are amply described by Valentyn*.

Of the products of the country, considered as articles of trade, the

first rank is occupied by its staple commodity, cloves. The tree on which they grow is too well and too minutely described by Valentyn, that I should be required to do it here.

Two large crops of cloves never succeed each other; if the crop be one year very large, that of the next

name from a Javanese word, signifying double. It is the pride of the eastern woods, and one of the highest and largest trees of the forest. There are two sorts, which, by the timber they yield, are distinguished by the names of male and female; the former is the darkest in hue, and very veiny; it is easier to be wrought than the latter, which is paler and less veiny.—T.

* "A conception may be formed," says Valentyn, "of the great plenty of timber trees of all kinds at Amboyna, for the construction of ships and houses, and for the finest and most costly articles of furniture, from the circumstance that Mr. Rumphius (author of the *Horius Amboinensis*) had procured a little cabinet to be made, which was inlaid with nearly 400 sorts of only the choicest and handfomest woods, and which, together with other curiosities, that gentleman sent as a present, in the year 1689, to the great Duke of Tuscany, Cosmo the Third. If then there are so many sorts of fine and choice woods fit for veneering, how many must not the common sorts be!" He particularly describes a great number, among which are several different species of the ebony tree; the iron tree; the casuarina; the wild clove-tree; the *Samoa*-tree, which is a ballad sort of teak; the *man*-tree, which yields a timber that is almost imperishable; the *Chine* tree used for anchors and rudders; it withstands all weathers, and yields but slowly to the powerful agency of fire; it is, however, on account of its buds, very difficult to be wrought; the *cajoe*-lingum tree, which has received the proud title of the tree of heaven, or of the firmament, as it seems to lift its lofty and spreading summit to the clouds, &c. At the conclusion of his account of the trees of Amboyna, he assures the reader, that the most laborious exertion of a long life would not suffice to become acquainted with all the trees that grow on the lofty and woody mountains, the extensive and impenetrable forests of Amboyna; and that the vast number which he has noticed, seventy-two of which he gives representations of, are but a small portion of the whole.—T.

† *Caryophyllus*.—The clove is produced on a very handsome tree, somewhat resembling a large pear-tree; its stem is straight, and at the distance of five feet from the ground its branches begin; the bark is thin and smooth, and adheres close to the wood; the wood is heavy and hard; the leaves stand two and two opposite, they are about a hand-breadth in length, and two inches broad, pointed, clothed and reddish on the upper, but smooth and of a bright green colour on the under side; they have a very aromatic smell when bruised between the fingers. When a tree is nine years old, and has been well attended to, it begins to yield cloves; they appear in the beginning of the rainy season; they are then little dark-green longish buds, and become perfect cloves in shape in the month of August or September; they then turn yellow, and afterwards red, which is the time for gathering them; if they are suffered to remain three or four weeks longer, they swell, and become what are called mother-cloves, which are proper for propagation, or for candying, but not for drying as a spice. The cloves grow on separate stalks, but in bunches of three or more together. Valentyn describes four sorts: that which he calls the male clove, is the sort used for drying; the female produces cloves of a pale colour, which are the best for extracting of oil; the king's clove is a very scarce species, bearing larger and double cloves; he mentions one tree of this kind that stood in the island Machian, and a few others that were discovered in 1668, and 1689, in Hative, and in Hutoc: the fourth sort are called rice-cloves; they are very small, but likewise very rare; the clove produced upon the wild-clove tree, has no kind of spiciness. At the time of gathering the cloves, the ground is carefully swept under the trees, that none may be lost: they are generally pulled off by long hooks. The usual time of the clove crop is in October, and it lasts till December. The oil of cloves is well known in the *Materia Medica*; an

hundred

next year will be small: the first generally takes place in uncommon dry seasons; and epidemical fevers are then very prevalent.

When the cloves are almost ripe, they must be soon gathered, or they shoot out in a few days to mother-cloves. The cloves which are dried over the fire, instead of in the sun, are not good: these may be distinguished by their colour being more inclined to black, and that they bend between the fingers; whilst those that are properly dried, are, on the contrary, not flexible, but brittle, and snap asunder upon being filiped with the finger; they are also of a reddish cast.

The crop of cloves depends much upon the temperature of the weather, in the months of June and

September. An after-crop is sometimes made; but the time is uncertain, and it does not often happen.

Although this spice is not an indigenous production of Amboyna, but a native of the Molucca Islands Proper, whence it was brought hither some centuries ago*, it prospers exceedingly well here, and especially upon the islands of Henimoa, Oma, and Neuslaut, commonly called the Uliassers, which, together with Amboyna, are the only spots where the Company allow it to be cultivated, and they constantly cause it to be destroyed in every other place within their reach, especially on little Ceram, or Hoewamechil‡; exclusive of the extirpations which take place from time to time in the Spice Islands themselves, in order to moderate

hundred weight of cloves used to be employed in former times to procure a quart of oil; but that quantity is now drawn from forty pounds, though it is in consequence not so useful: the extraction of the oil is strictly prohibited by the Dutch Company to all individuals.—T.

* A short time before the coming of the Portuguese in Amboyna, the Ceramers of Cambelllo used to burn some mother-cloves in hollow bamboos from Machian, whence they were transported all over Ceram, Amboyna and the neighbouring islands, and in the space of fifty or sixty years the whole of Hoewamechil was covered with them. This was told to the Dutch when they first came to Cambelllo, and some of the trees first planted were taken from them behind the hill of Madili; the memory of it is likewise preserved in the traditional songs of the Amboynese. The brave and enterprising inhabitants of Cambelllo were rewarded for the ornaments with which they bestowed the Dutch their treasures, by the destruction of all their clove-trees, and the extinction of the spirit of their industry and exertion; the implacable enmity which in consequence entertained for the Dutch, and their repeated attacks upon the Dutch their enemies, charged to their necessity, have been stigmatized by the Dutch writers as a false and wicked form of revenge, and an *unjust* and cruel lust of blood and warfare; so that, says Vanden, "it would have been better, if, instead of carrying their trees alone, we had at the same time exterminated this revengeful and imaginary nation."—T.

† I believe too, that, whatever pains foreign nations may take to propagate these spice-trees in other places, they will never succeed except in the neighbourhood of the Molucces, and in similar countries, situated in the same latitudes, which, like these, heated by subterraneous fires, afford, by the action of heat, natural laboratory, sufficient heat to the spice-trees, to give their fruit the strong, pungent, and aromatic flavour.—T.

The clove-tree, however, has been successfully introduced in the West-India islands; and though the quantities hitherto brought from thence have been very insignificant, yet such constant increase follows to show that the culture is in an improving state: in 1777, 77686 were imported to London from Martinico; and in the present year, 15000 from that island, and 29800 from St. Kitts.—T.

‡ Hoewamechil is a peninsula joined to Ceram by an isthmus called the Pass of Tanoeon; it was not only very fertile in clove-trees, but produced likewise large quantities of nutmeg-trees; of these last, what was called "the great nutmeg-tree forest," was destroyed in 1667, and in another place, 3300 nutmeg trees.—T.

MISCELLANEOUS TRACTS.

moderate the great abundance of the article, with which their warehouses overflow, both at Batavia and in Holland.

Thus, the supreme Indian government ordered, by their letter of the 26th December 1769, that the number of clove-trees should not be allowed to exceed 500,000*; and it was further ordered, in the year 1773, that 50,000 more should be destroyed; so that, at present, (1775,) after three extirpations, the number of clove-trees, as near as could be ascertained, amounts to 513,268; whereof

320,491 are fruit-bearing trees,

104,866 are half-grown, and

87,911 are young plants;

besides 22,310 tatanamangs, which are trees that are not comprehended in the clove plantations, but stand interspersed here and there near the houses. Every Amboynese plants such a clove-tree when a child is born to him, in order, by a rough calculation, to know their age. Although they do not oppose the

extirpation of the clove-trees in the plantations when the Company think it fit, yet to touch their tatanamangs would speedily be the cause of a general insurrection among them: this was manifest on the occasion of one of the last extirpations, when the extirpators ignorantly, at least as they pretended, cut down some tatanamangs. The whole country was immediately up; and, had not the then governor, Van der V———, speedily provided against it, they would have destroyed all the other clove-trees, set fire to their habitations, and, flying to the mountains, they would thus have withdrawn themselves from their obedience to the Company.

I have been assured, that a clove-tree will continue to bear fruit for the space of eighty years †.

Besides the clove, nutmeg-trees likewise grow here with tolerable luxuriance; but they are all destroyed, by the orders of the government, whenever they are found ‡.

In proportion as the clove-trees were

* One hundred and twenty-five clove-trees are allowed to a plantation, or douffon, as it is called by the Amboynese; and of these there are 4000, which makes the number of 500,000 trees.—T.

† Valentyn mentions a clove-tree upon Hoewamoehil that was known to be 130 years old, and to have yielded in one season two bhars, or 1100 lb. of cloves.—T.

‡ As we have had no opportunity, in the short account given of the Islands of Banda in the first volume, to describe the nutmeg tree, it may be well to introduce an account of it here. The myristica moschata, or true nutmeg, is a handsome and spreading tree; the bark is smooth, and of a brownish grey colour; the leaves are elliptical, pointed, obliquely nerved, on the upper side of a bright green, on the under whitish, and stand alternately upon foot-stalks; they afford a most grateful aromatic scent when bruised. If a branch of the tree be broken off, a sap runs out of it; which is of great prejudice to the tree, and it never thrives well afterwards. It does not bear fruit till its eighth or ninth year. When it begins to produce fruit, little yellowish buds make their appearance, out of which small white flowers are blown, hanging two or three reddish

—The fruit appears three times in a year. The first appears like a small peach, both in shape and in colour, only it is pointed towards the stalk: when it is ripe, the outer coat, which is almost half an inch thick, opens and shews the nutmeg, in its black and shining shell, encircled by a net-work of scarlet mace; the outer coat is generally whitish, a little hard, and is very good preserved in sugar, or stewed: you then come to the mace, which is of a fine bright red colour, and under it a black shell, about

were more and more eradicated, the government at Batavia began to think on the means of giving the Amboynese an equivalent for the diminution of that production, as the crop of cloves brought but little money into circulation, in proportion to the number of inhabitants. For that purpose, his Excellency Governor Mossel proposed, in his *Secret Considerations on the State of India*, offered to the gentlemen in authority at home, under the head of Amboyna, to encourage the cultivation of pepper and indigo there, as much as possible, in order to furnish a better means of subsistence to the natives; but the little inclination which the rulers of Amboyna have shewn to comply with this proposal, and the little attention they have bestowed upon the subject, or, as they allege in their own exculpation, the indolence of the Amboynese, have almost wholly frustrated the attempts which have been made in this line.

The indigo that is produced upon Leytimor is thought to be much better than that of Bouro; a pound

of the former stands the Company in six gilders*; but it is very little inferior in point of brilliancy of tint to Prussian blue.

The government then adopted the mode of taking it by contract, promising to pay forty-eight stivers for the first, thirty-six for the second, and twenty-four for the third, or worst sort†; but neither did this succeed, while its failure is equally attributed to the laziness of the natives.

The following quantities were delivered to the Company in 1748 and 1749, according to the report of the Governor Roozeboom:

	FROM HILA.	FROM BOURO.
1748, . .	185 lb.	281 lb.
1749, . .	200 lb.	225½ lb.
	385 lb.	506½ lb.
		385

In all, 891½ lb.

The cultivation of pepper in Bouro succeeded no better, though the pepper-vine, it is said, grows very well there, and produces a large corn;

about as thick as that of a filbert, but very hard; it is opened by being first dried successively in five different petaks, or drying places, made of split bamboos, upon which the nutmegs are laid, and placed over a slow fire; in each of these petaks they remain a week, till the nutmegs are heard to shake within the shell, which is then easily broken: the nutmegs are then sorted, and delivered to the Company; each sort is then separately put in baskets, and soaked three times in tubs with sea water much impregnated with lime: they are then put into distinct closets, where they are left for six weeks to sweat; this is done that the lime, by closing the pores of the nuts, may prevent their strength from evaporating, and likewise because such a prepared nutmeg is not fit for propagation. Some trees afford longer, some rounder, nutmegs, but which are of the same quality; the long ones are called male nutmegs; but there are likewise wild male nutmegs, which have little flavour, and are not valued. The Bandanese enumerate several sorts of nutmegs, but they appear only varieties in the fruit of the same tree. The myristica fatua, or wild nutmeg, grows in all the Eastern Islands; it seems to have been this sort that Forrest obtained at Dory harbour in New Guinea, and planted on the island of Bunwoot; it is produced likewise in the West Indies, at the island of Tobago. An essential oil is extracted both from nutmegs and from mace; it is reckoned that three cattis of Banda, making about seventeen pounds and a quarter, Amsterdam weight, yield about a quart of oil.—T.

* About 11s. sterling.—T.

† About 4s. 4d. for the first, 3s. 3d. for the second, and 2s. 2d. for the third sort.—T.

corn ; but which is not of so hard a substance, nor so strong a flavour, as that of Bantam, or the Malabar coast.

I am much surprised that the government has not hitherto taken any pains to prosecute the cultivation of the sugar-cane in the islands of Amboyna ; for it grows as luxuriantly, and as full of sap here, as in Java, or any where else ; which I know by having frequently seen and examined the canes which have been planted here and there for their own use. This would not only alleviate the poverty of the Amboynese, as their clove-trees are destroyed from year to year ; but it would, on the other hand, be no less profitable to the Company, as

the article would be conveyed hence, without any additional expence, by the clove ship, on board of which it could be stowed as a lower tier, and serve for ballast. Perhaps, however, this has never been put in practice, in order that the competition of the sugars from Amboyna might not be of prejudice to the sugar-works of Jaccatra, in which, perhaps, the gentlemen in the direction of affairs are interested.

Coffee, likewise, grows here in sufficient luxuriance to encourage the Amboynese in the cultivation of it ; and the quality of it is by no means inferior to that of Java.

An Account of the Religion and Civil Institutions of the Birmans.

(From Lieut. Colonel SYMES's Embassy to Ava.)

AFTER what has been written, there can be little necessity to inform my readers, that the Birmans are Hindûs : not votaries of Brahma, but sectaries of Buddha, which latter is admitted by Hindûs of all descriptions to be the ninth Avatar*, or descent of the Deity in his capacity of preserver. He reformed the doctrines contained in the Vedas, and severely censured the sacrifice of cattle, or depriving any being of life : he is called the author of happiness : his place of residence was discovered at Gaya, in Bengal, by the illustrious Amara †, renowned amongst men,

“ who caused an image of the supreme Buddha to be made, and he worshipped it : Reverence be unto thee in the form of Buddha ! reverence be unto thee, Lord of the earth ! reverence be unto thee, an incarnation of the Deity ! and, eternal out, reverence be unto thee, O God, in the form of Mercy !

Gotma, or Goutum, according to the Hindûs of India, or Gaudma, among the inhabitants of the more eastern parts, is said ‡ to have been a philosopher, and is by the Birmans believed to have flourished above 2300 § years ago : he taught,

* Sir William Jones on the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India.

† See the translation of a Sanscrit inscription, on a stone found in the temple of Buddha, at Gaya, by Mr. Wilkins. *Asiat. Res.* Vol. I.

‡ Sir William Jones on the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India.

§ This agrees with the account of the Siamese computation given by Kämpfer.

taught, in the Indian schools, the heterodox religion and philosophy of Buddha. The image that represents Buddha is called Gaudma, or Goutum, which is now a commonly received appellation of Buddha himself: this image is the primary object of worship in all countries situated between Bengal and China. The sectaries of Buddha contend with those of Brahma for the honour of antiquity, and are certainly far more numerous. The Chinese in Ceylon are Buddhists of the purest source, and the Birmans acknowledge to have originally received their religion from that island*. It was brought, by the Brahmins, first from Zehoo (Ceylon) to Arracan, and thence was introduced into Ava, and probably into China; for the Birmans assert with confidence that the Chinese are Buddhists.

This is a curious subject of investigation, and the concurrent testimony of circumstances, added to the opinions of the most intelligent writers, seem to leave little doubt of the fact. It cannot, however, be demonstrated beyond the possibility of dispute, till we shall have acquired a more perfect knowledge of Chinese letters, and a readiness to their repository of learning. Little can at present be added to the lights cast on the subject by the late Sir William Jones, in his discourse delivered to the Asiatic So-

ciety on the Chinese. That great man has expressed his conviction in positive terms, that "Buddha was unquestionably the Foe of China," and that he was also the God of Japan, and the Warden of the Gods; an opinion which corresponds with, and is perhaps grafted on, the information of the learned and laborious Kämpfer†, corroborated afterwards by his own Researches. On whatever grounds the latter inference rests, it will not tend to weaken the belief of his first position, when I observe, that the Chinese deputies, on the occasion of our introduction to the Seredaw or high priest of the Birman empire, prostrated themselves before him, and afterwards adored an image of Gaudma, with more religious fervour than mere politeness, or acquiescence in the customs of another nation, would have excited: the Bonzes also of China, like the Brahmins of Ava, wear yellow as the sacerdotal colour, and in many of their customs and ceremonies there may be traced a striking similitude.

Whatever may be the antiquity of the worship of Buddha, the wide extent of its reception cannot be doubted. The most authentic writer‡ on the eastern peninsula calls the image of Gaudma, as worshipped by the Siamese, Sornma-codom: being unacquainted with the language of Siam, which, from so short

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* The Birmans call Ceylon, *Z. boo*.

† Speaking of the Budz, or Saka, of the Japanese, Kämpfer says, "I have strong reason to believe, both from the affinity of the name, and the very nature of this religion, that its author and founder is the very same person whom the Bramans call Buddha, and believe to be the essential spirit of Wislma, or their deity, who made his ninth appearance in the world under this name; the Peguers call him Samana Khutana." Hist. J. pen. Book IV. Ch. 6.

‡ Treating of the introduction of Buddha into China, the same author says, "About the year of Christ 518, one Hsien, a great saint, and twenty-third successor on the holy see of Saka (Buddha), came over into China from Seitenfeko, as the Japanese writers explain it, that is, from that part of the world which lies westward with regard to Japan, and laid, properly speaking, the first firm foundation of the Buddhism in that mighty empire." Book IV. ch. 6.

‡ Loubere.

a residence as four months, it was impossible he could have acquired, he confounds two distinct words, *Somona*, and *Codoin*, signifying *Codom*, or *Gaudina*, in his incarnate state; the difference between the letters *C* and *G* may easily have arisen from the mode of pronunciation in different countries; even in the Birman manner of uttering the word, the distinction between these letters is not very clear. The Buddha of the Indians and the Birmans, is pronounced by the Siamese, *Pooth*, or *Pood*; by the vulgar, *Poo*; which, without any violence to probability, might be converted by the Chinese into *Foe**; the Tamulic termination *en*, as Mr. Chambers remarks, creates a striking resemblance between *Pooden* and the *Woden* of the Goths; every person who has conversed with the natives of India, knows that Buddha is the *Dies Mercurii*, the Wednesday, or *Woden's day*, of all Hindus. Chronology, however, which must always be accepted as a surer guide to truth, than inferences drawn from the resemblance of the words, and etymological reasoning, does not, to my mind, sufficiently establish that Buddha and Woden were the same. The period of the ninth incarnation of Vishnu was long antecedent to the existence of the deified hero of Scandinavia. Sir William Jones determines the period when Buddha appeared on the earth, to be 1014 years before the birth of Christ. Odin, or Woden, flourished at a period not very distant from our Saviour, and was, ac-

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ording to some, a cotemporary of Pompey and of Julius Cæsar. The author of the Northern Antiquities places him 70 years after the Christian era. Even the Birman Gaudina, conformably to their account, must have lived 500 years before Woden. So immense a space can hardly be supposed to have been overlooked: but if the supposition refers, not to the warrior of the north, but to the original deity Odin, the attributes of the latter are as widely opposed to those of Buddha, who was himself only an incarnation of Vishnu, as the dates are incongruous. The deity, whose doctrines were introduced into Scandinavia, was a god of terror, and his votaries carried desolation and the sword throughout whole regions; but the Ninth Avatar† brought the peaceful olive, and came into the world for the sole purpose of preventing sanguinary acts. These apparent inconsistencies will naturally lead us to hesitate in acknowledging Buddha and Woden to be the same person: their doctrines are opposite, and their eras are widely remote.

Had that distinguished genius‡, whose learning so lately illumined the East, been longer spared for the instruction and delight of mankind, he would probably have elucidated this obscurity, and have removed the dusky veil that still hangs over the religious legends of antiquity. The subject§, as it now stands, affords an ample field for indulging in pleasing theories and fanciful speculations; and as the probability increases of being able to trace

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* M. Gentil asserts that the Chinese admit, by their own accounts, that *Foe*, their object of worship, was originally brought from India.

† See the account of the Ninth Avatar, by the Rev. Mr. Maurice, in his History of Hindustân. Vol. II. Part 3.

‡ I need hardly observe that I mean Sir William Jones.

§ General Vallancey, so justly celebrated for his knowledge of the antiquities of his country, has expressed his perfect conviction that the Hindus have been in Britain and in Ireland. See Major Ouseley's Oriental Collections, Vol. II. Much attention is certainly due to such respectable authority.

all forms of divine worship to one sacred and primeval source, the inquiry in proportion becomes more interesting, and awakens a train of serious ideas in a reflecting mind.

It would be as unsatisfactory as tedious to attempt leading my reader through the mazes of mythological fable, and extravagant allegory, in which the Hindû religion,

enveloped and obscured; it may be sufficient to observe, that the Birmans believe in the Metempsychosis, and that after having undergone a certain number of transmigrations, their souls will at last either be received into their Olympus on the mountain Meru*, or be sent to suffer torments in a place of divine punishments. Mercy they hold to be the first attribute of the divinity: "Reverence be to thee, O God, in the form of Mercy!" and they worship God by extending mercy unto all his creatures.

The laws of the Birmans, like their religion, are Hindû; in fact, there is no separating their laws from their religion: divine authority revealed to Menu the sacred principles in a hundred thousand flocas, or verses; Menu promulgated the code; numerous commentaries† on Menu were composed by the Munis, or old philosophers, whose treatises constitute the Dikrma Sâtra, or body of law.

The Birmans generally call their code Derma Sath, or Sâtra; it is one among the many commentaries on Menu: I was so fortunate as to procure a translation of the most remarkable passages, which were rendered into Latin by Padre Vincentius Sangermano, and, to my great surprise, I found it to correspond closely with a Persian version of the Arracan code, which is now in my possession. From the inquiries to which this circumstance gave rise, I learned, that the laws, as well as the religion of the Birmans, had found their way into the Ava country from Arracan, and came originally from Ceylon‡. The Birman system of jurisprudence is replete with sound morality, and, in my opinion, is distinguished above any other Hindû commentary for perspicuity and good sense; it provides specifically for almost every species of crime that can be committed, and adds a copious chapter of precedents and decisions to guide the inexperienced in cases where there is doubt and difficulty. Trial by ordeal and imprecation are the only absurd passages in the book; but on the subject of women it is, to an European, offensively indecent: like the immortal Menu, it tells the prince and the magistrate their duty, in language austere, manly, and energetic; and the exhortation at the close is at once

* Meru properly denotes the pole, and, according to the learned Captain Wilford, it is the celestial north pole of the Hindûs, round which they place the garden of Indra, and describe it as the seat of delights.

† The code of Gentoo laws, translated by Mr. Halhed, I am informed, is a compilation from the different commentaries on Menu, who was "the grandson of Bramah, the first of created beings," and whose work, as translated by Sir William Jones, is the ground of all Hindû jurisprudence.

sons of learning and respectability, to Ceylon, to procure the original books on which their tenets are founded; and, in one instance, the Birman minister made an official application to the Governor-General of India, to protect and assist the person charged with the commission.

once noble and pious : the following extracts will serve as a specimen :

“ A country may be said to resemble milk, in which oppression is like to water ; when water is mingled with milk, its sweetness immediately vanishes : in the same manner oppression destroys a fair and flourishing country. The royal Surkaab* will only inhabit the clearest stream ; so a prince can never prosper in a distracted empire. By drinking pure milk the body is strengthened and the palate is gratified ; but when mingled with water, pleasure no longer is found, and the springs of health gradually decline.

“ A wise prince resembles a sharp sword, which at a single stroke cuts through a pillar with such keenness that the fabric still remains unshaken ; with equal keenness his discernment will penetrate advice.

“ A wise prince is dear to his people, as the physician is to the sick man ; as light to those that are in darkness ; as unexpected light to the eyes of the blind ; as is the full moon on a wintry night, and milk to the infant from the breast of its mother.”

The commentator then proceeds to denounce tremendous judgments against an oppressive prince and a corrupt judge ; the latter is thus curiously menaced :

“ The punishment of his crimes, who judges iniquitously, and decides falsely, shall be greater than though he had slain one thousand women, one hundred priests, or one thousand horses.”

The book concludes as follows :

“ Thus have the learned spoken, and thus have the wise decreed, that litigation may cease among men, and contention be banished the land : and let all magistrates and judges expound the laws as they are herein written ; and, to the extent of their understanding, and according to the dictates of their conscience, pronounce judgment agreeably to the tenor of this book : let the welfare of their country, and the benefit of their fellow-creatures, be their continual study, and the sole object of their attention : let them ever be mindful of the supreme dignity of the Roulah† and the Bramins, and pay them that reverence which is due to their sacred characters : let them observe becoming respect towards all men, and they shall shield the weak from oppression, support the helpless, and, in particular cases, mitigate the severity of avenging justice.

“ It shall be the duty of a prince, and the magistrates of a prince, wisely to regulate the internal policy of the empire, to assist and befriend the peasants, merchants, farmers, and those who follow trades, that they may daily increase in worldly wealth and happiness : they shall promote all works of charity, encourage the opulent to relieve the poor, and liberally contribute to pious and laudable purposes : and whatsoever good works shall be promoted by their influence and example, whatsoever shall be given in charity, and whatsoever benefit shall accrue to mankind from their endeavours, it shall all be preserved in the records of heaven,

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“ one-

* Bittern. *Surkaab* is a Persian term, used by the Mahomedan translator.

† The Arracan name for Rhahān.

“ one-sixth part of which, though
 “ the deeds be the deeds of others,
 “ yet shall it be ascribed unto them;
 “ and at the last day, at the solemn
 “ and awful hour of judgment, the
 “ recording spirit shall produce
 “ them, inscribed on the adamantine
 “ tablet of human actions. But, on
 “ the other hand, if the prosperity
 “ of the nation be neglected, if
 “ justice be suffered to lie dormant,
 “ if tumults arise and robberies are
 “ committed, if rapine and foul
 “ assassination stalk along the plains,
 “ all crimes that shall be thus per-
 “ petrated through their remissness,
 “ one-sixth part shall be brought
 “ to their account, and fall with
 “ weighty vengeance on their
 “ heads; the dreadful consequences
 “ of which surpass the power of
 “ tongue to utter, or of pen to ex-
 “ press.”

Laws, thus dictated by religion,
 are, I believe, in general, conscien-
 tiously administered. The criminal
 jurisprudence of the Birmans is leni-
 ent in particular cases, but rigor-
 ous in others; whoever is found
 guilty of an undue assumption of
 power, or of any crime that indi-
 cates a treasonable intent, is pun-
 ished by the severest tortures. The
 first commission of theft does not
 incur the penalty of death, unless
 the amount stolen be above 800
 kiat, or tackal, about 100*l.* or at-
 tended with circumstances of atro-
 city, such as murder or mutilation.
 In the former case, the culprit has
 a round mark imprinted on each
 cheek by gunpowder and punctua-
 tion, and on his breast the word
 thief, with the article stolen; for
 the second offence he is deprived of
 an arm; but the third inevitably
 produces capital punishment: deca-
 pitation is the mode by which cri-
 minals suffer, in the performance of

which the Birman executioners are
 exceedingly skilful.

The city of Ummerapoora is di-
 vided into four distinct subordinate
 jurisdictions, in each of which a
 Maywoon presides. This officer,
 who, in the provinces, is a viceroi,
 in the metropolis resembles a mayor,
 and holds a civil and criminal court
 of justice; in capital cases he trans-
 mits the evidence in writing,
 with his opinion, to the Lotoo, or
 grand chamber of consultation, where
 the council of state assembles; the
 council, after close examination into
 the documents, reports upon them
 to the King, who either pardons the
 offender, or orders execution of the
 sentence: the Maywoon is obliged
 to attend in person, and see the pun-
 ishment carried into effect.

Civil suits may be transferred
 from the courts of the Maywoons
 to the Lotoo; this removal, how-
 ever, is attended with a heavy ex-
 pence. There are regular establis-
 hed lawyers, who conduct causes, and
 plead: eight only are licensed to
 plead in the Lotoo; they are called
 Ameendozaan: the usual fee is five
 tackal, equal to sixteen shillings;
 but the government has large profits
 on all suits that are brought into
 court.

There is no country of the East
 in which the royal establishment is
 arranged with more minute atten-
 tion than in the Birman court; it is
 splendid without being wasteful,
 and numerous without confusion;
 the most distinguished members,
 when I was at the capital, were:
 the Sovereign, his principal Queen,
 entitled Nandoh Praw, by whom
 he has not any sons; his second
 wife, Myack Nandoh, by whom he
 has two sons; the Engy Teekien*,
 or Prince Royal, and Pêe Teekien,
 or Prince of Prome. The princes

* Often called Engy Praw.

of Tongho, Bassien, and Pagahm, are by favourite concubines. Mee-dah Praw is a princess of high dignity, and mother of the chief queen. The prince royal is married, and has a son and two daughters, all young; the son takes precedence of his uncles, the crown descending to the male heirs in a direct line. These were the principal personages of the Birman royal family.

Next in rank to the princes of the blood royal, are the Woongees*, or chief ministers of state. The established number is four, but the place of one has long been vacant: these form the great ruling council of the nation; they sit in the Lotoo, or imperial hall of consultation, every day, except on the Birman sabbath, from twelve till three or four o'clock, or later, as there happens to be business; they issue mandates to the Maywoons, or viceroys of the different provinces; they control every department of the state, and, in fact, govern the empire, subject always to the pleasure of the King, whose will is absolute, and power undefined.

To assist in the administration of affairs, four officers, called Woon-docks, are associated with the Woongees, but of far inferior authority; they sit in the Lotoo in a deliberative capacity, having no vote: they give their opinions, and may record their dissent from any measure that is proposed; but the Woongees decide: the Woon-docks, however, are frequently employed to carry into execution business of great public importance.

Four Attawoons, or ministers of the interior, possess a great degree of influence, that sometimes counteracts with success the views and wishes of the Woongees; these the King selects to be his privy

counsellors, from their talents, and the opinion he entertains of their integrity: they have access to him at all times; a privilege which the principal Woongee does not enjoy.

There are four chief secretaries, called Sere-dogees, who have numerous writers or inferior Serees under them.

Four Nachaungee sit in the Lotoo, take notes, and report whatever is transacted.

Four Sandohgaan regulate all ceremonials, introduce strangers of rank into the royal presence, and are the bearers of messages from the council of state to the King.

There are nine Sandozians, or readers, whose business it is to read all official writings, petitions, &c.—Every document, in which the public is concerned, or that is brought before the council in the Lotoo, is read aloud.

The four Maywoons, already mentioned, are restricted to the magisterial superintendence of their respective quarters of the city; they have nothing farther to do with the Lotoo, than to obey the commands they receive from thence.

The Assaywoon, or paymaster-general, is also an officer of high importance; the place is at present held by one of the Woongees, who is called Assay Woongee.

There are several other officers of distinction, who bear no ostensible share in the administration of public affairs, such as the Daywoon or King's armour-bearer; the Chaingewoon, or master of the elephants; also the Woons of the Queen's household, and that of the Prince royal. Each of the junior princes has a distinct establishment.

In the Birman government there are no hereditary dignities or employments; all honours and offices,

* Woon signifies burthen; the compound word implies, Bearer of the Great Burthen.

on the demise of the possessor, revert to the crown.

The tseloc, or chain, is the badge of the order of nobility, of which there are different degrees, distinguished by the number of strings or small chains that compose the ornament; these strings are fastened by bosses where they unite: three of open chain-work is the lowest rank; three of nearly twisted wire is the next; then of six, of nine, and of twelve: no subject is ever honoured with a higher degree than twelve; the King alone wears twenty-four.

It has already been noticed, that almost every article of use, as well as ornament, particularly in their dress, indicates the rank of the owner; the shape of the beetle-box, which is carried by an attendant after a Birman of distinction when he goes, his ear-rings, cap of ceremony; horse furniture, even the metal of which his smoking-pot and drinking-cup are made (which if of gold denote him to be a man of high consideration), all are indicative of the gradations of society; and woe be unto him that assumes the insignia of a degree which is not his legitimate right!

The court dress of the Birman nobility is very becoming; it consists of a long robe, either of flowered satin or velvet, reaching to the ankles, with an open collar and loose sleeves; over this there is a scarf, or flowing mantle, that hangs from the shoulders; and on their heads they wear high caps made of velvet, either plain, or of silk embroidered with flowers of gold, according to the rank of the wearer. Ear-rings are a part of male dress; persons of condition use tubes of gold about three inches long, and as thick as a large quill, which expands at one end like the mouth of a speaking-trumpet; others wear a

heavy mass of gold beaten into a plate, and rolled up; this lump of metal forms a large orifice in the lobe of the ear, and drags it down by the weight to the extent sometimes of two inches. The women likewise have their distinguished paraphernalia: their hair is tied in a bunch at the top of the head, and bound round with a fillet, the embroidery and ornaments of which express their respective ranks; a short shift reaches to the pit of the stomach, is drawn tight by strings, and supports the breasts; over that is a loose jacket with close sleeves; round their waist they roll a long piece of silk, or cloth, which, reaching to their feet, and sometimes trailing on the ground, encircles them twice, and is then tucked in. When women of condition go abroad, they put on a silk sash, resembling a long shawl, which crosses their bosom, and is thrown over the shoulders, gracefully flowing on each side. The lowest class of females often wear only a single garment, in the form of a sheet, which, wrapped round the body, and tucked in under the arm, crosses their breasts, which it scarcely conceals, and descends to their ankles: thus, when they walk, the bottom of the cloth, where it overlaps, is necessarily opened by the protrusion of the leg, and displays to a side view as high as the middle of the thigh; such an exposure, in the opinion of an European, bears an indecent appearance, although it excites no such idea in the people themselves.—There is an idle and disgusting story related by some writers, respecting the origin of this fashion, which, being wholly unfounded, does not deserve repetition: it has been the established national mode of dress from time immemorial; and every woman, when walking, must shew

she a great part of her leg, as what may be called their petticoat is always open in front, instead of being closed by a seam.

Women, in full dress, stain the palms of their hands and their nails of a red colour, for which they use a vegetable juice, and strew on their bosoms powder of sandal wood, or of a bark called Sunnaka, with which some rub their faces. Both men and women tinge the edges of their eyelids and their teeth with black : this latter operation gives to their mouths a very unseemly appearance in the eyes of an European, which is not diminished by their being constantly filled with beetle-leaf. Men of rank wear, in common dress, a tight coat, with long sleeves made of mullin, or of extremely fine nankeen, which is manufactured in the country ; also a silk wrapper, that encircles the waist : the working class are usually naked to the middle, but in the cold season a mantle or vest of European broad cloth is highly prized.

The Birmans, in their features, bear a nearer resemblance to the Chinese than to the natives of Hindustan. The women, especially in the northern part of the empire, are fairer than Hindu females, but not so delicately formed ; they are, however, well made, and in general inclined to corpulence : their hair is black, coarse, and long. The men are not tall in stature, but active and athletic ; they have a very youthful appearance, from the custom of plucking their beards instead of using the razor : they tattoo their thighs and arms into various fantastic shapes and figures, which they believe operate as a charm against the weapons of their enemies. Neither the men nor the women are so cleanly in their persons as the Hindus of India, among whom diurnal

ablution is a religious as well as a moral duty. Girls are taught, at an early age, to turn their arms in such a manner as to make them appear distorted : when the arm is extended the elbow is inverted, the inside of the joint being protruded, and the external part bending inwards ; from this cause, the pendant arm in the plates seems as if it were broken ; the representation is, nevertheless, perfectly faithful.

Marriages among the Birmans are not contracted until the parties attain the age of puberty : the contract is purely civil ; the ecclesiastical jurisdiction having nothing to do with it. The law prohibits polygamy, and recognizes but one wife, who is denominated Mica ; concubinage, however, is admitted to an unlimited extent. A man may repudiate his wife under particular circumstances, but the process is attended with a heavy expence. Concubines, living in the same house with the legitimate wife, are, by law, obliged to perform menial services for her ; and when she goes abroad, they attend her, bearing her water-flagon, beetle-box, fan, &c. When a husband dies, his concubines, if bound in servitude to him, become the property of the surviving widow, unless he shall have emancipated them by a specific act previous to his decease. When a young man is desirous to espouse a girl, his mother, or nearest female relation, first makes the proposal in private ; if the suit be well received, a party of his friends proceed to the house of the parents of the maiden, with whom they adjust the dotal portion. On the morning of the bridal day the bridegroom sends to the lady three loongees, or lower garments, three tubbecks, or shawls, and three pieces of white mullin ; such jewels also, ear-rings and bracelets, as his circumstances will admit : a

feast is prepared by the parents of the bride, and formal writings are executed; the new-married couple eat out of the same dish, the bridegroom presents the bride with some lapack, or pickled tea, which she accepts, and returns the compliment: thus ends the ceremony without any of that subsequent riot* and resistance on the part of the young lady and her female friends, with which the Sumatran damsels oppose the privileges of an ardent bridegroom.

When a man dies intestate, three-fourths of his property go to his children born in wedlock, but not in equal proportions; and one-fourth to the widow, who is the guardian both of the property and the children, until the latter attain the age of maturity. A Birman funeral is solemnized with much religious parade, and external demonstration of grief: the corpse is carried on a bier, on men's shoulders; the procession moves slowly; the relations attend in mourning; and women, hired for the occasion, precede the body, and chant a dirge-like air. The Birmans burn their dead, unless the deceased is a pauper, in which case he is either buried or cast into the river, as the ceremony of burning is very expensive. The bier is placed on a funeral pile six or eight feet high, made of billets of dried wood laid across, with intervals to admit a circulation of air and increase the flame. The Rhalaans walk round the pile, reciting prayers to Gaudina, until the fire reaches the body, when the whole is quickly reduced to ashes: the bones are afterwards gathered and deposited in a grave. Persons of high distinction, such as the Seredaw, or chief ecclesiastic of a province, a Maywoon, a Woongee, or

a member of the royal family, are embalmed, and their remains preserved six weeks or two months after decease before they are committed to the funeral pile: during this period the body is laid in state in some kioum or religious building; but at the capital it is placed in a sacred saloon, beautifully ornamented with gilding, and exclusively appropriated to that pious purpose. I was told, that honey is the principal ingredient made use of to preserve the body from putrefaction.

Of the population of the Birman dominions I could only form a conclusion from the information I received of the number of cities, towns, and villages in the empire; these, I was assured by a person who might be supposed to know, and had no motive for deceiving me, amount to eight thousand, not including the recent addition of Arracan. If this be true, which I have no reason to doubt, and we suppose each town, on an average, to contain three hundred houses, and each house six persons, the result will determine the population at fourteen millions four hundred thousand. Few of the inhabitants live in solitary habitations; they mostly form themselves into small societies, and their dwellings thus collected compose their Ruas, or villages: if, therefore, we reckon their numbers, including Arracan, at seventeen millions, the calculation may not be widely erroneous; I believe it rather falls short of, than exceeds the truth. After all, however, it is mere conjecture, as I have no better data for my guidance than what I have related.

With regard to the revenue of the Birman state, I confess myself to be without the means of forming even a rough estimate of the amount,

* See Marsden's Account of Sumatra, page 230.

amount. According to the sacred law in the chapter which treats of the Duties of a Monarch, Dhafamedā, or a tenth of all produce, is the proportion which is to be exacted as the authorized due of the government; and one-tenth is the amount of the King's duty on all foreign goods imported into his dominions. The revenue arising from the customs on imports, and from internal produce, is mostly taken in kind; a small part of which is converted into cash, the rest is distributed, as received, in lieu of salaries, to the various dependants of the court. Princes of the blood, high officers of state, and provincial governors, receive grants of provinces, cities, villages, and farms, to support their dignity, and as a remuneration of their services: the rents of these assignments they collect for their own benefit. Money, except on pressing emergency, is never disbursed from the royal coffers; to one man the fees of an office are allotted; to another a station where certain imposts are collected; a third has land; each in proportion to the importance of his respective employment: by these donations, they are not only bound in their own personal servitude, but likewise in that

of all their dependants; they are called slaves of the King, and in turn their vassals are denominated slaves to them: the condition of these grants include also services of war, as well as the duties of office. Thus the Birman government exhibits almost a faithful picture of Europe in the darker ages, when, on the decline of the Roman empire, the principles of feudal dependence were established by barbarians from the north.

Although it seems difficult, and perhaps impossible, under such a system, to ascertain, in any standard currency, the amount of the royal revenue, yet the riches which the Birman monarch is said to possess are immense; a supposition that may readily be admitted, when it is considered that a very small share of what enters his exchequer returns into circulation. The hoarding of money is a favourite maxim of oriental state policy; an eastern potentate cannot be brought to comprehend that the diffusion of property among his subjects is a surer source of wealth to himself, and of security to his throne, than the possession of Lydian treasures, locked up in vaults, and concealed in secret recesses, contrived by sordid avarice and foolish cunning.

An Account of the ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

(From Lieut. Colonel SYMES's Embassy to Ava.)

THE Andaman Islands are a continuation of the Archipelago that extends from Cape Negrais to Atchein Head, stretching from $10^{\circ} 32'$ to $13^{\circ} 40'$ north latitude, and from $90^{\circ} 6'$ to $92^{\circ} 59'$ east longitude. What has been considered

as the Great Andaman, is the most northern, about one hundred and forty miles in length, and not exceeding twenty broad. A separation, or strait, however, has lately, owing to a fatal accident*, been discovered in this island, which, in fact, divides

* In the month of February 1792, a vessel was freighted from Madras to carry stores to his Majesty's fleet at Andaman. The master, being unacquainted with the

divides it into two, and opens a clear passage into the Bay of Bengal. The first settlement of the English was made in the year 1791, near the southern extremity of the island, in a bay on the east side: but it was afterwards removed in 1798, by advice of Admiral Cornwallis, to the place where it is now established. The original object of the undertaking was to procure a commodious harbour on the east side of the bay, to receive and shelter his Majesty's ships of war during the continuance of the north-east monsoon; it was also used as a place of reception for convicts sentenced for transportation from Bengal.

No writer of antiquity has transmitted a distinct account of the Andamans; they were included by Ptolemy, together with the Nicobars and lesser islands, in the general appellation of *Insulæ bonæ fortunæ*, and supposed by him to be inhabited by a race of Anthropophagi*. The mild inoffensive Nicobarians have long since been acquitted of the horrid imputation; but the different form, disposition, and habits of the few wretched savages who wander on the shores of the Andamans, may have given ground for a supposition that human flesh has been eaten by them: if so, it probably arose more from the impulse of excessive hunger, than from voluntary choice; a conclu-

sion that well authenticated instances of the distress they at times endure appear to authorize.

In the evening we walked round the grounds that had been cleared, making a circuit of little more than a quarter of a mile, partly along the beach, and partly by a path leading through heaps of brushwood, and the trunks of huge trees that had recently been felled. A small garden, diligently tilled, produced but a scanty crop of Indian vegetables. A shallow soil, impregnated with leaves and decayed brushwood, washed down by the mountain streams, proved at first unfavourable to cultivation; the pains, however, which had been bestowed, seemed likely in the end to overcome this discouragement. The situation of the settlement on the side of a hill rising abruptly from the verge of the sea, although calculated to avoid the unwholesome effects of stagnant waters, was yet at times attended with great inconvenience, owing to the impetuosity of the torrents.

Notwithstanding the colony had been established on its present site little more than sixteen months, the habitations of the commandant and officers, and the huts of the inferior classes, were rendered extremely comfortable: the first constructed of stone and planks, the latter of mats and clay, thatched with leaves

the harbour, sent a small boat, in the afternoon, to explore an opening in the land, that appeared like the entrance; the boat stood in, it fell dark, and she was swept, by a rapid current, through a channel that divided the main island, and opened into the Bay of Bengal. The north-east monsoon prevailed with great violence: unable to work against stream and wind, the boat was borne to leeward, and driven irresistibly into the Indian ocean. Eighteen days afterwards she was picked up by a French ship, near the equatorial line. The crew consisted of two Europeans and six Lascars; and, shocking to relate, when relieved by the French ship, three of the Lascars had been killed and eaten by their companions.

* Erikson Renaldo, in his translation of the account given by two Mahomedan travellers, who journeyed eastward in the ninth century, says, "Beyond the island, (probably the Nicobars) lies the sea of Ardaman. The people on the coast (the human flesh) quite raw; their complexion is black, their hair frizzled, their countenance and eyes frightful; their feet are very large, almost a cubit; and they go quite naked."

of the rattan, or covered with boards. The surgeon had a separate dwelling assigned him, and there was likewise a commodious mess-room. The number of inhabitants all together was about 700, including a company of sepoy's as a guard over the convicts, and a defence to the settlement.

A situation more picturesque, or a view more romantic, than that which Clatham Island and Cornwallis harbour present, can scarcely be imagined: land-locked on all sides, nothing is to be seen but an extensive sheet of water, resembling a vast lake, interspersed with small islands, and environed by lofty mountains clothed with impenetrable forests. The scenery of nature, in this sequestered spot, is uncommonly striking and grand.

All that voyagers have related of uncivilized life, seems to fall short of the barbarism of the people of Andaman. The ferocious natives of New Zealand, or the shivering half-animated fireages of Terra del Fuego, are in a relative state of refinement compared to these islanders*. The population of the

Great Andaman, and all its dependencies, does not, according to Captain Stoker, exceed 2000 or 2500 souls; these are dispersed in small societies along the coasts, or on the lesser islands within the harbour, never penetrating deeper than the skirts of the forests, which hold out little inducement for them to enter, as they contain no animals to supply them with food. Their sole occupation seems to be that of climbing rocks, or roving along the margin of the sea in quest of a precarious meal of fish, which during the tempestuous season they often seek for in vain.

The Andamaners are not more favoured in the conformation of their bodies, than in the endowments of their mind. In stature, they seldom exceed five feet; their limbs are disproportionably slender, their bellies protuberant, with high shoulders and large heads; and, strange to find in this part of the world, they are a degenerate race of Negroes with woolly hair, flat noses, and thick lips; their eyes are small and red, their skin of a deep sooty black, whilst their countenances

* Mr. Marsden, in his excellent History of the Island of Sumatra, is of opinion, that the inhabitants of the Batta country, in the northern part of that island, eat human flesh; and the authorities on which he grounds his belief, seem to authenticate the fact: it does not, however, appear, that human flesh was substituted by them in place of ordinary food, but eaten rather as a barbarous ceremony, to indicate revenge on their enemies, or abhorrence of crimes, the only victims being prisoners taken in war, or capital convicts.

† It is a matter of much curiosity to discover the origin of a race of people so widely differing, not only from all the inhabitants of that vast continent in the bosom of which the Island of Andaman is embayed, but also from the natives of the Nicobar Islands, which are immediately contiguous to it. Hitherto, the inquiries of travellers seem to have produced no satisfactory conclusion: some have supposed that a Portuguese ship, early in the sixteenth century, laden with slaves from Mozambique, had been cast on these shores, and that the present Andamaners are the descendants of such as escaped drowning. This conjecture is proved to be grossly erroneous, from the

by an accident similar to that which has been ascribed to the Portuguese vessel, have peopled Andaman with its present Negro race. It deserves remark, that on the continent of India extra Gangem, figures of Buddha, or Budhoo, the Gaudma of the Birmans and Siamese, are often seen with the characteristic hair and features of the Negro.

tenances exhibit the extreme of wretchedness: a horrid mixture of famine and ferocity. They go quite naked, and are insensible of any shame from exposure. Two young women, allured by the temptation of fish, were secured, and brought on board a ship at anchor in the harbour; the captain treated them with great humanity; they soon got rid of all fear of violence, except what might be offered to their chastity, which they guarded with unremitting vigilance; although they had a small apartment allotted to themselves, and had no real cause for apprehension, one always watched whilst the other slept: they suffered clothes to be put on, but took them off again as soon as opportunity offered, and threw them away as useless incumbrances. When their fears were over, they became cheerful, chatted with freedom, and were inexpressibly diverted at the sight of their own persons in a mirror: they were fond of singing, sometimes in melancholy recitative, at others in a lively key; and often danced about the deck with great agility, slapping their posteriors with the back of their heel. Wine and spirituous liquors were disagreeable to them: no food seemed so palatable as fish, rice, and sugar. In a few weeks, having recovered strength and become fat, from the more than half-famished state in which they were brought on board, they began to think confinement irksome, and longed to regain their native freedom. In the middle of the night, when all but the watchman were asleep, they passed in silence through the captain's cabin, jumped out of the stern windows into the sea, and swam to an island half a mile distant, where it was in vain to pursue them, had there been any such intention; but the object was to retain them by kindness, not

by compulsion, an attempt that has failed on every trial. Hunger may (and these instances are rare) induce them to put themselves in the power of strangers; but the moment that want is satisfied, nothing short of coercion can prevent them from returning to a way of life more congenial to their savage nature. The few implements they use are of the rudest texture; a bow from four to five feet long, the string made of the fibre of a tree, or a slip of bamboo, with arrows of reed, headed with fish-bone, or wood hardened in the fire, is their principal weapon. Besides this, they carry a spear of heavy wood sharply pointed, and a shield made of bark to defend themselves from the assaults of their enemies; for even these poor wretches have rights to assert, and dignities to maintain; necessity has taught them an expert management of their arms, on which they rely for subsistence; happily for them, their numerous bays and creeks abound with fish, which they shoot and spear with surprising dexterity. They are said also to use a small hand net, made of the filaments of bark; the fish when caught is put into a wicker basket, which they carry on their backs. Having kindled a fire, they throw the food on the coals, and devour it half broiled. A few diminutive swine are to be found in the skirts of the forests, and among the mangrove thickets in the low grounds; but these are very scarce, and are probably the progeny of a stock left by former navigators. When a native has the good fortune to slay one, he carefully preserves the skull and teeth to ornament his hut. They cross the bays, and go to fish either in canoes formed of a hollow tree, or on rafts of bamboo, which they direct by paddles. Their habitations display little more ingenuity

stuity than the dens of wild beasts; four sticks stuck in the ground, are bound together at the top, and fastened transversely by others, to which branches of trees are suspended; an opening is left on one side, just large enough to admit of entrance: leaves compose their bed. Being much incommoded by insects, their first occupation in a morning is to plaster their bodies all over with mud, which, hardening in the sun, forms an impenetrable armour; they paint their woolly heads with red ochre and water: when thus completely dressed, a more hideous appearance is not to be found in human form.

Their religion is the simple but genuine homage of Nature to the incomprehensible Ruler of the universe, expressed in adoration to the Sun, as the primary and most obvious source of good; to the Moon, as the secondary power; and to the Genii of the woods, the waters, and the mountains, as inferior agents. In the Spirit of the storms, they confess the influence of a malignant being; and, during the south-west monsoon, when tempests prevail with unusual violence, they deprecate his wrath by wild chorusses, which they chant in small congregations assembled on the beach, or on some rock that overhangs the ocean. Of a future state it is not known that they have any idea, which possibly arises from our imperfect means of discovering their opinions; it affords, however, satisfactory reflection, to find, among the most ignorant and barbarous of mankind, a confirmation of the great and pleasing truth, that all reasoning existence acknowledges a God. The half humanized Andamaner invokes the Luminaries, that

lend him light; and in that simple and spontaneous praise, he offers up the purest devotion of an unenlightened mind.

Although the principal food of the Andamaners consists of fish, yet they eagerly seize on whatever else presents itself; lizards, guanas, rats, and snakes supply a change of repast. Birds are not numerous, and seldom come within reach; doves, paroquets, and the Indian crow, are the most common: hawks are sometimes seen hovering over the tops of the trees; but they are only temporary visitors from the neighbouring continent: a few aquatic birds frequent the shores; among these are the kingfisher, a sort of curlew, and the small sea-gull. Within the caverns and recesses of the rocks is found the falangane, or *hirundo nidis edulibus*, described by Monsieur Poivre: this bird, whose nest produces a high price in China, is perfectly black, and resembles a small martin; its nest is thickly glazed with a mucilaginous substance, which the bird collects from the sea-blubber, and is said to swallow, and afterwards emit from the stomach; it is prized by the Chinese for its supposed medicinal and restorative qualities.

The vegetable diet of the Andamaners consists of the natural produce of the woods, in which the researches of Europeans find little that is palatable or nutritious; the fruit of the mangrove is principally used, having often been found in their deserted habitations, sleeping in an embanked puddle of water. As they have no pot* or vessel that can bear the action of fire, they cannot derive much advantage from such esculent herbs as the forests may contain; indeed their extenuated

* The fragments of earthen vessels mentioned by Mr Colebrooke were probably brought from the Nicobars, or from the Continent, by the boats that often visit the Andamans for the purpose of taking the nests before mentioned.

ated and diseased figures too plainly indicate the want of wholesome nourishment: unhappily for them, the cocoa-nut, which thrives in the utmost luxuriance in the neighbouring isles, is not to be found here; but they are extremely fond of it; and whenever a nut was left in their way by the settlers, it was immediately carried off with much apparent satisfaction. Captain Stockoe, who constantly resided on the island, disappointed in his attempts to establish a social intercourse, endeavoured to alleviate their wants, by sending, as often as circumstances would admit, small supplies of victuals to their huts, which were always abandoned on the approach of his people, but resorted to again when they had withdrawn. A party of fishers belonging to the settlement enticed a woman, by the allurements of food, to come to shore that she was made prisoner: instead of relieving her hunger, they proceeded to offer violence; the cries of the poor creature brought a nu-

merous troop of savage friends to her assistance, who, rushing out of the thickets, attacked and killed two of the yet more savage aggressors. Their bodies* were afterwards found disfigured in a shocking manner. A coasting party one day discovered a man and a boy stretched on the beach, apparently in the last stage of famine; they were conveyed to the settlement: unfortunately every effort of humanity failed to save the man; but the boy recovered, and is now in the service of Colonel Kyd at Calcutta, where he is much noticed for the striking singularity of his appearance.

The language of the Andamaners† has not been discovered to possess the slightest affinity to any that is spoken in India, either continental or insular. Captain Stockoe informed me, that what he heard was not at all harsh or disagreeable to the ear; their songs are wilfully melodious; and their gesticulation, whilst singing, is extremely impassioned. This is one among the many

* This circumstance rather seems to indicate that they are not cannibals; the bodies of the Bengal fishermen were pierced by sharp weapons, and pounded by stones until every bone was broken; but the flesh was not cut off, nor any limb severed.

† Specimen of the language of Andaman, from the 4th Vol. of the Asiatic Researches.

Andaman island or native country	Andamapic	Fish	nabobee
Arrow	butobie	Foot	gockee
Arm	pilee	Head	tabay
Black	cheegh'ozga	Hot	beetoo
Blood	eecheengabee	Knee	ingelay
To beat	ingotabeya	To laugh	onkromai
Belly	napoy	Leg	chigie
Bird	lobay	Man	camolan
Boat	lecay	Moon	tabie
Bow	tongie	Neck	tobie
Bone	geetongay	Nose	meltce
Cold	tom-i	Rain	oye
Door	tang	To sing	gokbay
To drink	meeng Lee	To sleep	comahay
Ear	quah-i	Sky	madama
Earth	tonengrangee	Star	chelobay
To eat	ingeholiah	Sun	abay
Eye	tabay	Teeth	maboy
Finger	momay	Water	migway
Fire	mona	Wind	tomjamay
		Wood	tangbee

many evidences to prove that poetry is coeval with the language of man.

The only quadrupeds seen on the island are, hogs, rats, and the ichneumon; the guana also, of the lizard tribe, may be reckoned in this class, and these proved very destructive to poultry; there are also several species of snakes and scorpions. Labourers, whilst clearing away the underwood, were frequently bitten: but in no instance did the bite prove mortal, although the patients comically fell into violent convulsions: cau de luce and opium were the remedies in most cases administered.

During the prevalence of the north-east monsoon, fish is caught in great abundance, but in the tempestuous season it is difficult to be procured; grey mullet, rock cod, skate, and soles, are among the best; oysters have been found, but in no great quantity. The shores abound in a variety of beautiful shells, gorgonias, madreporas, murex, and cowries, with many other kinds, of which Captain Stokoe had made a curious and valuable collection.

There are several sorts of trees on the island; among which are, the *Ficus religiosa*, or banyan tree, the almond tree, and the oil tree, which latter grows to a great height, and from it a very useful oil is thus produced: a horizontal incision being made in the trunk, six or eight inches deep, a chip fourteen or fifteen inches long is cut at right angles, and the surface of the incision being hollowed and filled with live coals, the turpentine, or wood oil, exudes copiously from the top of the wound. The penaiagre tree also is found, and is well adapted for the knees of ships; and the iron tree, of stupendous size, whose timber almost bids defiance to the axe of the wood-cutter; the

red-wood, which makes beautiful furniture little inferior to fine mahogany. Beside these, there are numberless creepers and rattans which surround the stems of the larger trees, and, interwoven with each other, form so thick a hedge that it is impossible to penetrate far into the forests, but by the slow and laborious process of cutting a road.

The first settlers in an uninhabited land have not only to contend against natural obstacles, and the want of several necessary comforts of life, but must likewise encounter the effects of an unwholesome atmosphere; for no country thoroughly agrees with the human constitution, until it is cleared and cultivated. The new colonists, notwithstanding every possible attention was paid to the preservation of their health, became sickly; they were afflicted, during the four dry months, December, January, February, and March, with the fever. This complaint, however, was owing to a change of food, and a want of vegetable diet: as soon as the rains commenced, it mitigated, and quickly disappeared; but it gave way to a dreadful successor, the intermittent fever and ague, which baffled all power of medicine. An induration and enlargement of the spleen, a disease well known in India by the name of Bobs, was generally its concomitant. The cause of these fevers, being local, could not be remedied. Situated in the full sweep of the south-west monsoon, and the clouds being obstructed by high mountains, the island is, for eight months in the year, washed by incessant torrents. According to a meteorological table kept by Captain Stokoe, there appears to have fallen in seven months, ninety-eight inches of water, a quantity far exceeding what I had ever heard of in any other country.

An Account of BENARES.

(From GLADWIN'S *Asiatic Miscellany*, never before published in this Country.)

BENARES, (otherwise Caushee,) stands on the northern side of the Ganges, and is reputed the most holy city of the Hindû sect. Regarded with the same veneration as Mecca with the Mussulmans, a pilgrimage to Benares absolves every sin, and secures to the Pagan a settlement in Heaven. A number of Rajahs and opulent Hindûs have contributed to its celebrity, by monastic institutions for Fakcers and Brahmins; by establishments for pagodas; by fine flights of stone steps down to the Ganges, for the convenience of lustration; by gardens contiguous to the town; by long avenues of trees; and by extensive tanks. Some of these benefactions they were enabled to bestow at a moderate expence, on account of several stone-quarries within the mountains, at no great distance either from the place, or from the river side. There are few Hindûs, indeed, of distinction, who have not their small pagoda at Benares, in charge of a Brahmin entertained by them, for the purpose of offering up prayers and sacrifice, and of distributing alms, on their account, at the consecrated city.

A pagoda, called Visswishor, or Visshishor, is the principal place of worship. Though small, it is a handsome temple, built wholly of stone stained of a red colour, and sculptured, both inside and out, in an elegant manner. The idol within the temple is a black cylindrical stone called Seeb, or Mah-Deoo, (the Phallus of the ancient Egyptians,) i. e. the Great God. Both men and women resort in crowds, every morning and

evening, to the adoration of this image, to which they are summoned by the ringing of bells. To the homage of this curious divinity, they bear with them Ganges water, rice, beetle, plantains, sugar, flowers, and frankincense, as an offering. They carry also a small lamp filled with ghee, and a little bell. On their entering the temple, they light the lamp and fire the frankincense, and place them both, with several other articles of the offering, before the idol. They then sprinkle the idol with water and part of the rice, and crown the top of it with flowers. After the oblation they pray, and in the interval of every prayer tinkle their little bell. When the hour of prayer is ended, the Brahmins carry away their offerings, which are considered as their subsistence. There is a stone figure of a bull within the pagoda, and usually a consecrated live bull kept within the court of the temple.

Fire is not only a sacred offering of the Hindûs, but is itself also worshipped by them, as is its prototype, the Sun. As in other sacred places of Hindustân, devoted Fakcers are here seen, with their limbs distorted by voluntary acts of penance.

Besides the Visswishor, there are a multitude of smaller pagodas in Benares, and a celebrated observatory, erected, near a century ago, by a Rajah of Joynagur. But the mosques are few only. The largest was erected on the highest part of the bank, by the Emperor Akbar, but is remarkable for nothing more than its lofty minars.

All the principal houses are built
2 of

of stone, in streets, (or rather alleys), so very narrow that a palankeen has barely room to pass. Abundance of wealthy merchants are resident in this capital, or resort to it. These houses or passages, for the security of their property, are closed every night, at both ends, with thick doors, plated with iron, and filled with nails; so that though the town be unfortified, it would prove a work of some difficulty to penetrate into its interior parts. From the upper stories of many opposite houses communications are made by small bridges.

Benares is the principal mart for diamonds on the eastern side of In-

dia. It possesses also a manufactory of gold and silver tissue, at-las, silks and gauzes, keerncaub, muslinoo, and gulbudden.

Like other places of fanatic or superstitious enthusiasm, it is notorious for unrestricted gallantry and licentious intrigue.

From hence to Delhi, the women, above the vulgar class, are generally personable, many eminently beautiful, and few deformed. Neither France nor Italy can boast of courtesans more expertly skilled in the cosmetic art, or in decoying allurements to captivate, to influence, to fascinate, and to fleece their paramours.

ACCOUNT of LUCKNOW.

(From GLADWIN'S *Asiatic Miscellany*, never before published in this Country.)

It is customary among the Princes of Hindustân, to remove the seat of government (the residence of their predecessors) on their accession to the sovereignty. Thus Asaph-ul-Dowlah, the present Nabob of Oude (1785), quitted Fyzabad, a pleasant situation upon the banks of the Gograhy, on the demise of his father Shajsh Dowlah, and fixed his court at Lucknow, an irregular dirty town. Extending, however, along the south side of a small river its serpentine course the Goomtee, or Meander, and decorated by a number of gardens lately laid out on its environs, the place is become somewhat less disagreeable.

The palace of the Nabob Vizier lies towards the eastward of the town, on the river side, and fronting it. It consists of six principal courts

1. Is an area called Patch Mhulish, for his equipage and at-
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tendants. The entrance to this area is through two lofty gateways. Over the first is a room called Nobit Konnah, or orchestra for martial music, which plays morning and evening.

2. State apartments, encompassing a square garden, together with an external enclosure for smaller rooms, constitute the second court, called Bowly, from a large well within it, which includes a staircase and smaller recesses, with openings in the well from top to bottom. These rooms are calculated for cool retirement during the solstitial months; the apertures through the wall of the well, and the dripping of the waters, renders the air quite refreshing.

At the corner opposite the Bowly is an arcaded chamber with a piazza, for sleeping in during the summer heats.

The dimensions of it are about fourteen feet square, with a boarded
* H floor.

floor. *Perdahs* (falling curtains) of *kush-kush*, or *jowaffah* (species of sweet-scented grass) interwoven fill up the arcades. All round the piazza are fountains, falling into a carved marble basin or trough, from whence servants continually sprinkle the *perdahs*. The hot winds blowing on the *perdahs* perfectly allays the heat, and sometimes, when violent, renders the cold almost intolerable.

2. Parallel to the second court, and at the eastward of it, is a handsome edifice, raised on an arched terrace, entirely of stone. This fabric, called *Sungee Dalaun*, comprises a grand hall, surrounded with a double arcade, crowned with four cupolas at the corners, and one at the principal front, covered with copper doubly gilt. At the extremities of the terrace are two wings, for morning and evening resort. From both fronts extends a long flower-garden, divided into parterres by walks and fountains. Along the side walls runs a corridor, forming one continued arbour of vines, which shades its whole roof. Into this garden are four entrances; one on the north side, through a covered passage, for the access of the ladies; two others through spacious gateways on the east and west; and a fourth from the south, under another stone building, surmounted also by gilt domes. Within the precinct of the gardens is also a small mosque, with gilt minars, commodious offices, and twings for ladies exercise.

4. To the north of the *Sungee Dalaun* is another garden court, containing public offices, erected by *Shajali Dowlah*, called *Mutchee Bowan*, remarkable for nothing further than being the first structure of the *Subahs* at Lucknow; for the rest of this palace was built by the present *Nabob*.

5. In a line with the *Mutchee Bowan*, and to the west of it, lies the *zenana*. Three heavy piles of unshapely houses, called *Sheeth-Mehul*, *Khord-Mehul*, and *Rung-Mehul* (or generally *Mehul-Seray*), the walls whereof being high, with few windows, and those small and latticed, nothing of course can be discerned within them.

From exterior appearance, however, this *haram* seems fashioned like others of the country, which are, in general, oblong gardens, with fountains, whereof a kind of summer-house forms the centre. At each end is usually a hall, with four smaller upper apartments, and as many on the ground-floor; the whole fronted with arcades, and *seah-bauns*, or cloths stretched out from the top of the arcades, and supported by poles, in order to shade off the glare of light and heat. Along the side-walls within, are offices for female domestics, and without, and at the gates, rooms for guards and eunuchs. If the women are numerous, several *zenanas* are added of the like form. The ladies of family or distinction, or who are favourites, have each their separate dwellings.

There being no windows on the outside, the *zenanas* become often so excessively close in the summer, as to threaten putrid disorders; to obviate which, the women are removed to tents in the country. When they travel, their conveyance is in covered seats on elephants, or in covered palankeens.

6. Separated from the palace, by the street only, to the eastward is a flower-garden, called *Hosseini Baug*, bordering on the river; and enclosed with a brick-wall covered with vines. In its front stands three stone bastions, the two corner ones supporting, on arches, two oval-fluted cupolas, covered with copper,

copper, gilt. On the centre bastion stands an octagon summer-house, with a flat roof; within the garden are parterres, fountains, baths, and dressing-rooms.

Before all the gateways of the palace and zenanas, are screens, or small walls, which conceal the entrances.

From mere inspection of the public buildings in Hindustân (Moorish as well as Hindû), the rudiments of the Grecian orders are instantly discernible in them. Colonnades, arcades, pillars, pilasters, pedestals, fillets, cymatia, astragals, and entablatures (particularly the foliage of the Corinthian capital), were in use before the inhabitants of Greece had dwellings, probably preferable to huts. Although not disposed with the symmetry of European exactness, still are their parts regularly proportioned enough, to be fairly pronounced the models of Grecian architecture.

On the summit of almost all the roofs of the palace (particularly of the zenanas) are bred flocks of pigeons, to the number of about an hundred in each flock. They are selected for the beauty of their plumage, and those of similar colour (such as white with black head, black with white tails, all brown, all mottled, &c. &c.) are kept together. Boys are employed to feed and teach them variety of flights. When on the wing they keep in a cluster; and, at a whistle, fly either away, ascend, descend, or return home according to the signal. When turning suddenly, and darting towards the sun, the gleam of their variegated necks appears exceedingly beautiful; and when together on the ground, no carpet can surpass the elegance of their colours.

During the whole day and night, elephants, camels, and horses, all

accounted, with palankeens, guards, and all sorts of attendants ready attired, remain in constant waiting before the gates of the palace. Boats are always in the same readiness too at the water side.

The rising of the Nabob seldom exceeds the dawn of day. Immediately does he repair to the fields, or to one of his gardens near the city. Servants, with all kinds of guns, horses, dogs, hawks, and nets, attend him. His women and pigeons often too accompany him. About eleven o'clock he returns to Lucknow, dispatches what little affairs he can be prevailed on to transact (for though a man of knowledge, yet, habituated to dissipation, his aversion from business is become inveterate), dines, and then goes to sleep. After a repose of two or three hours, he again resorts to the country, remains there till dusk, comes home again, sups, and retires to his zenana for the night. Being corpulent, he seldom rides on horseback. His usual conveyance, if cool, is an elephant; if hot, a palankeen. In an evening he is said to divert himself in his zenana, with dancing women, and with other Asiatic amusements, as well as with wine. But these entertainments being exhibited within the coverture of high walls, where no persons are admitted but of his own selection, his species of pleasure can scarcely be ascertained.

At times he passes an hour or two in shooting at marks, with pieces of various invention, and with arrows, or with engagements of elephants, wild buffaloes, rams, antelopes, or quails. But his darling pastime seems to be cock-fighting, wherein he displays as much skill and dexterity as the most knowing heeler of a pit. In the intervals of the mains he games with dice.

Once or twice a year, at the best seasons for hunting, he rambles to the northern mountains, where are plenty of wild elephants, rhinoceros, buffaloes, hyenas, tigers, leopards, and deer of several kinds, to yield him as much sport as he chooses.

There are few sovereigns whose retinue and equipage are, probably, more sumptuous. Besides a numerous train of elephants, camels, draught cattle of various species, the Nabob of Oude possesses a stud of above one thousand horses, five hundred of which are, perhaps, paragons of their kind. On professional festivals, one hundred of them frequently seen together, magnificently caparisoned, and his elephants, palankeens, and carriages, resplendent with cloth of gold and embroidery.

Contiguous to the palace, there is a museum called the Inah Konrah, an aviary, a menagerie, and an armoury, all worthy of observation.

And the first not more so for its elegant pieces of mechanism, paintings, and other articles by celebrated artists, than for its ridiculous assemblage of finery and trumpery jumbled together. A common collection of birds, among which is the flamingo, renders the aviary an hour's agreeable inspection. Nor does the menagerie less gratify curiosity. Besides a lioness, tigers, leopards, panthers, hyenas, bears, wolves, and a seagosh, it contains some goorkurs (or wild-asses of the mountains), uncommonly hardy and fleet, resembling the zebra, except in their colour, which is dun. African sheep, Barbary goats, like small deer, several serpents of extraordinary dimensions, and one animal, not yet described, called a cherruk, in colour and shape of the hyana, though

smaller, and exceedingly fierce and voracious, particularly of the flesh of dogs and asses. But beyond every thing curious and excellent in the Nabob's possession, are his arms and armour. The former consist of matchlocks, fuzees, rifles, fowling-pieces, pistols, sabres, scymetars, spears, syces (long straight swords), daggers, poignards, damasked, or highly polished, and ornamented in relief, or intaglio, with variety of figures or foliage of the most delicate patterns. Many of the figures are wrought in gold and silver, or in marquetry, with small gems. The hilts of the swords, &c. are agate, chrysolite, lapis-lazuli, chalcedony, blood-stone, and amethyst, or of steel, inlaid with gold, called Tynahce, or Kosi-work.

The armour is of two kinds, either of helmets and plates of steel to secure the head, back, breast, and arms, or of steel net-work, put on like a shirt, to which is attached a netted hood of the same metal, to protect the head, neck,

face. Under the net-work worn linen garments, quilted thick enough to resist a sword. On the crown of the helmets are stars, or some other small device, with a sheath to receive a plume of feathers. The steel plates are handsomely decorated with gold, wreaths, and borders, and the net-work fancifully braided.

His Excellency's collection of Indian pictures is considerable, and preserved in large port-folios. From the common daubings of the present country painters, no adequate conception can be formed of these. Most of them are antique productions; and though the figures are generally small, yet is the drawing often correct, and the colouring admirable. In many, a story is completely told, with clearness and precision instantly discernible, the characters

characters accurately defined, and the passions naturally exhibited, and strongly marked. An exactness of outline in the representation of natural objects peculiar to the country, as well as of the air and carriage of animals, is happily delineated; and the festoons, foliage, and specimens of Arabic writing, illuminating the pictures, are altogether excellent. In the design of

horses, however, in attitudes of human forms, and in perspective, the artists appear eminently defective. Nevertheless, upon the whole, though widely different in manner from European masters, neither taste nor elegance are wanting to these compositions; and in the article of neat and delicate finishing, they are inimitable.

Major ALLAN's Account of his Interview with the Princes in the Palace of Seringapatam, and of finding the Body of the late Tippoo Sultaun.

(From BEATSON's View of the Origin and Conduct of the late War with Tippoo Sultaun.)

A SHORT time after the troops were in possession of the works, Major Beatson and I observed, from the south rampart, several persons assembled in the palace, many of whom, from their dress and appearance, we judged to be of distinction. I particularly remarked that one person prostrated himself before he sat down; from which circumstance I was led to conclude that Tippoo, with such of his officers as had escaped from the assault, had taken shelter in the palace.

Before any attempt could be made to secure the palace, (where it was thought the enemy, in defence of the Sovereign and his family, would make a serious resistance,) it became necessary to refresh the troops, who were greatly exhausted by the heat of the day, and the fatigue which they had already undergone. In the mean time Major Beatson and I hastened to apprize General Baird of the circumstances we had seen: on our way, we passed Major Craigie and Captain Whitley, with the grenadiers, and some battalion companies of the 12th regiment.

As soon as we reached General Baird, we proposed to him to bring these troops to him, to which he assented. On my return, General Baird directed me to proceed to the palace with the detachment of the 12th, and part of Major Gibbings's battalion of sepoys: he directed me to inform the enemy that their lives should be spared, on condition of their immediate surrender, but that the least resistance would prove fatal to every person within the palace walls. Having fastened a white cloth on a serjeant's pike, I proceeded to the palace, where I found Major Shee and part of the 33d regiment drawn up opposite the gate: several of Tippoo's people were in a balcony, apparently in the greatest consternation. I informed them that I was deputed by the general who commanded the troops in the fort, to offer them their lives, provided they did not make resistance; of which I desired them to give immediate intimation to their Sultaun. In a short time after, the Killedar, another officer of consequence, and a confidential

servant, came over the terrace of the front building, and descended by an unfinished part of the wall. They were greatly embarrassed, and appeared inclined to create delays; probably with a view of effecting their escape, as soon as the darkness of the night should afford them an opportunity. I pointed out the danger of their situation, and the necessity of coming to an immediate determination, pleading myself for their protection, and promising that they should allow me to go into the palace, that I might in person give these assurances to Tippoo. They were very averse to his proposal; but I positively insisted on returning with them. I desired Captain Scohey, who speaks the native language with great fluency, and Captain Hastings Fraser, to accompany me. We ascended by the broken wall, and lowered ourselves down on a terrace, where a large body of armed men were assembled. I explained to them that the flag which I held in my hand was a pledge of security, provided no resistance was made; and the stronger to impress them with this belief, I took off my sword, which I insisted upon their receiving. The Killedar and many others affirmed, that the Princes and the family of Tippoo were in the palace, but not the Sultaun. They appeared greatly alarmed, and averse to coming to any decision. I told them that delay might be attended with fatal consequences; and that I could not answer for the conduct of our troops, by whom they were surrounded, and whose fury was with difficulty restrained. They then left me, and shortly after I observed people moving hastily backwards and forwards in the interior of the palace; and, as there were many hundreds of Tippoo's troops within the walls, I began to think our situation rather

critical. I was advised to take back my sword; but such an act, on my part, might, by exciting their distrust, have kindled a flame, which, in the present temper of the troops, might have been attended with the most dreadful consequences; probably the massacre of every soul within the palace walls. The people on the terrace begged me to hold the flag in a conspicuous position, in order to give confidence to those in the palace, and prevent our troops from forcing the gates. Growing impatient at these delays, I sent another message to the Princes, warning them of their critical situation, and that my time was limited. They answered they would receive me as soon as a carpet could be spared for the purpose; and soon after the Killedar came to conduct me.

I found two of them seated on the carpet, surrounded by many attendants. They desired me to sit down, which I did, in front of them. The recollection of Moiza-Deen, whom, on a former occasion, I had seen delivered up with his brother, hostages to Marquis Cornwallis, the sad reverse of their fortunes, their fear, which, notwithstanding their struggles to conceal, was but too evident, excited the strongest emotions of compassion in my mind. I took Moiza-Deen (to whom the Killedar, &c. principally directed their attention) by the hand, and endeavoured, by every mode in my power, to remove his fears, and to persuade him that no violence should be offered to him or his brother, nor to any person in the palace. I then entreated him, as the only means to save his father's life, whose escape was impracticable, to inform me of the spot where he was concealed. Moiza-Deen, after some conversation apart with his attendants, assured

assured me that the Padshaw was not in the palace. I requested him to allow the gates to be opened. All were alarmed at this proposal; and the Princes were reluctant to take such a step, but by the authority of their father, to whom they desired to send. At length, however, having promised that I would post a guard of their own sepoys within, and a party of Europeans on the outside, and having given them the strongest assurances that no person should enter the palace but by my authority, and that I would return and remain with them until General Baird arrived, I convinced them of the necessity of compliance; and I was happy to observe that the Princes, as well as their attendants, seemed to rely with confidence on the assurances I had given them.

On opening the gate, I found General Baird and several officers, with a large body of troops assembled; I returned with Lieutenant-Colonel Close into the palace, for the purpose of bringing the Princes to the General. We had some difficulty in conquering the alarm and objections which they raised to quitting the palace; but they at length permitted us to conduct them to the gate. The indignation of General Baird was justly raised, by a report which had reached him soon after he had sent me to the palace, that Tippoo had inhumanly murdered all the Europeans who had fallen into his hands during the siege: this was heightened probably by a momentary recollection of his own sufferings, during more than three years imprisonment in that very place; he was, nevertheless, sensibly affected by the sight of the Princes; and his gallantry, on the assault, was not more conspicuous, than the moderation and humanity he displayed on this oc-

asion. He received the Princes with every mark of regard, repeatedly assured them that no violence or insult should be offered to them, and he gave them in charge to Lieutenant-Colonel Agnew and Captain Marriott, by whom they were conducted to head-quarters in camp, escorted by the light company of the 33d regiment. As they passed, the troops were ordered to pay them the compliment of pressed arms.

General Baird now determined to search the most retired parts of the palace, in hope of finding Tippoo. He ordered the light company of the 74th regiment, followed by others, to enter the palace yard. Tippoo's troops were immediately disarmed, and we proceeded to make the search through many of the apartments. Having entreated the Killedar, if he had any regard for his own life, or that of his Sultan, to inform us where he was concealed; he put his hands upon the hilt of my sword, and, in the most solemn manner, protested that the Sultan was not in the palace, but that he had been wounded during the storm, and lay in a gateway on the north face of the fort, whither he offered to conduct us; and if it was found that he had deceived us, said, the General might inflict on him what punishment he pleased. General Baird, on hearing the report of the Killedar, proceeded to the gateway, which was covered with many hundreds of the slain. The number of the dead, and the darkness of the place, made it difficult to distinguish one person from another, and the scene was altogether shocking; but aware of the great political importance of ascertaining, beyond the possibility of doubt, the death of Tippoo, the bodies were ordered to be dragged out, and the Killedar and the other

two persons were desired to examine them one after another. This, however, appeared endless, and as it was now becoming dark, a light was procured, and I accompanied the Killedar into the gateway. During the search, we discovered a wounded person laying under the Sultaun's palankeen: this man was afterwards ascertained to be Rajah Cawn, one of Tippoo's most confidential servants; he had attended his master during the whole of the day, and, on being made acquainted with the object of our search, he pointed out the spot where the Sultaun had fallen. By a faint glimmering light it was difficult for the Killedar to recognize the features, but the body being brought out, and satisfactorily proved to be that of the Sultaun, was conveyed in a palankeen to the palace, where it was again recognized by the eunuchs and other servants of the family.

When Tippoo was brought from under the gateway, his eyes were open, and the body was so warm, that for a few moments Colonel

Wellesley and myself were doubtful whether he was not alive: on feeling his pulse and heart, that doubt was removed. He had four wounds, three in the body, and one in the temple: the ball having entered a little above the right ear, and lodged in the cheek. His dress consisted of a jacket of fine white linen, loose drawers of flowered chintz, with a crimson cloth of silk and cotton round his waist; a handsome pouch, with a red and green silk belt hung across his shoulder; his head was uncovered, his turban being lost in the confusion of his fall; he had an amulet on his arm, but no ornament whatever.

Tippoo was of a low stature, corpulent, with high shoulders, and a short thick neck, but his feet and hands were remarkably small; his complexion was rather dark; his eyes large and prominent, with small arched eye-brows, and his nose aquiline: he had an appearance of dignity, or perhaps of sternness, in his countenance, which distinguished him above the common order of people.

Letter from the RAJAH JESSWONT SING, [who died in the beginning of the year 1678], to AURENGZEBE.

[From ORME's Historical Fragments of Hindustân].

ALL due praise be rendered to the glory of the Almighty, and the munificence of your Majesty, which is conspicuous as the sun and moon. Although I your well-wisher have separated myself from your sublime presence, I am nevertheless zealous in the performance of every bounden act of obedience and loyalty. My ardent wishes and strenuous services are employed to promote the prosperity of the Kings, Nobles, Mir-

zas, Rajahs, and Roys of the province of Hindustân, and the chiefs of Agra, Feraun, Room, and Shawn, the inhabitants of the seven climates, and all persons travelling by land and by water. This my inclination is notorious, nor can your royal wisdom entertain a doubt thereof. Reflecting, therefore, on my former services, and your Majesty's condescension, I presume to solicit the royal attention to some circumstances,

circumstances, in which the public as well as private welfare is greatly interested.

I have been informed that enormous sums have been dissipated in the prosecution of the designs formed against me, your well-wisher; and that you have ordered a tribute to be levied to satisfy the exigencies of your exhausted treasury.

May it please your Majesty, your royal ancestor Mahommed Jebel-ul-Deen Akbar, whose throne is now in Heaven, conducted the affairs of this empire in equity and firm security for the space of fifty-two years, preserving every tribe of men in ease and happiness: whether they were followers of Jesus, or of Moses, or of David, or Mahommed; were they Brahmans, were they of the sect of Dharians, which denies the eternity of matter, or of that which ascribes the existence of the world to chance, they all equally enjoyed his countenance and favour; inasmuch that his people, in gratitude for the indiscriminate protection he afforded them, distinguished him by the appellation of *Jagat Guru* (Guardian of Mankind).

His Majesty Mahommed Noor-ul-Deen Jehangeer, likewise, whose dwelling is now in Paradise, extended, for a period of twenty-two years, the shadow of his protection over the heads of his people; successful by a constant fidelity to his allies, and a vigorous exertion of his arm in business.

Nor less did the illustrious Shah Jehan, by a propitious reign of 32 years, acquire to himself immortal reputation, the glorious reward of clemency and virtue.

Such were the benevolent inclinations of your ancestors. Whilst they pursued these great and generous principles, wheresoever they directed their steps, conquest and prosperity went before them; and

then they reduced many countries and fortresses to their obedience.— During your Majesty's reign, many have been alienated from the empire, and further loss of territory must necessarily follow, since debasement and rapine now universally prevail without restraint. Your subjects are trampled under foot, and every province of your empire is impoverished; depopulation spreads and difficulties accumulate. When intelligence has reached the habitation of the Sovereign and his Princes, what can be the condition of the Nations? As to the soldiery, they are numerous; the merchants complaining, the Mahomedans discontented, the Hindûs destitute, and multitudes of people, wretched even to the want of their nightly meal, are beating their heads throughout the day in desperation.

How can the dignity of the Sovereign be preserved who employs his power in exacting heavy tributes from a people thus miserably reduced? At this juncture it is told from east to west, that the Emperor of Hindustân, jealous of the poor Hindû devotee, will exact a tribute from Brahmans, Samonies, Joghies, Berawghies, Sonassies: that, regardless of the illustrious honour of his Timurian race, he contemplates to exercise his power over the solitary inoffensive anchorite. If your Majesty places any faith in those books, by distinction called divine, you will there be instructed, that God is the God of all mankind, not the God of Mahomedans alone. The Pagan and the Mahomedan are equally in his presence. Distinctions of colour are of his ordination. It is he who gives existence. In your temples, to his name the voice is raised in prayer; in a house of images, where the bell is shaken, still he is the object of adoration. To vilify the religion or customs of
other

other men, is to set at nought the pleasure of the Almighty. When we deface a picture, we naturally incur the resentment of the painter; and justly has the poet said, "Presume not to arraign or scrutinize the various works of power divine."

In fine, the tribute you demand from the Hindûs is repugnant to justice; it is equally foreign from good policy, as it must impoverish the country; moreover, it is an innovation and an infringement of the laws of Hindustân. But if zeal for your own religion hath induced you to determine upon this measure, the demand ought, by the rules of equity, to have been made first upon

RÂMSING, who is esteemed the principal among the Hindûs; then let your well-wisher be called upon, with whom you will have less difficulty to encounter: but, to torment ants and flies, is unworthy of an heroic or generous mind. It is wonderful that the Ministers of your Government should have neglected to instruct your Majesty in the rules of rectitude and honour.

[The translation of this spirited and elegant letter was made and given to us by Mr. C. Boughton Rouse, now Sir Charles William Rouse Boughton, Bart. one of the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts.]

A Narrative of the Reigns of the Successors of MAHOMMED, containing a Description of the Schism which took place in the Mussulman Religion, by which it became divided into two Sects, the one who assumed the Title of Souney (or orthodox), and who branded the opposite Party with the opprobrious Epithet of Simh (or heterodox), in consequence of their maintaining that the Sovereign Inamut belongs by right exclusively to the Descendants of Ally.

(From the BIBLIOTHEQUE ORIENTALE.)

WHEN the death of Mahommed became divulged, a party in the city of Medina, who were distinguished by the title of *Ansar*, signifying protectors, on account of their having protected Mahommed in his retreat to their city, assembled together for the purpose of electing a successor; when they were about to nominate *Saud* one of their compatriots for this dignity, their assembly was joined by several of the principal men of Mecca, who had accompanied Mahommed in his retreat; and on account of their having been driven out of their

city, they were from that circumstance called *Mobageroun* (or refugees); the latter remonstrated against the election of Saud, and observed that they also had an equal right to nominate a successor; but sooner than divide Mussulmanism into two factions, which would ultimately tend to its destruction, they, rather than avail themselves of their privilege, would prefer that a successor should be elected by the unanimous consent of all Mahommedans, without having recourse to the distinction of protectors or refugees. Great altercation ensued, and the debate

was long and tumultuous, although the principal Mussulman chiefs present at the assembly, having made choice of Abubekre, who had greatly exerted himself in pacifying the two parties, he was accordingly elected the successor of Mahommed on the day of the decease of the latter, and on the following he was universally acknowledged as such by the multitude.

The followers of Ally, however, to this day strenuously assert that their spiritual guide never gave his consent to this election, and that he was equally averse to the succession of Omar and of Othman.

The death of Mahommed occasioned a revolution in the minds of several of the Arab tribes, who, having renounced the Creed of the Prophet, had reverted to their ancient religion: so that the first care of Abubekre was to chastise these apostates, and to bring them back to the Mussulman persuasion: for which purpose he detached one of his most able and most experienced Generals, by name Khalid, the son of Wild, who knew well how to use the powers of persuasion and of arms to bring about the implicit obedience of these infidels. This schism having been properly adjusted, and the authority of Abubekre well established in Arabia, the roving inclination of the Mahomedans inclined them to meditate foreign conquests. Abubekre accordingly a second time detached Khalid with a powerful army, to support Mothana, who had, at that period, penetrated far into the interior of Irak, or Chaldea, at that time in the possession of the Persians. These two Generals made themselves masters of the cities of Hira, Aubar, and several others. Mothana remained in the country to govern them; and Khalid received instructions to march with his army into Syria, for the

purpose of waging war with Heraclius, who had levied a large army to oppose the depredations of the Arabs, who had refused to pay the customary tribute. Khalid encamped his troops on the brink of the river Barmuc, in view of the Grecian army: they did not exceed at that time 36,000 men, whereas those of the enemy amounted to upwards of 200,000. He was on the point of giving battle, when a courier arrived from Medina, who informed him of the death of Abubekre. Khalid cautiously concealed this news, and published in his camp that he had received advice of the march and near approach of a reinforcement of 12,000 horse: he thought this report would inspire his troops with fresh courage, who began to be dispirited at the disparity of numbers between themselves and the enemy. Having, in this mode, encouraged his army, Khalid secretly interrogated the courier on sundry subjects, and amongst other questions, asked him who had been nominated successor to Abubekre? The courier having informed him that Omar was the person; upon which Khalid observed, "then I am no longer General of the army," for he well knew, he observed, he was not agreeable to the inclination of the new Khalif; in answer to which, the courier immediately said, "he had understood so, and that Abou Obeidah was to supply his place."

Khalid having learnt this intelligence, did not fail notwithstanding to give battle to the Greeks, which he, however, could not avoid doing. He gained a complete victory over the enemy, and having pillaged their camp, he found an immense booty. Having thus gloriously terminated the war, Khalid fought for Abou Obeidah, who having found, he communicated to him the

the intelligence he had received from Medina, and resigned to him the command of the army. This great change having been effected, they proceeded to divide the spoils taken from the Greeks, the fifth share of which was sent to Mecca, and the four others distributed between the chiefs and soldiers.

But to return to Abubekre; finding himself attacked by a slow fever, in the 11th year of the Hejira, which speedily reduced him to a very emaciated state, he took the resolution of nominating his successor; for which purpose he turned his attention towards Omar, and although some of the family of Abubekre opposed this selection, their objections were surmounted, and he died in peace. Omar, immediately after his decease, ordered up a solemn prayer for his soul, and caused the body to be interred in the house of Aisha, the daughter of the deceased, and by the side of the tomb of Mohammed, his son-in-law. Abubekre died at the 63d year of his age, and only reigned two years and three months. Mohammed gave the surname *Justice*, (or just,) to Abubekre, in consequence of the latter having attested the miracle of his ascension to heaven, which, at this day, is solemnly celebrated by the Arabs on the 12th day of the moon Rejeb, by the name of *Miraj*.

Abubekre was the first person who assumed the title of Khalif, which signifies both vicar and successor. He also collected together the scattered sheets of the Alcoran, which having formed into a volume, he divided into chapters, and named it, by way of excellence, *Alma-shaf*, signifying *The Book*.

The real name of the first of the Khalifs was Abdullah, and he acquired the name of Abubekre, or father of the virgin, in consequence

of his daughter Aisha having been the only one, amongst the wives of Mahommed, whom he married as a maiden.

Omar Ben-ul-Khitab was the second Khalif, and successor of Abubekre, having been so declared by the latter on his death-bed. He commenced his reign in the 12th year of the Hejira, and was slain in the 24th of that era. In the reign of this Khalif, which only lasted ten years and a half, the Arabs subjugated Syria, Chaldea, Mesopotamia, Persia, and Egypt; and Khondemir remarks, that in these few years they made themselves masters of 26,000 cities and castles, destroyed 4,000 churches belonging to the Christians, and temples of the idolaters, and caused 1,000 mosques to be built for the performance of their religious worship. The particulars of these wonderful events are as follow:

In the 14th year of the Hejira, and 2d of Omar's reign, the city of Damascus, the capital of Syria, although supported by the army of the Emperor Heraclius, was taken by Khalid and other Generals of Omar.

In the 15th year, the remainder of that great province experienced the destiny of its capital, it having been abandoned by the Emperor Heraclius, who had before arrived to defend it in person.

In the 16th year, Omar attended the siege of Jerusalem in person, which had been commenced by his troops previous to his arrival; and the city having surrendered to him, Omar granted to the patriarch, and to the rest of the inhabitants, a very honourable capitulation, in consequence of which the Mussulmans were guilty of no disorder. Omar only, with great modesty, required of the patriarch to shew him a spot whereon he could build a mosque,

as he would not permit his people to seize any of the Christian churches. The patriarch shewed him the stone of Jacob, and the spot whereon the temple of Solomon had been built, upon which the Christians, out of hatred to the Jews, had been accustomed to throw their filth. Omar began himself to clear the ground, and his pious example was followed by the several chiefs of his army; and on this site the first mosque in Jerusalem was erected.

Whilst Omar was employed in the siege of Jerusalem, his army in Persia, which had already had several engagements, in a pitched battle fought near the city of Cordasab, defeated Gezdegird, the last of the idolatrous kings of that extensive empire, and in this monarch the dynasty of the Sassanids became terminated.

This victory was followed by the capture of the city of Madain, which was then considered the capital of the Persian empire, where the Arabs found such immense riches that they began from that time to despise their former poverty.

In the 18th year of the Hejira, Amrou Ben 'As entered Egypt, where he defeated the troops of the Emperor Heraclius, besieged the ancient capital of the country, called by the Arabs Mafir, and by the ancients Antinoë, which he took by capitulation, and built a new city, where he had encamped his army, to which he gave the name of Fustât, signifying a tent of hair cloth in Arabic, on account of his own of that description, which he left there when he marched for the siege of Alexandria.

It was in the 20th year of the Hejira that Amrou made himself master of this great city, which could have been easily succoured from the sea, the Arabs not having any maritime force; the whole of

Upper and Lower Egypt was subdued by the conquerors, and the Khalif Omar sent orders to his generals to push his conquests as far as possible into Africa. The Mussulmans having entered, and traversed the country of Pentapolis, &c. subjugated all the western coast of Africa, as far as Egypt, and penetrated to the city of Tripoli in Barbary, called by the Arabs TharabMosul-garb.

The provinces of Geziran or Diarbekire, of Adherbigian or Media, that of Khorasan or Bactriana, which is situated to the north-east of Persia, and which is bounded on one side by the shores of that immense stream, called the Amou or Gihon, known to the ancients by the names of the Oxus and Bactrus, all these were annexed to the empire of this Khalif in the years 21 and 22 of the Hejira, according to Khondemir; and some historians, amongst others Ben Shouah, maintain that India from that time was conquered by the Mussulmans. This last author relates, that, in the year of the Hejira 17, a Persian nobleman, named Hormozan, who was the Governor, on the part of the King of Persia, his master, of Khouzinan, or the ancient Susiana, and of a part of Chaldæa, called by the Arabs Ahuaz, having been constrained to surrender himself by capitulation in one of his castles, was sent to Medina, where Omar resided, then considered the capital of the Mohammedan empire, and the seat of the Khalifs.

Hormozan was immediately conducted to Omar, who was then at the mosque, and was greatly surprised on finding him there asleep upon the steps in the midst of the beggars. Omar, having awoken from his sleep, went and placed himself upon the rostrum of the mosque, which served him for a throne. He
there

there received the stranger in a very honourable manner, and behaved very courteously and kindly towards him; praising God for the good success which he had been pleased to bestow on the arms of the Mussulmans, as also in having sent amongst them men of such rank and consequence; and having invested him with a magnificent robe, he discoursed with him with great affability for a considerable length of time. Hormozan was afterwards induced to renounce the idolatrous worship of Fire, then practised by the Persians, and became a convert to the Mussulman persuasion.

Another Arab Prince of the race of the Gassanides, who reigned in Syria, to whom historians have given the name of Giabalah, the son of Aihun left his country in order that he might have an interview with Omar, with the intention of acknowledging him in the capacity of Khalif, and of adopting his religion. Having arrived, he experienced a very kind reception from Omar, and the latter took him with him on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

As Giabalah was performing the ceremonies usually observed at the pilgrimage, and as he was making the circuit of the temple, one of the vulgar seized him by the cloak and obliged him to quit his rank in the procession. Giabalah, incensed at the incivility of the man, gave him a box on the ear, and abused him for having had the audacity to observe such conduct to a person of his quality. As he persevered in making use of this abusive language, Omar at length observed to him, "Be pacified, otherwise I shall be under the necessity of directing this man to return to you your box on the ear: know that the Mussulman religion inculcates equality, and makes no distinction between the prince and the slave, when they

are performing the functions of their faith, more particularly so in a pilgrimage." Giabalah, struck to the quick at the language of Omar, conceived so great a disgust for the Mussulman religion, that having shortly after proceeded to Constantinople, he abjured that faith, and became a Christian.

Omar was the first amongst the Khalifs who assumed the title of Emir al Momenin, signifying Prince or Commander of the Faithful, a title which has been invariably adopted by his successors; and he was also the first who refused the profection to his son: declining his wish that the Khalifat should be elective, and that merit should be the only claim to that dignity, all the privilege he granted to his son was a seat at the state council. He named six persons for the Khalifat, who he conceived were capable of becoming his successors, viz. Ali, Othman, Saad, Abdulrahman, Talha, and Zobaid. They received, in consequence, the appellation of Abci-Al-Shira; that is to say, intended for the Khalifat. Omar was slain in the 2nd year of the Hejira, by the hand of a Persian slave named Firouze. Khondemir relates the following circumstances as the motives for the conduct of the latter:

Firouze, the slave of Mogiase, came one day with a complaint to Omar, against his master, alleging that the latter exacted from him daily the sum of two drachms of silver, which in general was the amount of the whole he could earn. Omar asked him how many professions he was acquainted with, and having learnt that he was an architect, carpenter, and sculptor, told him, "that he did not by any means consider the sum he had mentioned as excessive, and that his master could oblige him to pay in proportion to the three professions of which he had

had a knowledge." Firouze, exasperated beyond measure at the decision of the Khalif, vowed revenge; and a few days after, watching a favourable opportunity, he struck Omar with a knife in the belly above the navel, of which the Khalif died three days after he had received the wound. The attendants of Omar fell on the assassin, who made a desperate defence, and wounded several of them; and at length stabbing himself, he put an end to his own existence.

The Khalif Omar laid the foundation of Bassora, at the mouth of the Tigris, in the 15th year of the Hejira, in order to exclude the Persians from their trade to India by the Gulph of Persia. Atabali was entrusted with the management of the building, which was finished in three years.

"After the death of Omar the second Khalif, the six persons named Ahel-Al-Shira, signifying members of council, or rather candidates or persons nominated for the succession, to whose charge the Khalif had relinquished that dignity, after his demise, assembled together for the purpose of appointing a successor.—Abdalrahaman, one of the six, offered to relinquish his claim to his colleagues, provided they would vest him with the power of nominating the person to be elected to the Khalifat. All consented to this compromise except Ally, who maintained that the dignity belonged to him by succession, and founded his claim upon the proximity of blood, in consequence of his having been the cousin-german of Mahommed, and of his having been married to his eldest daughter, by which means he became the head of the family of the Hashemites, to whom are conferred the title of 'The House of the Prophet.

Notwithstanding Ally's claim,

Abdalrahaman, who had obtained the sanction of his brother colleagues, availing himself of the power they had vested in him, nominated Othman, the son of Affan, as the Khalif, and caused him to be proclaimed and acknowledged as such by the Mussulmans. Ally protested against this election; but, finding that the voice of the people was in favour of Othman, and that the party in his favour was but weak, he yielded assent, and paid the customary homage to Othman the new Khalif.

Othman obtained the title of Dhoulnoein, or the possessor of two lights, in consequence of his having espoused the two daughters of Mahommed, Rakiab, and Om Al-Kalthoum, for the followers of that religion maintain, that the light of Mahommed's prophecy is such as never to be extinguished. People are not decided as to the date of Othman's election: some maintain that it took place on the 28d, and others on the 21st of the Hejira.

It was in the reign of Othman that the extensive province of Khorasan, in which the Arabs had, in the reign of Omar, effected their entrance, became completely reduced to the empire of the Khalifat, with the principal cities of Balkh, Thot, Herat, and Nishapore, which have since become the capitals of Upper Asia, under several Dynasties.

The whole of the coast of Africa, from the city of Tripoli, which was taken by storm during the Khalifat of Omar, in the year of the Hejira 22, unto the Streights of Sibt, was conquered by the General of Othman, in the course of a few years; and if we are to give credit to Khondemir, the Arabs penetrated to the country of Andalous, or Andalouse, a name which they apply to Spain in general. The country of Andalous, agreeable to the geography of the Arabs, is separated

from Africa by the Streights of Sebtah, or Ceuta, known to us at this day by the term of the Streights of Gibraltar; which appellation is also derived from the Arabs.

Saud, the commander of Othman's army in Egypt, having made several incursions into Nubia, which is bounded by Thebes, and having reduced the King of that country, who was a Christian, to great extremities, the latter, to obtain a peace, was obliged to enter into a treaty, whereby he stipulated to send annually into Egypt a certain number of black slaves, who were held in great estimation by the Arabs.

The Greeks were, however, in possession of the island of Cyprus, of which they could not be dispossessed without a powerful naval armament. Othman equipt a fleet in the ports of Egypt and Syria, with which he made himself master not only of this island, but also of several more in the Archipelago.

The reign of this Khalif had already lasted for eleven years, when his enemies formed several plots against him, who, agreeable to the accounts of the followers of Omar, were instigated by Ally, and countenanced by Aishah, the widow of Mohammed, who was distinguished by the Arabs by the title of Prosperity, by virtue of which she had great influence with the Mussulmans. The principal charges against the Khalif were, that he was too much attached to his relations, in consequence of which he deprived several brave and experienced captains of their employments, to give to them; and that he enriched his favorites from the money of the public treasury, which the Mussulmans held sacred, and of which, before that

they had never made use, save for the expences of the state. They had also intercepted several letters written by Mervan, the son of Ha-

kem, the secretary of the Khalif, in which orders were given for several persons to be put to death, who considered themselves in security, and who were perfectly innocent. Although these letters were disavowed by the friends of the Khalif, his enemies did all in their power to induce the world to think they were authentic, and made use of this pretext to corrupt the people of the provinces against their sovereign, and to violate the oath of fidelity they had taken for his person and government.

Several troops arrived at Medina from Arabia and Egypt, who styled themselves the delegates of their respective provinces. These insurgents, having been provided with arms, besieged the Khalif in his palace so closely, during three months, that he was cut off from all supplies of water. Ally and his sons, Hossan and Houssain, pretended to defend him against this mutiny.—Othman presented himself before them with the Alcoran in his bosom; he protested that he was desirous of no other judge between him and them than that book, by which he conceived all differences between Mussulmans should be adjusted; and he was ready, he said, to make amends for all the wrongs which had been imputed to him, particularly against the Jews, and even to perform a public penance. But matters had been pursued to too great extremities, and the rebels, who were alone desirous of his life, would not listen to his discourse. Aishah having however been consulted in the affair, advised that they should be satisfied with Othman's repentance, as she afterwards maintained before Ally, after having espoused the opposite party.

It was now however impossible to calm the heated minds of the insurgents, nor would they listen to any

any arguments. Both parties had recourse to arms, and that of Othman was overpowered by the superior number of the conspirators. Having fallen upon the Khalif, they paid little attention to the Alcoran which he held in his bosom, for it was stained with his blood, which from the numerous wounds he received deprived him of life: so great was the rancour of the opposite party against him, that for a length of time they would not allow his body to be buried.

Thus fell Othman, who left the Empire to Ally. But the blood of the former was afterwards amply revenged by Moavia, the first Khalif of the Omniades, and his relations. The dispute which occurred between Othman and Ally has been the cause of numerous wars and immense bloodshed amongst those professing the Mussulman faith, and was the occasion of their becoming divided into two sects; the followers of Omar, or Omniades, who style themselves Sunnies (or orthodox) and to the opposite party, who believe and strenuously support that the sovereign line must belong by right exclusively to the descendants of Ally, they affix the term of Shiiah, or heterodox. This difference of opinion between the parties is the source of contention and strife among the Mahommedans at this day, and it is attended with as much danger to speak favourably of the Khalif Othman in Persia, as it is to praise Ally amongst the Punnitès or Turkish states.

The Egyptians, who had cruelly put to death Othman, offered the Khalifat to Ally, the son of Abou Thaleb, cousin and son-in-law of Mahommed, who declined the succession unless legally elected by the suffrages of the citizens of Mecca and Medina, to whom, as before observed, were given the terms Ausar

(protectors) and Mahageroun (or refugees), who having accordingly assembled, unanimously elected him. Ally still persisted in declining the acceptance of the election until he obtained the suffrages of Thaleha and Zobcir, men of great consequence in the state, who happened to be absent from the assembly. — These personages having acknowledged Ally as the sovereign chief of the Mussulmans, his election was proclaimed. They relate, that Thaleha, in presenting his hand to Ally as a mark of his approbation, had a difficulty in extending his arm, which was contracted by the wounds he had received in battle; and some one present at the assembly observed, that Thaleha's consent was somewhat like his arm, shrunk or withdrawn, which remark proved very true.

Ally, as soon as he was acknowledged Khalif, was desirous of depriving all those of their governments who had been established by his predecessor Othman; but Mogairah, the son of Seld, advised him for a while to postpone his intentions, and to wait until his authority was better established. Ally followed his counsel; but the same Mogairah having returned to him the contrary opinion, he had altered his opinion, and that the original measure of the Khalif was very judicious. During these transactions, Abdallah Ben Abbas arrived from Mecca, for the purpose of paying his respects to Ally, and observing Mogairah coming out of the cloister, he inquired the cause of his having been admitted to an audience. Upon which Ally related to him what had passed; when Abdallah observed—To-day advice, and to-morrow treason.— This remark, from a wise and experienced man, induced Ally to suspend his original intention, but his destiny ordained that he should adopt the more dangerous measure, and he afterwards

terwards appointed new governors in every province, depriving all those of their offices who had been established by Othman. This change occasioned disturbances in many of the provinces, and particularly in Syria, where Moavia, who was the former governor, had a powerful party to support him, who demanded of Ally the blood of Othman, and vowed to avenge the death of the latter. In another quarter, Thaleha and Zobeir made application for the government of Coufa and Bassora : but Ally politely declined complying with their wishes, alleging that they were such able counsellors he could not spare them from his person. This refusal stung them to the quick ; and having understood that Aishah, the widow of Mahommed, had retired from Medina to Mecca, they asked permission of Ally to go and visit her.

A powerful faction was formed at Mecca against Ally ; all the malecontents, particularly those who adopted the cause of Othman, consisting also of the dispossessed governors, with Aishah the widow of Mahommed at their head, openly declared against Ally, and having assembled together a powerful force, they resolved to make war upon the Khalif. In order the better to execute their design, they resolved to possess themselves of the city of Bassora, and departed from Mecca for that purpose. They arrived at a rivulet called Giouab, upon the bank of which there was a village bearing the same name ; it happened that all the dogs having assembled there came round Aishah, and began barking. She was much surprised at the circumstance, and inquiring the name of the place, she was told by the guide of the army that it was called Giouab ; having understood which, she declared her resolution of not proceeding onwards, observ-

ing that it recalled to her recollection a remark made by Mahommed, that one of his wives would be bayed by the dogs in a place of that name, and that she was determined not to be the person, as she considered the cause she had engaged in a very bad one, the issue of which would be very dangerous. Thaleha and Zobeir, the principal chiefs of the army, perceiving the importance it would be to the cause to keep Aishah with them, told her the guide was mistaken ; and suborned fifty witnesses to swear the rivulet had never such a name.

The Mahomedan historians remark, that this was the first solemn and public lie which had occurred from the first introduction of Mahomedanism. The conspirators derived however every advantage they could wish from it ; for Aishah continued the march with them, and they easily made themselves masters of Bassora. Ally, on his part, was not idle ; having learnt that the army, who had adopted the cause of Othman, was encamped near to Bassora, he collected together his troops, and marched with such dispatch that he was soon in presence of his enemies : when he observed Aishah at their head, he remarked—" Othman had a long beard when he left us, but he returns to us to-day with a smooth chin."

Ally's army was composed of thirty thousand disciplined warriors enured to battle ; and although that of the enemy surpassed his in number, it was composed of hasty and new levies, without any leader equal to himself in courage and conduct. Some of the well-disposed in both armies wished much to accommodate the dispute, and to commence negotiations for peace ; and Ally also having drawn up his army in battle array, advanced from the ranks, and demanded to speak
with

with Thaleha and Zobeir, whom he reproached for their infidelity, and exhorted them to beware of the vengeance of God ; he brought to the recollection of Zobeir a speech made by Mahommed to him, in which he said a day would come to pass that Zobeir would uplift his arm against his beloved son, and that he would be the cause of much bloodshed amongst the Mahommedans. The old man answered, that if he had recollected the circumstance, he would not have been seen there ; but as the speech of Mahommed was brought back to his recollection, he assured the Khalif that after that battle he would never again bear arms against him. After the conference was over, Zobeir related the whole particulars to Aishah ; but this woman was so inveterate against Ally, that she would not listen to any accommodation, but took post in front of her army on a camel, mounted on a haou-lage or chair, inspiring the troops by her presence and conduct. An obstinate battle ensued, in which 17,000 Arabs were slain : it obtained the name of the " battle of the camel," in consequence of Aishah having been mounted on that animal.

Zobeir, having understood that Ommar Jaffer was in Ally's camp, and recollecting Mahommed's opinion of this personage, that he always adopted the side of justice and truth, withdrew from the multitude and went towards Mecca ; but having arrived at a valley which was traversed by a rivulet named Sabaa, he there met with Hanas Ben Cais, who was encamped with his followers, waiting the issue of the battle to join the conquerors.

Hanas having recognised him from a distance, said to his followers, " Is there no one from amongst us who can bring us intelligence of Zobeir ? " One amongst them,

named Amrou Ben Giamourz, accordingly departed for that purpose. Zobeir would not allow him to approach ; but, after some words having passed between them, inquired whether they could confide in each other, and was answered in the affirmative. Zobeir, trusting to the assurance of Amrou, employed himself in the customary prayer ; and whilst he was prostrate, the other, coming treacherously behind him, severed his head from his body, and carried the former to Ally, who could not refrain from tears on beholding this sad spectacle : he exclaimed to Amrou, " Depart, vile assassin, carry this news to Ben Saffiah in hell ! " which speech so much affected Amrou, that he fell upon his naked sword.

Whilst the battle of the camel raged with the greatest fury, and victory seemed to declare in favour of Ally, Mervan called aloud to him—" Behold Thaleha, who yesterday sided with the assassins of Othman, and to-day the vanities of this world have prompted him to adopt the cause of the avengers of his blood ! " Then letting fly an arrow, he wounded Thaleha in the thigh, who feeling the wound, caused himself to be removed from the field of battle to a dismantled house in the vicinity, where, having found a soldier belonging to Ally's camp, he said to him, " Give me your hand in order that I may put mine in it, and by this action renew the oath of fidelity which I had before made to Ally." He had no sooner finished this speech and ceremony than he expired. This last action of his life having been reported to Ally, he observed, " God would not call him to Heaven until he had expiated the crime of breach of faith by this last protestation of his fidelity."

After the death of Thaleha, victory entirely declared in favour of Ally. His troops surrounded the camel of Aishah, around which there was an immense slaughter; but they had no sooner hamstringed that animal, than the troops of Balafora, who were much exhausted, gave way, and were thrown into confusion, and afterwards made a precipitate retreat. Ally forbade his troops pursuing the fugitives; and paid his respects with much civility to Aishah, who became his prisoner, and sent her back honourably to Mecca. Some historians, however, assert, that he reproached her for her conduct. Ally observed great equity in the division of the plunder his troops obtained, and he distributed shares to the heirs of those who had fallen in battle, and who nearly amounted to a thousand men. Having conferred the government of Bassora on Ben Abbas, he came to the city of Coufa, which he established as the seat of his Khalifat.

After so complete a conquest, Ally had no longer any enemies in Arabia: but in Syria a powerful nation was formed against him; for, immediately after the death of Othman, several of his relations retired to this province, and carried his shirt with them to Damascus, which was stained with the blood of the martyr, with some fingers which had been cut off when he was killed, and thought by exposing them to the multitude they would excite a revolt against Ally, and that the people would revenge the outrage committed on the person of their Khalif.

Moavia, who was also nearly related to Othman, made use of this opportunity to promote his designs. He fixed upon a day for a general meeting, when he exposed to the view of the multitude, the bloody shirt and fingers in the grand

mosque, and delivered an animated harangue against Ally and all those of his party.

Whilst these transactions were going forward at Damascus, Amru, surnamed Ben-al-As, who commanded in Palestine, arrived there, and took the oath of fidelity to Moavia, acknowledging him as lawful Khalif, and Prince of Muslims. This measure, which had been pre-concerted, was followed by the acclamations of the multitude, who all took a similar oath. As soon as Ally was informed of the combination against him in Syria, he endeavoured all in his power, by mild and soothing language, to bring back these rebels to a sense of their duty; but, observing that sedition daily increased, and that the people of this extensive province had universally declared against him, and therefore that further negotiation was useless, he marched an army of ninety thousand men towards that quarter. Having arrived on the confines of Syria, he encamped on ground where he experienced a great scarcity of water.

It happened that there was a subterraneous hermitage near his camp, the hermit of which, who was a Christian, presented himself before the Khalif. Ally inquired of him whether or not there was any spring near the place? The hermit informed him that there was a small reservoir, where not more than three pail-fulls of water could be collected. Upon which Ally observed--
 "I know well that several ancient prophets from amongst the people of Israel dwelt here, and that they dug wells." To which the hermit said, "that some old men had informed him there was one, but that it had been shut up, and they were ignorant of the spot where it had been dug; and the tradition of the country was, that
 "a prophet,

"a prophet, or the envoy of a prophet, was the only person who could ever discover it." Ally was not long employed in the search; and making his people dig a place which he pointed out to them, he found a stone of an immense size, which covered the mouth of the well, and which he removed.

The hermit was struck with astonishment on beholding this transaction: he embraced the knees of Ally, and would not quit him. He also gave him an old manuscript, which he said had been written by Simeon Ben Safa (or Simon Cephas), one of Jesus Christ's greatest apostles, in which the arrival of the Prophet was written, that of his legitimate heir and successor, and the miraculous discovery of the well. Ally, after having returned thanks to the Lord, and having furnished his army with ample supplies of water, continued his route towards Safein, where his enemies had taken post: several skirmishes occurred between his troops and those of Moavia. At length the two armies having advanced, they found themselves in presence of each other on the last moon of the year of the Hejira 36, and of Christ 656; they commenced the engagement by detachments, without risking a general action, during the commencement of the year 37, and never quitted each other for eleven months. They assert that in the course of five days no less than ninety battles took place, in which Ally lost five thousand men, amongst whom there were twenty-five who were distinguished by the title of "Sahabah, or Companions of the Prophet;" the most considerable amongst whom was Ammar Ben Jaffer, general of the cavalry; but the loss on the side of Moavia was infinitely greater, who left forty-five thousand of his men slain on the field of battle. In consequence of

which, perceiving that his troops were considerably diminished, and that he was no longer able to oppose the enemy, in concert with Amru Ben-al-As, he made use of the following artifice:—He caused several Alcorans to be fixed to the points of spears, and which his people carried in front of the two armies, exclaiming, "This is the book which ought to decide our differences, and which prohibits the spilling of Mussulman blood without cause."

This stratagem had every success that Moavia and Amru could have desired, as it created dissensions in the army of the enemy, at the time when the latter was about to reap a complete conquest. A division of Ally's army, composed of Iraqians, who formed the majority of his troops, threw down their arms, and threatened to desert him entirely, and even to deliver him up to the enemy, unless he founded a retreat. Ally perceived the snare his enemies had laid for him; but it was necessary to yield and submit to the law of the Alcoran, which ordains, that such causes should be decided by arbitration in preference to bloodshed. Aishaath Ben Cais, one of those chiefs who had the most influence amongst the troops of Irak, and who was also suspected of being in the interest of Moavia, asked Ally, "What could be his objections to submit the cause to the decision of arbitrators?" Ally coldly answered, "He who is not free, cannot give an opinion—do you determine among yourselves." They accordingly nominated as Ally's umpire Abou Moussa-al-Ashara, a man of wealth, but who was of weak intellect; and Moavia on his part named Amrou Ben-al-As, who had the reputation of excessive cunning amongst the Arahs. After this compromise, Ally retired to Coafa, and Moavia to Damascus, both having

previously committed the charge of their armies to their respective Generals, and matters of religion were consigned to the hands of an Imam.

Ally was extremely dissatisfied at the choice of Abou Moussa, and openly avowed his discontent, wishing to substitute in his place Abdallah Ben-abbas : but he was constrained to yield to the sentiments of Aishaath, who was at the head of a party in a state of revolt ; this refractory chieftain shortly after threw off the mask altogether, and became the head of the Kharegites, a term applied to those who oppose the two political and religious powers.

The choice having been made, the two arbitrators nominated met by appointment at a place called Doumat-al-Ghondal, situated between Irak or Chaldea and Syria. Amru, who knew well the temper and mind of his colleague, paid him great attention, and insinuated himself into his good graces so, that he persuaded him, in order to re-establish peace amongst the Mussulmans, it was absolutely necessary to depose both Ally and Moavia, that a Khalif might be elected more suited to the disposition of the people. This important point having been decided betwixt them, they erected a rostrum in the centre between the two armies, where both the arbitrators agreed to publish their opinions. When they were about to mount the rostrum, Abou Moussa wished Amru first to ascend ; but the latter declined the honour, and by force of persuasion prevailed upon the former to take the lead.

Abou Moussa having accordingly first ascended the rostrum, delivered his opinion with an audible voice in the following words :—" I depose Ally and Moavia from the Khalifat to which they both lay claim, in the same manner as I draw this

" ring from my finger." Abou Moussa, having descended from the rostrum after delivering the above words, was followed by Amru, who immediately mounted in his place, and expressed himself as follows :—

" You have heard, brethren, how Abou Moussa has deposed Ally, and I also depose him, and give the Khalifat to Moavia, in the same manner as I put this ring upon my finger ; which I can do with the greater degree of equity, since Othman acknowledged him as his successor, and because Moavia has pledged himself to revenge the death of that Khalif." No sooner was the decision of the parties made known, than the followers of Ally, ashamed of a defeat so little expected, reproached Abou Moussa in the terms of the severest invective, who also accused Amru of breach of promise : complaints and reproaches were followed by abuse and altercation ; at length Abou Moussa, who dreaded the anger of Ally, not conceiving himself in security in the camp, fled and took refuge at Mecca.

Many difficulties occurred relative to the mode of drawing up the articles of peace between Ally and Moavia ; the secretary of the former, in the exordium of the treaty, made use of the following words :—" Ally, the general and commander in chief of the Mussulmans, grants peace to Moavia on the following terms." Moavia, on reading of which, said, " I must have been a bad man, indeed, if I made war upon one whom I recognized as the general and commander in chief of the faithful." Ally's friends strenuously advised him not to give up his title, of which he had been solemnly dispossessed by the decree of Abou Moussa, as has been before observed ; but Ally, to avoid altercation, relinquished his claim. This event occurred in the year of the

the Hejira 37, and of Christ 657; as well as the defection of the Kharegites, who rose against Ally: the reason of the revolt of these people was in consequence of Ally having submitted his cause to the decision of arbitrators, which they observed should have been decided only by Divine judgment; and, far from making peace, he should rather continue the war against his enemies, who were also the enemies of God. Ally told them, that, having passed his word, he was obliged to adhere to it, in doing which he obeyed the commandment of the Almighty. They however persisted in their sentiment, and insisted on Ally performing penance. Ally remonstrated with them, and observed the sin was with them, since it was owing to their obstinacy and perverseness he was induced to submit his cause to human arbitration; that they ought to recollect, when Moavia caused the Alcoran to be carried elevated on the point of a spear in front of the two armies, he had warned them that this was a stratagem of the enemy, but they notwithstanding threw down their arms and gave over the fight.

The rebels were not appeased by the remonstrances of Ally, but acknowledged Abdallah Ben Vaheb as their chief, who directed them to rendezvous at Naharvan; where all the malecontents of Ally afterwards assembled in vast crowds from Bassora, Coufa and Arabia.

Ally was too much occupied in attending to the operations of his more formidable opponent, Moavia, at first to take much notice of the measures adopted by the rebels; but, having understood that their numbers had amounted to twenty-five thousand men, that they condemned as heretics all those who did not acknowledge their doctrine, and that they had put to death several Mussulmans

who refused to espouse their cause, he resolved, in consequence, to exterminate a sect who threatened ruin to the Mussulman religion. Averse to harsh measures, Ally was still desirous of bringing them back to a sense of their duty by gentle means and mild counsels; but, finding his pacific endeavours ineffectual, he was constrained to make use of coercion, and to call in the aid of a powerful army, which he headed in person. Previous to the battle, he caused a standard to be pitched at some distance from his camp, and proclaimed, by sound of trumpet, that whoever placed themselves under that standard would receive quarter, and whoever chose to retire to the city of Coufa would there experience an asylum.

This stratagem of Ally answered his most sanguine expectations, as the Kharegites dispersed of themselves immediately after, and Abdallah Ben Vaheb found his army reduced to four thousand followers. This rebellious chief with such a handful of troops was rash enough to attack Ally's army, but his temerity was justly punished, as he, together with the whole of his followers, were cut to pieces, with the exception of nine persons who made their escape, and that number was the amount of the slain in Ally's army.

By this victory, which took place in the year of the Hejira 38, the whole of the Arabs became reunited under the command of Ally, and the Syrians were the only people remaining to be reduced. Ally was desirous of marching towards Moavia immediately after the victory; but some of his chiefs remonstrated, and represented the necessity of granting some repose to his troops, in order that they might be well prepared for a war which was likely to prove much more obstinate than the preceding one.

Ally followed their advice, went and encamped at Nahila, near to Coufa; he made known to his troops that they might go to the city for a whole day, but that they must return on the morrow, in order to depart on the Syrian expedition. In consequence of this indulgence, the camp was immediately deserted, and the General finding himself alone, was obliged to go with the rest to Coufa.

Ally, at the commencement of the Khalifat, had conferred the government of Egypt on Saad Ben Cair, who acquitted himself of his trust with a great share of prudence; for, although there was a powerful faction in Egypt in favour of Othman, he conducted himself with so much address as to keep them under subjection. This prudential conduct of Saad furnished Moavia with a pretext to assert, that he was of his party, and that they acted in concert. Moavia caused this report to be circulated in all parts, in order that it might reach the ear of Ally, and induce him to suspect the fidelity of Saad, than whom he had not a more sincere friend.

This second artifice of Moavia succeeded also; for Ally recalled Saad from his government, and sent as his successor Mahommed, the son of Abubekre, which produced fresh disturbances in Egypt: as Mahommed, who was too zealous a partizan of Ally, no sooner arrived in the country, than he undertook to drive from thence all those who ever had any connexion with Othman, or who even respected his memory. At length dissention and tumult arose to such a pitch that Ally was under the necessity of sending Malek Shuter or Ushur Malek to restore tranquillity in that quarter; but Moavia, who had intelligence of the departure of this new Governor, suborned a man who re-

sided on the confines of Arabia and Egypt, on the road by which Malek Shuter was to pass, and at whose house he was to lodge, to poison him in a feast which he was to prepare for his guest.

This man, who was an old friend of Moavia, punctually fulfilled his instructions, and gave to Shuter Malek some deadly poison mixt with honey, from the effects of which the latter died before he left the house.

No sooner did Moavia gain intelligence of his death, than he detached Amru Ben-al-As with six thousand horse to take possession of the government of Egypt in his name. Amru made such rapid marches that he in a short time arrived near to the capital city, where he joined Ben Sarig, the chief of Othman's partizans in that quarter; they proceeded together to make war on Mahommed, the son of Abubekre, who still possessed the name and authority of Governor on the part of Ally. Mahommed was detected, and taken prisoner by his enemies, who immediately deprived him of life, and stuffed his body into that of a dead ass, which they afterwards burnt. Ally having learnt this melancholy intelligence, sent for Abdallah Ben Abbas from Bassora, where he commanded, to benefit by his advice. Abdallah, having left Ziad his vice-regent at Bassora, arrived in Ally's presence, to whom he renewed the oath of allegiance. Moavia, who was at all times in readiness to seize every advantage that could favour his own cause and distress his enemies, no sooner learnt that Abdallah had left Bassora, than he detached Abdallah, surnamed Hadhrami, with two thousand horse, to take possession of the place.

Ziad, who had not a sufficiency of troops to oppose the force sent against him by Moavia, gave up the

the city to the enemy, and represented to Ally the absolute necessity of being furnished with an immediate reinforcement in order to enable him to hold out the campaign. Ally sent him accordingly a detachment under the command of Hareth, which arrived so opportunely that they defeated Abdallah in a battle fought near Bassora, in which he was slain. This city again acknowledged Ally as supreme head, who once more sent Abdallah Ben Abbas as governor. These transactions occurred in the 38th year of the Hejira.

The 39th year of the Hejira passed without any memorable event; for the Syrians, who were tired of the war, undertook no enterprise against the Arabs, and the latter had enough to do to preserve their security; but, on the 40th of the same date, Moavia roused from his lethargy, and from the first month of that year he detached Ben Arthah with three thousand horse towards the province of Heglez, for the purpose of making himself master of the two principal cities of Mecca and Medina, where he had always kept up a correspondence since the death of Othman, and by that means also to open a communication with Yemen, or Arabia the Blest. Abou Aiub-al-Ansari and Fatham Ben Abbas, who commanded in these two cities on the part of Ally, were obliged to abandon them on account of scarcity of troops; Ben Arthah having taken possession of them, and rendered the oath of fidelity to Moavia to the inhabitants, proceeded on his route to Yemen. Abdallah Ben Abbas, foreseeing that he would receive a visit from Ben Arthah, on his return from Yemen, quitted the city of Bassora, which was without defence, and encamped on the plain. But this scheme proved very un-

fortunate for Ben Arthah having come up with him, gave him a complete defeat, and slew him, together with his two sons, who were under age. Ally was much affected at this loss, and uttered a bitter invective against the author of it; and prayed God to deprive him of his reason! which they assert actually came to pass.

Ally detached four thousand horse in pursuit of Ben Arthah, under the command of Giarah; but the latter had scarcely made a few marches towards Yemen, than the former was on his return to Syria. About this time Ally also sustained another misfortune, in the defection of his brother Okail, who went over to Moavia, by whom he was received with open arms, and assigned a large revenue. The only reason which Okail assigned for his unnatural conduct was, that his brother did not behave towards him with sufficient respect.

It happened that after the battle of Naharwan, three Kharegites, who were the most zealous for the advancement of their sect, accidentally met together in the mosque, when the discourse turned on the number and merit of their brethren who had been slain in that battle, and whose loss they greatly deplored. These three men, whose names were Abdalrahaman the son of Mulgum, Barac the son of Abdallah surnamed Turk, and Amru the son of Beker, observed to each other that the affairs of the Mussulmans would never be restored to tranquillity, as long as Ally, Moavia, and Amru Ben-al-As were in existence. Upon which, the first observed to his companions, "if you are willing, I will dispatch Ally;" the second undertook the same towards Moavia, and the third promised to slay Amru Ben-al-As. These three persons having mutually

mutually sworn to the execution of their respective plots, they fixed upon Friday, the sabbath of the Mussulmans, the 16th of the month of Ramadhan, or Lent, for the day of performance; and after having poisoned their swords, each took their respective route: the first went to Coufa, the second to Damascus, and the third to Egypt.

Barac, one of the desperadoes, having arrived at Damascus, struck Moavia on the veins; but the wound did not prove mortal. The surgeon who was called in, having probed and examined the wound, gave Moavia the choice of two remedies, either to submit to cauterization, or else to take a potion, which would deprive him of the powers of generation. Moavia did not hesitate in adopting the latter; and it is certain he never begat any children after he received the wound. The assassin, who was immediately seized, confessed the conspiracy he had entered into with his two comrades; he was condemned to have his hands and feet cut off, and afterwards to be suffered to live. He survived the amputation, and some assert that he afterwards married; but one of the friends of Moavia having some time after recognised him, observed, it was not just that the assassin of Moavia, who had deprived him of the power of begetting children, should himself beget them; he therefore put him to death with his own hand.

Amru Ben Beker arrived at Egypt on Friday the 17th of Ramadhan, the day fixed on for him to strike his blow. Fortunately, however, for Amru Ben-al-As, he happened at that time to be troubled with a cholic, which prevented his officiating as Imaum at the mosque; he therefore entrusted another with the commission, who hav-

ing supplied his place, fell by the hand of the assassin, who mistook him for Amru. This assassin having also been conducted to execution, coolly observed, "I wanted Amru, but God was for another."

The third desperado succeeded much better than his two other associates in the execution of his horrid plot against Ally. Having arrived at Coufa, he happened to lodge in the house of a woman whose near relations had been slain in the battle of Nahrwan, and who in consequence meditated vengeance against Ally in her mind. Abdalrahaman, finding in this woman a disposition so congenial to his design, exerted himself to gain her good graces; he even proposed marriage to her; to which she observed, "The portion I require from the man who is desirous of becoming my husband, is three thousand drachms of silver, a slave, a female servant, and the head of Ally."

Abdalrahaman immediately accepted of the terms, and the woman, to assist him in the execution of his plot, gave him two men, named Darvan and Sheith, as his associates.

Ally had no sooner entered the mosque, than the three ruffians, who were expecting his arrival, feigned a dispute among themselves, and drew their swords. Darvan aimed a blow at Ally, but missed him and struck the door of the mosque: Abdalrahaman, however, hit him a blow on the head, exactly on the spot where Ally had before received a wound at the battle of Ahazab, which was fought during the lifetime of Mahommed; and this blow proved mortal.

The three assassins, at first had time to escape before any one could seize them. Darvan leisurely retired to his house, where a man who

who had seen him with his sword in hand against Ally went and killed him. Sheith got on the plain, and ran with such rapidity that no one could ever lay hold of him. Abdalrahaman concealed himself for some time; and when they inquired of Ally who was the author of so horrid an action, he replied, "You will soon know." A Mussulman having found Abdalrahaman concealed in a corner with his sword in his hand, taxed him with being the person who wounded Ally: the assassin wished at first to deny it, but his guilty conscience compelled him to confess himself the author; he was conducted before Ally, who gave him in charge to his eldest son Hassan, with orders not to allow him to want for any thing, and if he himself died of his wound, that they should punish the murderer by striking one blow only. Hassan punctually obeyed the orders of his father, who died on the 20th or 21st of the same month, on the third or fourth day after having received the wound. The assassin was punished by a single blow; but the friends of Ally rolled the body in a mat and burnt it.

Hassan and Houssain, the two eldest sons of Ally, washed the body of their deceased father, and put it in a shroud, which was buried in a sacred spot, but concealed from the knowledge of the multitude the decease of their parent. Ally died at the age of sixty-three, after having kept the Khalifat four years and nine months. It is reported of him, that his mother brought him forth in the grand mosque of Mecca, which never happened to any one before. His mother, named Fathima, the daughter of Assad, the son of Hasheh, had called him Caid; but Mahommed, his cousin-german, changed his name to Ally.

Ally had several titles conferred

on him by the Mussulmans, amongst the number of which, the first was Vassi, which, in Arabic, signifies heir or executor; he was also called Morthada, or the accepted of God; and Hyder, which means lion. The Shütes, who are the sectaries, or rather the adorers of Ally, commonly speak of him by the title of Faiz-ul-Anavar, the distributor of lights and graces; and, in the Persian language, he is called Shah-Murdeman the King of Men, and Sherc-Khoda the Lion of God.

Ally had nine wives: the first of whom was Fatima, the daughter of Mahommed, during whose life he never married any other: he had by her three sons, Hassan, Houssain, and Mohassan; the third died in his infancy.

His second wife was named Omm-al-Nabün, by whom he had four sons, viz. Abdallah, Abbas, Othman, and Giafar, who were all four killed in the battle of Kerbella.

His third wife was Asimah, who was the mother of Yahia and of Aoun. His fourth, who was called Omm-Habibah, was the mother of Omar.

The sixth, named Khaoulah, was the mother of Mahommed, surnamed Hanifah or Ben Hanifah.

No mention is made of the seventh, eighth, and ninth, or of their offspring.

Several of the Mussulmans assert that Ally was the first person who embraced Mussulmanism: they relate also that Mahommed, speaking of him, observed, "Ally is for me, and I am for him; he is connected towards me as Aaron was to Moses: I am the city in which knowledge is confined, and Ally is the gate thereof."

Notwithstanding this eulogium passed on Ally, his name was execrated, and his person excommunicated

cated in all the mosques situated in the empire of the Khalifs, of the house of Ommiyy, from Meavia to Omar the son of Abdalaziz. There were even several of the Abbasside Khalifs who testified a great antipathy towards Ally and his posterity, amongst the number of whom were Mouadhed and Motavakel; on the other hand, the Fatheinite Khalifs of Egypt annexed his name to that of Mahomed, in the proclamation to prayer by the moazuns or criers of the mosque.

The sepulchre of Ally was always cautiously concealed during the Khalifat of the Omniade dynasty, and it was not discovered until the reign of the Abbassides. Adhaded Dowlet, a prince of the house of Bonides, who commenced his reign at Bagdad in the year of the Hejira 367, and of Christ 977, caused a magnificent mausoleum to be erected on the spot, to which the Persians have given the name Gunbuz Faiz-al-Anvar (the dome of the distributor of lights and graces). Notwithstanding this circumstance, there are several of his sect who maintain that he is still in being, and that he will come at the end of the world and administer judgment. There are some, even of his followers, who are so ridiculous as to consider him as a divinity, and others more moderate do not say he is a God, but that he partakes, in many instances, of the divine attribute.

Ally was considered a man of knowledge and science by the Mussulmans. He wrote several treatises, amongst others a centiloquium, or work containing an hundred maxims or sentences, which was translated from the Arabic into the Persian and Turkish; but his most celebrated production was the one called Ge-fr-u-Giamé, which is

written on parchment in mysterious characters, intermixed with figures, in which all the grand events which will occur to Mussulmanism, from its first commencement to the termination of the world, are predicted. This parchment has been preserved with great caution by his posterity, and Giafar Sadec was the only person who could ever decipher it, and that but partially; for they assert that the perfect explanation of the manuscript is reserved for the 12th Imam, who they sur-name, by way of excellence, Mahadi, or the Great Director.

It has been already remarked, that the sectaries of Ally are branded by the opprobrious epithet of Shütes, a term derived from Shüah, signifying condemned by the other Mussulmans, who consider themselves Soonies, or orthodox; but the Shütes, far from accepting this name, retort it upon their adversaries, and distinguish their sect by the title of Adalish, signifying the religion of those who follow equity and good faith.

The Shütes, who may be also called Alitès, or partisans of Ally, resided in all the countries of the Mussulman empire; and they, from time to time, have been the cause of much tumult and trouble. They have possessed states as well in Africa as in Asia. The vast empire of the Persians, several of the Uzbek princes who reign in the countries situated on the opposite bank of the river Amù or Gihon, and the Mahomedan Kings of India, acknowledge the tenets of this sect.

The Arabs call those Aliyah and Ulukah, to whom, in English, may be applied the terms Alites and Aliates, who are the descendants or posterity of Ally. This race extends itself into many ramifications, of which the principal branch may be considered the descendants of
Houssain,

Houssain, the second son of Ally, because they continued the descent to twelve Imams. Those, however, of the posterity of Hassan, the elder son of Ally, have produced several chieftains, who have risen in different periods, and in various provinces of the Khalifat, as well under the Omniades, as under the Abbassides. From this branch, which is reckoned the least considerable of the two, is descended Mahommed, who was proclaimed Khalif at Medina in the year of the Hejira 145, and who assumed the title of Moheli or Mahadi, which signifies the director-general of Mussulmans.

This new Khalif, who was the grandson of Hassan, had a brother named Ibrahim, who caused a revolt at the same time in Chaldæa or Babylonian Irak, and in a great part of Persia: but this commotion did not last long: for Illa, nephew to the Khalif Aboungiafer Almanfor, defeated these two Alites, and sent their heads to his uncle Almanfor, who was at that time employed in building the city of Bagdad. Almanfor, on hearing the news of this victory, by which tranquillity was restored to his states, gave to his city the title of Daral salam (Jerusalem), signifying the mansion or dwelling of peace.

Another grandson of Hassan, named Jahia, the son of Abdallah, created some disturbances under the Khalifat of Haroun Rashid; but he was soon obliged to relinquish his plans, and retire to a private life.

Although the Alites in the commencement experienced such bad success, they in the end made themselves masters of several provinces, such as Mazendaran, under the Khalifs Mostain and Motadhed; of Kerman or Carismania, under the Selgiucides; of a part of Khorasan and Tabaristan, under the Khoari-

zen Sultauns; of Yemen and of Coufa; and, in the end, of the greater part of the provinces which had been subdued by the Mussulmans in Africa.

It has been already observed, that Moavia had caused the curse and solemn excommunication of Ally and of his posterity to be denounced in all the mosques subject to his authority. His successors, the Omniades, persevered in a similar aversion, and continued the public denunciation until the time of Omar the son of Abdalaziz. This Khalif, who was remarkable for his justice and moderation, withdrew the sentence of excommunication, and expunged this formula from the service.

The Khalifat having afterwards passed from the sect of the Omniades into that of the Abbassides, who were near relations of Ally, and descendants of the same stock with him, that is to say, from Hatham their common ancestor, the Alites and Abbassides having in consequence coalesced, the Omniades, in their turn, were excommunicated; and Moezel-Doulet, Sultaun of the Bouides dynasty, having made himself master of Bagdad, and of the person of the Khalif Mostacî the Abbasside, not only caused the excommunication to be publicly proclaimed throughout the city and provinces, but also directed it to be written in large characters over the gates of the mosques, in which the causes were assigned for this fulmination, which were two: the first was, that Moavia and his followers had deprived the Alites of the land of Fidac, which Mahommed had given as a marriage portion with his daughter Fathima, when he married her to Ally his cousin-german; and the second was, that the Omniades had excluded Abbas, the founder of the Abbasside

side sect, from the number of those who were called to the Khalifat after the death of Omar. Moezed-Dowlet was so much devoted to Ally that he wanted to transfer the Khalifat from the branch of the Abbassides to that of the Alites ; but in this measure he did not succeed. —Although they reckon fourteen princes of the Alite dynasty, there were only eleven who reigned in Egypt ; for the three first established the seat of the Khalifat at Sigilmisla, and in Africa : it was the fourth Khalif who transferred the seat of government to the city of Cairo in Egypt, which he caused to be built, where the Khalifat con-

tinued during the space of 208 Arabic years.

Saladin wishing to make himself absolute master of all Egypt, adopted the resolution of suppressing the Alite Khalifat, and to acknowledge that of the Abbassides in their room. To carry his scheme into effect, he summoned all the principal chiefs and doctors of law at a general assembly, where this subject was discussed. A venerable Sofi named Najem-ed-Deen, was present at the meeting, who spoke so forcibly and with so much eloquence against the Alites, that they were declared infidels by this synod, and their Khalifat was abolished.

One of Tippoos SULTAUN's Dreams.

(FROM BEATSON'S View of the Origin and Conduct of the late War with Tippoo Sultaun.)

ON the 7th of the month Jausre, of the year Shaudanb, 1217 from the birth of Mahommed, (answering to August 1790,) when encamped at Sulaumabad, before the attack upon the intrenchments of Ram Nayer, and after evening prayers, I made invocation to the Deity in these terms :—" Oh God, the damned infidels of the hills forbid fasting and prayer (as practised by the Mussulmen) ; convert them at once unto the faith, so that the religion of thy Prophet may acquire strength !" In the course of the night, and towards the morning, I had a dream.—Methought that the army of the Ahmedy Sircar, after traversing the forests and passes, encamped. In the road, and near the place of encampment, I saw a cow with its calf, in semblance like a large striped tiger ; its countenance, teeth, &c. were in the man-

ner of a tiger : its fore legs were as those of a cow ; its hinder legs were wanting : its fore legs had a little motion, and it was greatly destructive. Having well reconnoitred it, I repaired to the camp, and directed several persons to prepare themselves and come with me ; meaning, please God, to approach this cow with a tiger's form, and, with my own hand, cut it and its calf in pieces. Having reviewed my household stud, I gave orders for two grey horses to be quickly saddled and brought. At this moment the morning appeared, and I awoke. The interpretation of this dream, at the instant, suggested itself to my mind ;—that the Hill Christians, resembling cows with their calves, have the appearance of tigers ; and, by the favour of God, and through the auspices and aid of the holy messenger (Mahommed), the place before

before mentioned will be reduced with facility, and all the irreligious Christians will be slain. The slight motion of the fore-legs thus interpreted : that they will make some slight attempts at resistance. The

want of the hinder legs is thus explained : that none will afford them assistance, and that no Mussulman shall receive injury at their hands. Through the aid of God, be it so !

Manner of HUNTING among the PRINCES of Hindustân.

(From GLADWIN'S Asiatic Miscellany ; never before published in England.)

IN the year 1761, a gentleman was at Mongheer, at that time the residence of Cossim Ally Khan, Nabob of Bengal. Soon after his arrival there, the Nabob invited him to a hunt, which he thus describes : — A considerable body of cavalry, exclusive of his usual suite, accompanied the Nabob, together with divers officers of his army and household, on elephants, camels, horses, palankeens, and country chariots. There were a numerous retinue also on foot, beside a long train of hunters, armed with spears, bows, arrows, and matchlocks. Reckoning the troops, there could not, he supposes, be less than twenty thousand people. The Nabob himself rode sometimes in an open palankeen, carried on the shoulders of eight bearers ; his shield, sword, gun, bow and quiver, lying by him. — Sometimes he mounted on horseback, and at others, where the grass or bushes were high, he got upon an elephant. For the chase there were carried greyhounds, hawks, and cheetars, a kind of beautiful panther.

When the company reached the chase, they spread themselves into a very expanded line, the Nabob keeping a good deal to the right of the centre, and thus, advancing leisurely and gradually, roused, of course, all the game within the extent they occupied. In pursuit of

the hares* started, and of the partridges and wild-fowls sprung, were let fly the hawks. The greyhounds were loosened after the deer, which were followed by the archers. The spear and matchlock men attacked the wild hogs. They were prepared, also, as were several elephants, for the encounter of tigers, had any been roused that day ; but none were met with. A good deal of game was destroyed, particularly hog-deer and partridge. The finest sport, however, was exhibited by the cheetars.

The landscape round Mongheer is, perhaps, one of the most fanciful in nature, if an assemblage of mountains, rocks, woods, lakes, groves, and rivulets, infinitely diversified with villages, cultured fields, and wild plains, replete with every species of game, can render a scene romantic. Between a range of mountains and the Ganges is a level heath, which the Nabob had stocked with antelopes. In some measure to reclaim their wildness, horses, oxen, and carriages of all kinds, with their attendants, were accustomed continually to wander amongst these animals ; and the better to effect this intent, they were always clad in red apparel. Thus, daily associated with, they early become habituated to the sight of the people dressed in red ; and soon after, neither other passengers, nor
their

their conveyances, interrupt their grazing. Then are they sufficiently tamed to yield the wished-for diversion. Several panthers were this day conveyed to the field, in inferior kinds of palankeens called dooleys, which, with their bearers, were all covered with scarlet cloth. As soon as an antelope was discovered, the bearers proceeded sideling, and traversing rather obliquely towards him, till the keeper gave notice from within, that they were near enough. They then advanced slowly, the covering of the palankeen was suddenly withdrawn, and a blind removed from the panther's eyes. The moment the panther spied the antelope, he darted instantly forward, and after two or three springs caught the deer, fastened immediately upon his throat, and began sucking his blood. Upon the first sight of the panther, the antelope was apparently confused, and could not, though making many an effort, strike into its usual bound.

Soon after another panther was started at the like game; but, the antelope gaining his speed before the enemy reached it, the panther, after three or four ineffectual leaps, lay down and would pursue no further. Two or three deer were caught in this way, and about as many missed. It behoves people, when the panther is loosened, to keep aloof; for, missing of his prey, he is sometimes apt to attack the

spectators, especially if on horseback.

When the grass is not very high, the pursuit of a hare by a hawk is amusing enough. Though you cannot see the game, yet is its course clearly discernible by the turning and winding of the bird. The hare is generally caught by the falcon; he pounces on his prey with one talon, fixing the other on the ground. Small leather drawers are usually put upon the bird's thighs on these occasions, to prevent their splitting. After the diversion had continued three or four hours, and to the distance of about twelve miles, the Nabob repaired to a set of handsome tents, pitched on a pleasant spot for his reception, wherein was immediately served up a repast prepared for himself and his guests.—When there are no tents on these parties, victuals are cooked in carts whilst they proceed on the road, and eaten on carpets spread on the plain.

In no natural history, he believes, is there a description of the cheetar, or panther, an animal taller than the leopard, and in shape not unlike a greyhound, being very light behind. In other respects it assimilates to the tiger, except that its skin is of a brighter yellow, beautifully spotted, and the spots more regular, lineal, and thinly scattered than those of the leopard, and of a deeper black.

Narrative of a Route from CHUNARGUR to RAJAMUNDRY in the Ellore Sircar.

By J. BLUNT, Ensign-Engineer.

ON the 28th January 1795, I left the fort of Chunargur, and proceeded fourteen miles to Suttasgur. Having ascended the hills at the back of Chunar camp, at Jurna-

gaut, I entered upon a very wild country, and my journey continued over high land, where the villages were few and of a most wretched appearance. Having passed the
little

MISCELLANEOUS TRACTS.

little river Jurgo, that falls into the Ganges on the south side of Chunar fort, the road continued through a forest to Suṭasgur. On my arrival there, I found a barrier to this entrance of the hills consisting of a rampart, strengthened by round towers, which not only included an angle at the bottom of the hills, but was continued to the summit of them, on the south side, where it was terminated by craggy rocks and underwood. Beneath the western side, and immediately under it, runs the river Jurgo, whose bed has been considerably deepened; a circumstance which adds materially to the strength of the place. Suṭasgur is the head cūcherry of a Purgunnah of the same name. This fortification was erected by the order of Rajah Suckutsing, at the distant period of four hundred and fifty years.

January 29th.—I continued my road through the town and works of Suṭasgur, when I ascended the hills through Barrah gaut, immediately behind them, which was rocky and difficult. Their summit was covered with a thick forest for more than a mile. The Jurgo continues nearly parallel with the road on my right hand, and I observed a considerable fall in it, which is called, by the natives, Seedanaut Jurna: it is caused by the rainy season, and the source of the river cannot be at any considerable distance from it.

Our road lay through woods and very rocky defiles, till we approached Rajegur, which terminated the journey allotted to this day. No part of the country appeared to be in a state of cultivation, but some small tracts of land belonging to two or three very humble villages. This circumstance seemed to prognosticate the kind of country thro' which we were to pass: there was, however, no appearance of hills;

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for though we had ascended at least three hundred yards, we had experienced no perceptible subsequent descent, and were still considerably elevated above Chunar camp. In one of the villages were the ruins of an old fort, which had been built by a Zemindar, who proving refractory in the days of Bulwant-sing, the latter had ordered it to be demolished.

January 30.—My journey continued through a thick forest to a little village called Newany Pendarya, at the distance of about nine miles. We encamped at a tank and tope of mou trees on the east side. There appeared great abundance of game around the village in every direction. The devastation which had been made on the labours of the poor inhabitants proved how much they suffer from the devouring and ravenous natives of the adjacent woods and wilds.

January 31.—On leaving Rajegur we crossed the Bokar river, which divides the country called Chunduil from the Suṭasgur Purgunnah, and continued our route through the forest, with no other variety during the journey of the preceding day, than that the soil was not equally encumbered with rocks. During the last two days there was an hoar frost, which was so sharp as to blight the leaves of the trees, and to injure the cultivated spots. Lao hills appeared to the southward of us.

February 1.—I arrived at Bilwanya, a straggling village of about forty huts, and extremely poor. No grain or supplies of any kind are to be found in it for the refreshment of the traveller.

This day I passed through a considerable tract of cultivated country, but I was informed that it would be some time before I should again behold a similar prospect. We

* K

now

now passed a small river called the Berylun, when our road, which was now no more than a narrow foot-path, plainly told us through what an unfrequented path we were to go. We were indeed informed that a wild and desolate scene would be all we should now see for several days of our journey. The natives of this country call themselves Chundails; and are a tribe of Rajepoots: the name of the present Rajah is Futeh Bahauder, who resides at Rajepore, about ten coss or four miles west of Bidzigur. This country became tributary to the Benares Rajah in the time of Bulwantsing, who conquered it from Seudistnarrain, the great grandfather of the present Rajah of Chundail.

As it was with great difficulty that we could obtain a supply of provisions for the last two days, it became absolutely necessary to obtain information respecting the nature of the country through which our route was to be continued. I accordingly learned that we should not meet with any hazard, or be able to obtain any supplies of grain, till we arrived at Shawpore, the capital of the Singrowla Rajah. I was, therefore, obliged to collect an adequate store of provisions, as well as contrive the means of carrying them, that want of food might not add to the many difficulties we should naturally encounter in exploring a mountainous and desolate country.

My party consisted of about one hundred and fifty men, women and children. The sepoy's and my servants packed eight days consumption of rice in such a manner that they could carry it on their backs. For the women, children and cattle, it was necessary to procure grain, about twenty maunds of rice and gram, with some ghée and salt. I

was, therefore, under the necessity of sending to Garawul for these supplies, which detained me two days. While we were yet in a district that afforded protection to the person and property of the traveller, I earnestly endeavoured to persuade the women to return with their children to Chunar: but they were determined to share the fate of the men; and from the father and mother who could separate the child?

February 2.—I set forwards; and, though our track was through a defile of thick bushes, the ground was level for the first two miles, when a very uneven country succeeded, which we successively found more and more rugged, till we arrived at the brink of a very steep declivity called Kimoor gaut, which was almost impassable for cattle. We, however, descended without any material accident, and proceeded, thro' defiles of low hills and rocks, covered with thick jungle, to the little village of Selpy, consisting of four poor huts, which was situated on the north west bank of the river Soane.

On the west side of Kimoor gaut, I observed a hill of a singular appearance, with an high peak. As it rose to a very considerable degree of elevation, it presented a favourable situation for viewing the course of the river Soane, and the nature of the country through which it flowed. Being informed by one of the villagers, that there was a path which would conduct me to its summit, I took three or four of my people with me, and, though our way was frequently obstructed by rocks, bushes and brambles, in about an hour we reached the top; when our toil was amply repaid by a most extensive and romantic prospect. The river meandered through the boundless wilds, and as the sun was rising, the beautiful tints that were reflect-
ed

ed by the water, and the faint glow received by the woods, animated the scene.

I now directed my attention to the spot on which I stood, and observed three huge rocks, with an hollow in the midst of them, forming a kind of cell, with a small cavity in the ground before it, that was supplied with water by the dew and dripping of the trees that encircled and hung over it. By our guide I was informed that, according to the fanciful notions of the Hindûs, this spot had been the abode of Ram Ceta, and Ram Lutchman, who, in their travels, had passed a night there; and he added, that the water which we saw in the hollow of the rock, was the same in which they had bathed their feet. Having abundantly satisfied my curiosity, we resumed our journey towards the river Soane, and it was this day terminated on the southern bank of the stream, near the small village of Coorarry, consisting only of two huts and five inhabitants of the tribe called Coles. The bed of the river consisted of coarse sand, and was about half a mile in breadth; while the stream was not more than an hundred yards broad, and flowed with great rapidity with three feet water in the deepest part. We were now at a loss for a place whereon we could form a regular encampment. It would have been equally cruel and unjust to have halted on any of the little spots which the Coles had cleared and cultivated; as it would have injured their scanty harvests, which are the fruits, not only of great manual labour, but patient and perpetual watching, to guard them from the beasts of the forest and the fowls of the air. We submitted, therefore, to the very great inconvenience of passing the night in the jungle.

The numerous impressions of the feet of wild beasts, which we saw in the sand, evidently proved that this part of the country abounded with them; and, about midnight, the violent attempts which our cattle made to break from their pickets, gave us cause for suspecting that a tiger or that some other wild beast was near us. I, therefore, ordered two muskets to be fired, when a large tiger sprang from the jungle close to my tent, and ran off. Some Brinjarries, who had taken up their abode about fifty yards from us, were alarmed in a similar manner; and a tiger carried off a very fine calf, which I had offered to purchase of them on the preceding day. Nor did the continual noise of a large rattle prevent them from being repeatedly disturbed till the following morning.

There are two Hindû temples at a small distance from the village, with many figures in them which are sacred to Bhavani. They bear the marks of great antiquity; but time has laid its consuming hand upon them, and the images were in such a mouldered state that it was with some difficulty we could frame a reasonable conjecture of their original forms and attributes.

February 3d.—The forest, thro' which we passed, consisted of saul trees, setsaal, bamboos, the mawa tree, and occasionally, though not often, we met with the burr or pcepul. The lower parts of the large trees were covered and surrounded with creeping plants and underwood. Our road lay altogether between small ridges of hills.

The Burdy Rajah's country is here intermixed with the Company's territory. He is a dependent of the Rewah Rajahs of Bogaleaind.

This day's journey brought us to Omrye, a village containing about fifteen huts; and I was informed

that it was the last vestige of human abode which I should see for several days. The Purgunnah of Agoury branches out into this district, and includes the village of Omrye. There was no variety in this day's journey but in the increasing thickness of the forest. We took our ground near the old site of the village, in which I found the remains of a stone aqueduct that conveyed the water from a fall in an adjoining rivulet to the village, all remains of which are nearly overgrown with long grass and bushes. Several bears ran through our camp during the course of the night, and repeatedly disturbed us.

I halted at this place, for one day, to observe an eclipse of the moon which took place on the morning of the fourth of February. I observed it with a Dollond's telescope, which had been sent by the East India Company for the purpose of making corresponding observations of the eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites. The eclipse appeared to me to commence on the third of February at $16^h 30' 37''$ apparent time: but it certainly began at $16^h 31' 17''$, the shadow then evidently touching the moon's southern limb. At $17^h 14' 44''$ that region of the moon, denominated Copernicus, was touched by the shadow: at $17^h 21' 50''$ Copernicus was obscured: at $17^h 43' 20''$ the shadow touched the bright spot in *Insula ventorum*. As I was encamped among hills, and in the midst of a forest, it was impossible to find a situation clear to the horizon; so that, immediately after this period, the moon went down behind some trees; but was so near the horizon, that she must have sunk below it before the eclipse was past. A kind of faint obscurity preceded the shadow, which rendered it difficult to decide upon the exact time of the

penumbra; but I am of opinion that the beginning and the observations on Copernicus are tolerably correct. I was induced to make as many observations of the shadow's progress on the different regions of the moon as I could distinctly ascertain, with the hope, from as large a medium, in corresponding observations, to deduce the longitude with more precision than is usually acquired by depending only on ascertaining the commencement and conclusion of an eclipse, and comparing them with the time of its commencement and conclusion at Greenwich, as they appear in the Ephemeris.

February 5. — We continued our route through a forest, alternately ascending and descending little hills. Sometimes indeed the path took its course on the sides of them, and at other times its direction lay between them. The frost, which had now continued during six days, rendered the cold so intense that we could not move forward till after sunrise. I now began to be distressed for want of forage for the camels, as the trees had lost their leaves from the blighting influence of the frost; so that we had nothing but a coarse kind of grass to offer to the cattle; which being long and rank, did not invite them to eat. Our march of this day terminated at Dhar Nulla. A small but very transparent stream flowed through it; and we encamped with great inconvenience, in the jungle.

In the course of this day's journey, I observed that many of the young saul-trees had been tapped for the resinous juice which they contained; and was informed that this operation had been performed by a tribe of the hill people, called Kirivars, who had removed the village of Dhar, for the sake of retirement, to about two miles to the eastward.

eastward. Our track had been along a well-beaten foot-path, between low ridges of hills, which did not run on in a connected range, but appeared in small detached clusters; some of them were conical and of a pretty form, but were all covered with large wood. The soil appeared to be excellent, and some of the hills were covered with it. The grass was long, and of the aromatic, thorny kind; such as I have seen in great abundance in the Mysore country. I was informed of two iron mines, which are said to be very productive, about two cofs to the eastward of Dhar, and I picked up a very rich piece of ore on the road.

February 6.—We pursued our journey through a very thick, woody country, and, in about three miles, crossed a large range of hills called the Joogmahal hills. The ascents and descents were frequent, and some of them very rugged. Tigers were now no uncommon objects; and though we repeatedly disturbed them in their recesses, no disagreeable event proceeded from that circumstance. We encamped on the Gutaun river, which is the largest that I have seen to the southward of the Soane. Its bed is full of the finest blue slate, intermixed, in some places, with the same material of red and variegated colours; and as a very transparent stream passes rapidly over its unequal depths, a very beautiful effect is produced. There was this morning a very sharp hoar frost, and the forest, having lost its verdure, presented a very dreary and disagreeable appearance.

February 7.—The journey of this day brought us to the Kunja's river; after having being obliged, with uncommon difficulty, to top the jungle in order to admit the cattle through it. The country continued to be full of hills, detached from

each other, and divided by ravines. We were delighted to find an open spot in which we could encamp; but a still more gratifying circumstance was a field of grain at a small distance from us; and we soon discovered that the habitations of the cultivators were about a mile to the eastward of the position that we had taken.

While my people were employed in pitching the tents, curiosity prompted me to visit the village, which consisted of six wretched huts of the rudest construction, and situated in a small recess of the hills. Though I and my three attendants approached the place with all possible precaution, to avoid giving alarm, we, nevertheless, were perceived, and the inhabitants fled away, with their wives and children, running through the openings of the jungle, and skipping from rock to rock, with all the activity of the animals that haunt them. As they appeared to be too wild to give any hopes of familiarizing them with us, I visited their huts, which contained some gourds that had been dried and hollowed for the purpose of containing water, a few arrows with a bow were promiscuously scattered about, and some fowls which were almost as wild as the people to whom they belonged.

As I was taking my leave of the village, I perceived at some distance a man standing on an hill, when, after much entreaty, I persuaded a Cole villager, whom I had brought from Omrye, to approach him, with the assurance of our friendly intentions, and to invite him and his companions to return to their huts. The Cole, therefore, set out on his embassy, and in about an hour returned to inform me that these wild people would come back to their habitations as soon as we had retired from them. I immediately

diately quitted the spot, but left the Cole there to inquire, if these villagers could in any manner provide us with grain; as one half of the provision which I had made at Bilwanya was consumed. The Cole soon returned to inform me, that, if I would send a man and some cowries, it was probable grain might be procured, but that the village, whose name was Udgegoor, afforded nothing else. I immediately gave orders to that effect, and in about two hours, to my great satisfaction, the Cole returned, with two of the villagers, who were armed with bows, arrows and hatchets. They were entirely naked, except a small covering that modesty appears to dictate amongst the most uncivilized people; and had brought with them about ten seers of Chenna gram. I presented them with a small piece of red cloth, with which they appeared to be greatly delighted, and dismissed them with the assurance that it was not my intention to do them injury, but to shew them kindness. Nor were they ungrateful; for they returned in about an hour with a present of three fowls.

It occurred to me that if these two Indian villagers, who were now, in some degree, familiarized to us, could be persuaded to accompany us on our next day's journey, they might, with the assistance of our Cole, be very useful in procuring grain from the mountaineers that were situated near the track which we were to pursue. To this proposition they at first manifested the most determined aversion; nor was it till every art in our power had been employed, that they yielded an unwilling consent, and promised to be in readiness to accompany us in the morning.— They now departed to their village; but notwithstanding they

promised very solemnly to join us at the appointed time, I did not expect to see them any more.

February 8.—We continued our route, but unattended by our Indian visitors. We had not, however, proceeded a mile before they overtook us. The reason of their delay was the cold, of which they must be very sensible, from their total want of covering. But as there is abundance of wood for fuel, these people make large fires throughout the night in the cold season. Our companions were armed, as we had already seen them, with bows, arrows and hatchets, and they were of great use to us, by their dexterous manner of lopping the jungle.

We had not proceeded two miles through a very thick forest when we came to the entrance of a steep and rugged defile, called Bildwarry gaut, which was of a very difficult descent. Having passed the gaut, the road was very good till we came to the Beejool river, on whose southern bank we encamped in the jungle. Our track lay near to two small hamlets of the mountaineers, who fled on our approach, notwithstanding all our efforts joined to those of their two countrymen, whom we had brought with us. These poor people, being encouraged by the kindness which they received from us, were induced to afford all the information in their power. From them I learned that the natives of these hills and woods call themselves Karwars, and profess allegiance to a person whom they denominate Budhoo, whom they style a Mhatoe, who is a vassal of the Burdy Rajah, and resides at Bugderry, a village situated about four cots west of Udgegoor. This Budhoo has a jaghire of twelve villages, on condition that he brings fifty men to the assistance of the Burdy Rajah whenever the latter shall

shall require them to appear in the field. The Karwars are divided into many sects, four of which were named to us—the Pautbundys, the Teerwars, the Seesahhars and Durkwans.—I also learned that there are no villages or inhabitants in all the country to the eastward that lies between my track and the Soane; but that to the westward there are a few villages, which are of little consequence, being by no means stationary, but change their positions according to the inclinations or necessities of the wandering inhabitants.

When I had acquired all the knowledge of this country which the two Karwars were capable of communicating to me, I endeavoured to get some little insight into the nature of the language or jargon in which their ideas are conveyed. The only method I could adopt to gratify myself in this particular, was by pointing to the object of which I required the name, and writing down their answer in the orthography which gives a sound similar to that which they uttered. My specimen of this language, as may well be supposed, is very confined. It is as follows:—

ENGLISH.	KARWARS.
Food	<i>Gopuckney.</i>
'To sit down' . . .	<i>Goburro.</i>
Salt	<i>Minkah.</i>
A goat	<i>Chargur.</i>
A tiger	<i>Kcrona.</i>
A peacock	<i>Mujjarah.</i>
An hut	<i>Coorea.</i>
An horse	<i>Chekut.</i>
The moon	<i>Chundermah.</i>
The sun	<i>Soorjunderwtah.</i>
Fire	<i>Uggunderwtah.</i>

The Beejool river, which furnished us with our immediate supply of water, rises in the districts of Purrurry and Gundwally. The

former contains a large town that bears the same name, and is situated about twenty-five coss south-west of Udgegoor,

Though our Karwars had not been so serviceable as we expected, the disappointment did not arise from any backwardness or inattention in them; they certainly exerted themselves to the utmost, and gave us every information in their power. When, therefore, they solicited their dismissal, I presented each of them with three puns of cowries, and they departed with every appearance of gratitude and delight.

Our provisions being nearly exhausted, it was with great satisfaction I received the intelligence, that, on the following day, we should arrive at a village subject to the Singrowla Rajah, and that, if the inhabitants did not abandon it, we should find abundant supplies of every kind of grain.

February 9.—The banks of all the nullahs in this day's march were very steep, which rendered their passage difficult, and the jungle was lopped for the convenience of the camels. In the very early part of our journey we perceived the Bicheery hills to the southward; they are by much the largest which I have seen since I crossed the river Soane and left the Kimoor hills. I was informed that they are the same range which extends to Gyah; and that Bidzigur is visible from them in a very clear day. After skirting along the east side of these hills for near five miles, we passed through them by a very narrow defile, called Bulgaut; when we entered on the territory of the Singrowla Rajah. The country now assumed the appearance of a fine open plain, but wild and uncultivated; being covered with long grass which continues the whole way to

the village of Oury, whose inhabitants resemble the mountaineers, which we had already seen.

Allaad Mhatoc, a vassal of the Rajah's, was in charge of it, as well as of the pass through which we entered upon his master's country. My people procured wheat, flour, milk, and ghee, from the village, but there is no bazar; and these supplies were not obtained till four hours after our arrival. Courteous behaviour, and conciliatory measures, on our parts, produced the best effects, and brought back the terrified inhabitants, who had fled at our approach, to their dwellings.—We were this day supplied with water from the Johar ruddy.

February 10.—My journey continued through a plain about ten miles in breadth, being wild and foresty, and the banks of the Nul, lahs very rugged. As I drew nigh to the village of Gurferry, the country expanded, and wore somewhat of a cultivated appearance. On my arrival there, I found it to consist of about fifty huts, and was much pleased to find the inhabitants at ease and without alarm in their dwellings. At this place we procured grain in abundance, and at a very cheap rate, with ghee and milk.—This country is very fertile, and appeared to produce the finest rice, wheat, and gram.

I learned from some of the natives, that the soil was very productive, and that the Singrowla Rajah derived a very considerable revenue from it; but that lately he had been much impoverished by a vassal of the Burdy Rajah, who resides at Purrury, about twelve coss north-west of Gurferry, and makes occasional incursions into the Singrowla territory, to carry off the cattle, and plunder the villages.—We were supplied with water from the tanks.

February 11.—We arrived in the course of this day at Shawpoor, the capital of the Singrowla Rajah. We passed through a level country, which was cultivated near the villages. The frost, which still continued, was very severe, and the trees had lost all their foliage. The last three miles of our route were through a thick forest, in which there were several defiles, between high banks of earth fenced with bamboos, to guard this approach to Shawpoor.

The capital of Singrowla is situated in a fine plain, and consists of a large straggling village. The Rajah has a small fort, constructed of rubble stone and mud, and surrounded by a ditch; some additions were at this time making to it. The Rhair is a very considerable river, and washes the south side of Shawpoor; it contained a very considerable stream of about two hundred yards in breadth, which dashed along with great rapidity over a rocky bed, with about four feet depth of water. Though the rocks prevent it from being navigable for large boats up to Shawpoor, timber might with ease be floated down it. This river rises in the hills and forests of Surgooja; and, after being joined by the Beejool and Gntaun rivers, falls into the Soane near Agowry.

The prospect on every side of Shawpoor is bounded by deep ranges of hills, and the town appeared to be situated nearly in the middle of a plain, which is very fertile, and wants nothing but inhabitants and a protecting government to render it a very productive scene of cultivation. Iron abounds in Singrowla, the value being no more than from eight anas to a rupee per maund, according to its quality. The natives not being accustomed to the sight of the sepoys, or to

receive so many visitors as we appeared to be at one time, most of them fled from the town on our arrival, and in the course of the evening the Rajah's capital was become almost desolate.

When the tents were pitched, and I had taken some refreshment, I dispatched a hircarrah to the fort, with a letter that Mr. Duncan had very kindly given me, and which recommended me in the strongest manner to the Rajah's attention and favour. The messenger returned, in about fifteen minutes, to inform me that the Rajah was absent, being gone to Ramgur, to bring home the daughter of the Chittrah Rajah, to whom he had been betrothed.

Bulbudder Shaw, his uncle, having been left in the care of every thing during the Rajah's absence, had received the letter, and dispatched it immediately to his nephew, whose return was expected in three days. As evening approached, a message was sent soliciting permission to entertain me and my people on the following day, to which I assented. A request was likewise made that I would not move from Shawpoor till the Rajah arrived; for that Bulbudder Shaw could take no steps towards assisting me in prosecuting my journey till the Rajah arrived, and had received a paun, as a pledge of amity from my own hand. In answer to this proposition, I expressed my hopes that the Rajah would return in three days, as it would be very inconvenient to delay the continuance of my journey beyond that period.

February 12.—My hircarrahs informed me, that they had observed matchlock-men arriving from all quarters, and collecting in the fort; nor was it long before I was informed, that the Rajah was ex-

pected to arrive at noon, on this day, and had sent word to Bulbudder Shaw to meet him near the town with all the people he could gather together on the occasion, in order to impress me with an idea of his power from the multitude of his retinue; but the alarm on my arrival had nearly frustrated the Rajah's project, as Bulbudder Shaw was not able to collect a train of more than fifty persons, including women and children.

About noon, the distant sound of tom-toms and horns announced the approach of Rajah Ajeet-sing, and, in a short time, I could very plainly discern, with my glass, the whole procession. The bridegroom was mounted on an elephant which he had received from his wife's father; and the bride followed in a dooly, attended by about two hundred men bearing her marriage portion.

The cavalcade had no sooner arrived at the fort, than it was made known to me that the Rajah intended to visit me, and about four in the afternoon his approach was announced. I now began to entertain some suspicion, both from the rapidity of his return, and the force which was collecting in the fortress, that our arrival had filled him with alarm.

In a short time he entered my tent, and, after the usual salutations, he, with great earnestness, solicited a paun, as a token of amity, and a pledge of my good intentions towards him. Having put a paun into his hand, I proceeded to inform him, that I was going, on the part of the British government, to transact some business in the Mahratta country, and had taken my route through his territory, in my way to Ruttunpoor. On this information, his countenance brightened, and he appeared

appeared to be relieved from an oppressive weight of anxiety.

I now made some civil inquiries relative to the journey which he had just terminated, congratulated him on the happy event of his nuptials, and employed every suitable expression to convey to him the solicitude I experienced for the fatigue he must have undergone from the hurry of his return. I then presented him and his people with beetle, as is usual on these occasions, and, as he rose to take his leave, he mentioned his intention of renewing his visit on the following morning: at the same time I did not fail to remind him that my business was very urgent, and would not admit of delay; and that I looked to him for the necessary supply of provisions and guides, paying a reasonable price for the same, as well as for every assistance he could afford me while I remained in his territory. I also expressed my expectation, that, if I should find it necessary, he would undertake to procure me some bullocks laden with grain, when I should arrive on the Corair Rajah's frontier, through whose country my route was to be continued to Ruttunpoor. To these requisitions he gave his most cordial assent; and assured me, with all due solemnity, that every preparation should be made for my departure in the course of the following day: he then took his leave, and retired to the fort.—Though I felt some degree of confidence in the promises he had made, that every thing should be ready for my leaving his capital on the morning of the fourteenth, I gave orders to my people to exercise their vigilance, and that if there appeared to be any neglect or delay in the preparations engaged to be made for our jour-

ney, to make their complaints to the Rajah himself.

February 13.—At nine in the morning, Ajeet-sing visited me as he had promised; and at the same time, two of my hircarrahs came also to inform me, that no preparations were making to enable me to proceed as I had proposed. I immediately communicated this intelligence to the Rajah, when Shalik Ram, a Brahman, was introduced to me. He was the Zemindar of that part of the Singrowla territory through which I was to pass on leaving Shawpoor; and the Rajah informed me, that he had received orders to accompany me to the frontier of the Corair Rajah, to whom, as he was in friendship, he had written a letter, recommending me, in the warmest terms, to his kindest care and attention. He added, that it would be altogether unnecessary to furnish me with guides and grain at Shawpoor, as Shalik Ram, who accompanied me, would select the guides from the villages that we should pass, and take care to procure us abundant supplies of grain, fuel, and forage.

This important business being settled, the Rajah proceeded to inform me of all the little jealousies and disputes that subsisted between him and the neighbouring Rajahs; I replied, that these subjects were not within my province, and recommended him to disclose his grievances to the representative of our government at Benares, who would attend to his complaints, and possessed the power to afford him redress. He then gave me a description of the countries between Singrowla and Ruttunpoor, and represented the roads through Corair to be so rugged and mountainous that the difficulty of travelling in that country was become proverbial.

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He added, also, that the Mahratas were then at variance with the Rajah, and the country in a state of confusion, which would greatly distress me, both as to the acquisition of guides, and the supply of provisions.—To this information I replied, that, whatever difficulties might threaten my future progress, I should most assuredly continue it; that the nature of my business was such as not to admit of my relinquishing it, without having made every effort in my power to secure its accomplishment; and that I was determined to lose no time in prosecuting my journey, which I should, at all events, renew on the following day.—Here our interview concluded; and the Rajah took his leave.

February 14.—We set out in the morning, accompanied by Shalik Ram, and proceeded, about six coss, to the village of Cuttoly, when we encamped on the south bank of the Myarr river.—The clear frosty weather seemed now to abandon us, and the sky was covered with clouds that threatened rain.

On our arrival at the spot where I had determined to encamp, Shalik Ram went to the village, in order to make a provision of grain, but, to our great astonishment and mortification, the day was on the decline, and none had arrived; nor was it till repeated messages had been sent to him, that about ten seers of rice was brought in a basket, and offered for sale at an enormous price: so that, if the people had not procured two days provision of grain previous to our leaving Shawpoor, we should have been greatly distressed for that essential article of subsistence. When, therefore, Shalik Ram came, in the evening, to know my determination respecting our journey on the following day, I rebuked him in very severe terms for neglecting to supply us

with grain, as the Rajah had charged him, in my presence, with the care of providing for our wants and accommodation. I also added, that, if he could be of no more service to me in future than he had already been, he might return immediately to Shawpoor, and that I should not only acquaint the Rajah with my reasons for his dismissal, but would also convey a complaint against them both to Benares. This menace appeared to alarm him, and he offered many frivolous excuses in palliation of his negligence, which I thought it right to accept, with the hope that my acquiescence in them might influence his future conduct: but I was now informed that Ajeet-sing, being very much disappointed and chagrined at my resolution to proceed, from which he had hoped to deter me, by the very unfavourable description he had given of the future part of my journey, was determined, if possible, to accomplish his object, by cutting off our supplies of grain, and force us to fall back from the want of provisions, without which it would be impracticable for us to proceed.

February 15.—This day's march brought us to Deykah, and we encamped on the northern side of it. Beneath some high hills in its immediate vicinity, were several other villages, surrounded by a considerable extent of cultivated country. The frost not having reached this district, the crops wore such a promising appearance as proved the richness of the soil that produced them. I was, however, very much vexed and mortified to find that Shalik Ram manifested a determined intention to carry the Rajah's designs into execution; for though the day was advancing to a period, and the village was evidently full of grain, we could not purchase

purchase the smallest portion of it. At length my people became so clamorous that temporizing measures were no longer to be pursued; I, therefore, sent for the Zemindar, and assured him of my determination to secure fifteen days provision from the village before I left it, as I could no longer rely on the sincerity of those orders which he had received from the Rajah. This declaration evidently perplexed him; but as he had driven all the inhabitants from the place, he presumed that I should not venture to touch any property in their absence, and without the personal consent of the proprietors. But, to starve in a land of plenty, and, in such a situation as we were, to be the dupe of his shallow artifices, would have been as ridiculous as it would have been criminal. I therefore insisted on his accompanying me to a hut, which had been represented to me as being a well-replenished granary, though he declared that it contained nothing but empty pots. On opening it, we found it full of very large jars of unbaked earth, the mouths of which being carefully covered up, we could not discover what they contained. I was very much disappointed at not immediately finding grain, as I had expected, and Shalik Ram continued to persist in his former declaration that there was none in the place; when the pressing appetite of a hungry sepoy, who was exasperated at the deceit, impelled him to break one of the jars by a stroke of his musket, and a large quantity of the finest rice falling out of it upon our feet, encouraged us to hope that the rest of these vessels were filled with the same food. The discovery of this palpable fraud instantly determined my conduct.

As I had been informed, that, on quitting Singrowla, I should

enter on a wild and desolate region unfrequented by travellers; that the disputes between the Mahrattas and the Rajah of Corair had depopulated the country, and that if I should be able to procure guides, it was not very probable that I should be able to procure grain, I, without any further delay, employed some weights and scales that were discovered in the hut, to measure out about fifty maunds of rice and gram, which was equal to about ten days consumption. Having performed this necessary duty to ourselves, we proceeded to discharge what we owed to the proprietors of the articles which we had taken. We accordingly paid Shalik Ram for it, at the rate of about twenty-five seers the rupee, which is at least sixty per cent. dearer than the price we paid at Shawpoor. He received the money with an air of sullen discontent, and could not conceal the mortification he felt at being thus baffled in executing the project of the Rajah.

February 16.—We were under the necessity of halting this day, in order to divide our grain, to form it into packages, and to contrive the means of transporting it. While my people were thus occupied, I received intelligence that some ancient Hindû temples, chiselled in the solid rock, were at no great distance. They seemed to answer to the description of a place mentioned to me, by Mr. Duncan and Lieutenant Wilford, previous to my leaving Benares, as worthy of my attention, and to which they gave the name of Gupt Cāchi. Whether it is the same or not, I do not presume to decide; but some account of it may not be uninteresting to those who admire the productions of remote antiquity.

The weather was very squally through the greater part of the day, with

with thunder, and a few drops of rain. The clouds, however, dispersed in the evening, and a fine breeze springing up from the westward, I set out to visit Rawunmarra. A slight track, through a thick forest, conducted me, in about half a mile, to the village of Marra, in whose immediate vicinity is a rocky hill, covered with many small Hindû temples sacred to Mahadeo; and I continued forcing my way through a very thick forest, for about a mile and a half, when I arrived at a small recess at the foot of the hills. I now, with some difficulty, ascended one of them, when I discovered an Hindû temple formed on the side of it: it was about fifty feet long, forty-five broad, and fifteen and a half high: the shafts of the columns were very much diminished, as if attempts had been made to cut them away, that the roof might fall.

The only mooruts or images which we could discover, were Rawun with twenty arms; he held a spear in one of his left arms, and was surrounded by his warriors and attendants. His contest with Rama is related at large in the Mâhâbhârât. Opposite to him was the consort of Siva, whose principal name, in this part of India, is Bhâvâni; on her left hand was an image, but in such a state of decay that we could not form a conjecture concerning it; on her right hand sat Ganeish the God of Wisdom, whose elephant's head, the symbol of sagacity, we readily discerned. In an interior apartment was a cell evidently formed for Mahadeo; but the priapus was gone, though the place on which it had once stood was very apparent. The cells on each side of that which Mahadeo had once occupied, were become the habitations of bats. At a short distance to

the north-west of this temple, was a smaller one, a detached apartment of which contained Mahadeo. Rawun was on his right hand, and Bhâvâni on his left; between the two temples is a small cell, evidently designed for the residence of a fakeer. In my way from the village of Marra, I crossed a spring, which my guide informed me was perennial.

Having measured and made a sketch of this very picturesque place, I proceeded in search of another, nearer to Deykah; it is situated on the north side of the rock and village of Marra, and is called Beyhar Marra. The approach to it is between two very high hills; and it was with infinite labour and difficulty we climbed over the rocks, and forced our way through the jungle. When we came within sight of it, our guide requested us to proceed with great caution, as it was frequently the resort of bears and wild hogs; but we were so fortunate as not to meet with any of those dangerous animals. This temple is hewn out of a solid rock on the side of the hill, and consists of two stories, which are divided into many small cells. I discovered nothing but a kind of altar, whereon the Hindûs make the offerings which form a part of their marriage ceremonies. The Kulsâ, as it was denominated, appeared to be of great antiquity, as the external parts of it were in a very mouldering state. The place itself was so full of earth, as well as so overgrown with bushes, that we found it very difficult to gain an entrance. I was disappointed at not being able to discover any written characters, though, if there ever had been any, they must have been decayed, both from the great antiquity of the temple itself, and the length of time that had elapsed since it

it had been abandoned. The parts which appeared to have been decorated with sculpture, were, in a great measure, decayed. One pillar alone retained an hieroglyphic, of which I made a drawing; it consisted of two birds uniting their bills over a figure of a circular form, which was too imperfect for me to waste a conjecture upon it. The making a sketch, and taking the measurement of the place, employed me to the close of the day, when we directed our way back to the camp, where we arrived about seven o'clock in the evening, extremely wearied with our antiquarian researches.

An old Brahman resided in the village of Deykah, from whom, I flattered myself, that, by bribes and courteous behaviour, I should gain some information respecting the monuments of antiquity which I had so lately visited: but he gave me no other intelligence, than that they were Joogy, or very ancient, and that he remembered them since he was twelve years of age, which involved a period of seventy-three years; during all that time, he added, they had undergone no other change than that the earth had increased within, and the bushes had thickened around, them.

I had just retired to repose myself, after my fatiguing excursion, when one of my people entered with great precipitation into my tent, to inform me that he had discovered a considerable body of armed men in a nullah, within fifty yards of the camp, and that, on inquiring of them the reason of their being in such a situation, they desired him, with the appearance of much displeasure, to depart in silence. In consequence of this intelligence, I ordered the camp to be removed from the skirts of the jungle to an open situation, and immediately

sent for Shalik Ram, who came to me in about an hour. I demanded of him the reason why a body of armed men were posted in such a suspicious situation? he replied, that it was the advanced guard of Bulbudder Shaw's army, which had left Shawpoor, the day after we had quitted it, on an expedition, to plunder some villages contiguous to the Rajah's eastern frontier. I observed to him, that the guard being posted so near to me had a very mysterious appearance, assuring him, at the same time, that, if they advanced a step during the night, I would instantly attack them.—He entreated me to rest satisfied that they would not quit their station, and left me with the promise of giving them the necessary instruction for that purpose.

Such had been the duplicity of the Rajah's conduct, and the insidious means which he had employed to impede me in my progress, that I had but little confidence in any promise or declaration that was made by Shalik Ram; and by the information I gained from an hircarrah, whom I sent in a disguise among the Indian soldiers, I had every reason to believe that it was Bulbudder Shaw's intention to avail himself of the first favourable opportunity to attack me, in the assumed name of some of the neighbouring Rajahs, in order to intimidate me from proceeding further in my intended progress, and to prevent my seeing the gauts that lead from Singrowla into Corair.

We remained, therefore, during the night under arms, and with our baggage packed for a sudden removal; but nothing occurred to disturb us.

February 17.—We left Deykah at a very early hour in the morning, and I informed Shalik Ram that

that it was my intention to halt this day at Moory; but proceeded about three coss onwards to the village of Derry.

The jungle in our march was so thick, that it was absolutely necessary to cut it as we proceeded, in order to make a passage for the cattle; but we found a clear spot for our encampment close to the village, which was deserted by all its inhabitants but a blind old man, who was the first of the Goand mountaineers whom we had seen. The place consisted of about twenty huts; but the Goands had fled, on our approach, to the hills, having first thrown a considerable quantity of dry grain and some cotton into a nullah. I forbade my people to touch it, or even to go into the village, in the expectation that the affrighted inhabitants might thereby be induced to return; but we saw none of them: nor, except the blind old man, were we gratified with the sight of any living creature.

At noon Shalik Ram arrived, and informed me, that Bulbudder Shaw, who had encamped at Moory, intended, on the following night, to attack and plunder some villages. On requiring information relative to the nature of my next day's journey, he informed me, that I should quit the Singrowla Rajah's territory, and enter upon Corair; and that it would be prudent in me to examine the gauts that divided them, as the mountains were so high, and their ascent so difficult, as, in his apprehension, to render them impassable for cattle. In the course of my interrogations, however, though with much difficulty, I understood that one of them was more easy of ascent than the others, but that the road was circuitous. At about two in the afternoon, Shalik Ram requested me to give him a

paun for Bulbudder Shaw, and his dismissal, as I should now have no further occasion for his services, being on the moment of quitting the Rajah's territory. — He then presented to me two persons as guides, to direct me in the passage of the gauts, and, having received the paun which he requested, took his leave, and departed.

As delay, in my situation, might be attended with very unpleasant consequences, and afford Bulbudder Shaw an opportunity to execute any insidious scheme which he might have in agitation, I determined to visit the gaut of Punky-pattur, which is the nearest, this evening, to ascertain if it was practicable for the passage of the cattle. I crossed the Myarr river four times in it, and left it, on my right hand, with a very lofty rock called Lil-cauntee. Though I set off on this excursion at three in the afternoon, and made all possible haste, I could not get through the gaut in time to return to the camp before it was dark: however, after crossing six different ranges of hills, and vast cavities in the rocks, occasioned by the impetuous descent of the water, I saw enough to convince me that the gaut was impracticable not only for cattle, but every other living creature; and, at the same time, the guide informed me, that I had not seen the most difficult part. The bed of the river Myarr was very rocky and unequal in its depth, and, in some places, its descent was so abrupt that the water dashed from rock to rock, rendering the bottom so smooth and slippery, that the passage of it, though not more than twenty yards broad, was extremely dangerous.

Fine saul timber is procured in these forests; I observed the mow-tree, of a very large growth, and

an abundance of bamboos, one of which, a very large one, I ordered to be cut for a tent-pole. The hills are refreshed with very fine and abundant springs of the clearest water. On my return, I met a tiger, and observed the impressions of the foot of that animal to be very numerous.

February 19.—We proceeded, for about three coss, through a very thick jungle, and arrived at the small village of Jeerah, from which the Goonds had fled, and taken refuge on the hills to the northward of it. We could sometimes perceive them among the rocks and the jungle, but all our endeavours to obtain any communication were fruitless, for the nearer we attempted to approach them the further they fled away.

On leaving Jeerah we soon came to the bottom of Fleyte gaut; when the sound of voices informed us that there were travellers in it; and, in a short time, we perceived two men conducting a loaded bullock down the gaut. As I was contriving some method to get the cattle up a very steep place, and looking round for a more accessible part, I perceived a Goosaign, who was observing, with anxious solicitude, a poor bullock that had fallen with his load in coming down the descent, and appeared to be too much hurt to be able to rise or to proceed. I ordered my people to take off the load from the suffering animal, and then began to interrogate the Goosaign as to the nature of the country above the gaut, when two men with another bullock joined us. He informed me, that the natives, who were mountaineers, were naturally of a shy, timid disposition; but that the confusion and disturbance which the Mahrattas had occasion-

ed in the country by their depredations, had more immediately caused the depopulation of the villages. He added that we should find one above the gaut, and offered to send one of his men, who had assisted him in bringing down his bullocks, to tell them that they need not entertain the least apprehensions of danger on our approach. He also informed me that I should find another Goosaign up the gaut, who was better acquainted with the country than himself, and who would willingly give me every information in his power. This was very satisfactory intelligence, and encouraged me to proceed in my ascent of the mountains of Corair.

I cannot express the satisfaction I felt at finding the gaut practicable, though accompanied with great difficulties from the length and acclivity of ascent. We had risen more than three hundred yards in perpendicular height above Singrowla, yet the country was very mountainous to the southward, and considerably elevated above us. As we approached the village of Ootna, I was very much gratified on perceiving that the inhabitants were so far prepossessed in our favour as not to abandon it. They came forth from their habitations to the number of twenty, and regarded us with the most decided appearance of surprize and astonishment. I requested our guide to inform them, that we entertained no hostile design; on the contrary, that we wished to shew them friendship, and give them protection. At the same time we should consider it as an act of kindness, if they could spare any grain, to sell it to us. After they had indulged their curiosity, by staring at us for about two hours, they retired to their village, and in a short time brought us about
twenty

twenty seers of rice, and a couple of fowls with curled feathers, which they sold for the value of about four annas, paid in couries. They informed me, that the ascents which we had to encounter, were much more difficult than those that we had passed. The village consisted of six huts; but a considerable space around it was cleared, in which paddy had been cultivated. There was also a rich iron mine which had been lately worked, but the habitations and forges of the people who smelted the ore were now deserted. The rock in this country is in general red granite, and the soil red clay. This day we had some squalls from the south-west, with a little rain.

About noon, I perceived the other Goosaign coming down Ootna-gaut, and in a short time he joined me. Observing that he was very languid, from an ague fit which had just left him, I made him sit down in my tent, and collected various information from him, which proved very useful to me on my journey to Rut-tunpoor. He told me that the country was very poor, and the passage through it very difficult for all kinds of cattle, as the paths were so little frequented that they were overgrown with bushes. Dry grain, he added, might be obtained in great abundance, if I could find the inhabitants to sell it me; but he represented them as having fled into the hills and woods with their families and property, to escape from the murder and rapine of the Mahtatta army. According to his account, the Rajah of Morair was at this time besieged in a mud fort near Sonchut, his capital; and that, at the present moment, he possessed no influence in the country. The Goosaign earnestly recommended me to pass through it, if possible, while the Mahtatta army was there, as it would effectually secure me from any

attempt the Rajah might be disposed to make in order to impede or molest us. I felt myself much obliged to the Goosaign, who had come into these jungles for me, which he procured from the Chohan mountaineers in exchange for cloth and salt, and was conveying his little cargo to Benares: but he underwent so many difficulties from the nature of the roads, and the trouble he experienced in dealing with the Chohans, that he had determined to give up the traffic. I made him a small recompense for the information he had given me, and dismissed him.

In the evening I sent a party of my people to examine Ootna-gaut, who returned in about half an hour, and reported, that if some of the loose stones were not removed, and the ground smoothed in certain places, it would be impossible to conduct the cattle over it. As such an undertaking required great exertion, I sent for the chief man in the village, who is called the Gautea, and inquired of him if he could procure me any assistance in getting up the gaut? He replied, that unless the favour of the deity who presides over the mountains were conciliated by the sacrifice of a gilt goat and a cock, we should never be able to surmount the difficulties which were before us. I readily consented to invoke the assistance of the presiding power by making the necessary offering; and, on my inquiring concerning the time and place, when and where the ceremony should be performed; he informed me, that it must be on some propitious day, in order to render it acceptable to Litcundeo, which was the name of the deity, and who resided upon the high rock that I had already seen, in exploring Punkypatur-gaut. The Gautea proposed to me to intrust the sacrifice

the south side of it. The Mahrattas appeared to have been as much incommoded with the rain as ourselves, and had been compelled to adopt the same means of sheltering themselves from it, as their camp equipage was not calculated to resist such weather as we had experienced during the last twenty-four hours. The sky having resumed its cloudless appearance, and the treaty being concluded with the Rajah, they were preparing to march. About two o'clock in the afternoon the Rajah gave me notice of his intention to visit me; but he did not come till the evening, when I was gone to examine the road along which we were to proceed. He waited, however, till my return.

Rum Gurreeb Sing, the Rajah of Corair, was accompanied by his son, his killedar, a Bogle Rajepoot and a fardar of some auxiliaries who had come to his assistance from Ningwaray Coaty, a small district on the western frontier of Corair. The Rajah appeared to be about sixty years of age, and had all the appearance of the Chohan mountaineer. His skin was dark, his stature low, and his lips thick and prominent, with high cheek-bones; but his nose was not flat, nor could I perceive that his hair had any resemblance to the wool of the Caffre. He appeared to be of a very mild disposition: but no sooner was the introductory salutation concluded, than the killedar rather rudely demanded a present for the Rajah; but I took no notice of the requisition, and began to inquire concerning the dispute in which the Rajah had lately been engaged with the Mahrattas. The information obtained on that subject was as follows:

Since the Mahrattas established their government in Ruttunpoor and Boglecund, they had demanded a tribute from the Chohan Rajah of

Corair, which, after much contention, was settled at an annual sum of two hundred rupees; but Rum Gurreeb Sing having demurred to the paying it for the last five years, Golaub Khan, the Cutwal of Ruttunpoor, had been deputed by the Subahdar of Choteesgur, with about two hundred matchlock-men and thirty horse, to levy the tribute due to the Rajah of Beiar, and he was joined by the Rucale Rajah of Surgooja with about eighty horse and foot soldiers. Gurreeb Sing had also been supported by the Rajah of Ningwanny Coaty, with about seven matchlocks and two horsemen. His forces altogether amounted to about ten matchlock-men, three horsemen, and an hundred of the Chohan mountaineers, armed with bows and arrows, and hatchets. The Chohans had endeavoured to fortify the gant by which they expected the Mahrattas would invade their territory: but Golaub Khan entered Corair through a different opening in the mountain, where he also met with some opposition, and several men were killed and wounded before it was forced. The Mahrattas, then entered Corair, and possessed themselves of Mirzapoor, the ancient capital of the country. The Chohans now took to flight; the Rajah sought the refuge of his fort, and the mountaineers hid themselves in the most impenetrable parts of the wood, with their families, and as much of their property as they were able to carry along with them. The Mahrattas pillaged and burned the little villages, and drove off the cattle; which so distressed the Rajah's vassals and dependents that they intreated him to make peace, and a treaty was accordingly concluded, on the Rajah engaging to pay two thousand rupees, and the Mahrattas undertaking to restore twenty bullocks and buffaloes which they had taken.

taken. But this treaty was understood to be merely nominal, as the Rajah was not by any means in a condition to fulfil it.

I now proceeded to inquire why the Rajah did not send me a written answer to my letter, when I found that he had no person about him who could read or write in any character. As he was a dependent of the Mahratta government, I presented my pass, and demanded guides to conduct us through the remainder of his territory towards Ruttunpoor, and he immediately undertook to provide them.

The killedar appearing to be the most intelligent person among them, I requested him to give me some information respecting the climate and productions of Corair. He accordingly told me, that they never experienced any hot wind; on the contrary, the frequent rains throughout the year rendered the air so cool that during the night a covering was necessary. He was not, he said, a native of that country, but had emigrated from Rewah in Boglecand, and that, on his first arrival in Corair, he was for some time very much indisposed from the change of water, in common with all strangers who came to reside there. He informed me also, that the country produced paddy, Indian corn, and a few other smaller grains usually found in hilly countries. I was very much gratified at the unreserved replies of these people to my inquiries; and, as a small token of my regard, I presented the Rajah's son, a boy of ten years of age, with a red turban, which, when it was placed on his head, gave such a superior gaiety to his appearance as to afford no common delight to his father. The Rajah now took his leave, and repeated the assurance, that in the course of the evening

two guides should be sent to attend me on my journey.

February 26.—On leaving Sonchut I found a better road and more open country than I had seen since my departure from Chunar. The villages still continued to be very poor, and never contained more than five or six huts. The guides expressed great alarm on passing the village of Cutchar, as but a few days before five men had been carried off by tigers, which had so alarmed the inhabitants that they entirely deserted it. I observed a very fine spring, on passing the village of Coofahar, and an abundant stream of clear water issued from it.

Corair abounds with game in every part of it. Black partridges, quails of various kinds, snipes, and small birds called amadavats, are seen in great numbers. There are also wild ducks, but not in equal plenty. Hares are very numerous, and there is a great variety of deer, such as the sambre, the neetguye, a very large kind of red deer, with the spotted and hog deer, and also an animal of the deer kind which I never saw before. It has a very long neck, high fore-legs, is very low behind, and without horns. It differs, however, in the variety of colour, as it is black, grey and white. There are also wild buffaloes, with the large black bear, the royal tiger, the leopard, and the cat of the mountain, in great numbers.

I encamped on a rocky eminence, near the little village of Lovejey. The weather continued cloudy, and the air temperate. As the Mahrattas had retired, the mountaineers were very busily employed in repossessing themselves of the habitations which they had abandoned, and bringing back their property to them.

February 27.—The weather continued cloudy, and our journey lay
* L 3 through

through a very thick forest. I descended two very difficult passes, into a pleasant little valley, on the western side of which is situated the village of Mirzapoor, the ancient capital of Corair, and the former residence of Adil Shaw, the father of Gurreeb Sing. It had been deserted, and was now without any inhabitants but a very few Chohans, who were come back to see what loss the village had sustained, and what portion of their property the Mahrattas had left behind them. Those people had taken every thing that they were able to carry, for we, who followed them in their retreat, could perceive that they had loaded themselves to the utmost, from the quantity of dry grain and other plunder which they had dropped upon the road. Except a square tank, and a mango tree, Mirzapoor possessed no superiority whatever over the other assemblages of miserable huts inhabited by the Chohans. The present Rajah had quitted the immemorial abode of his ancestors, for the sake of security against the inroads which the Mahrattas made into his country; the situation of Sonchut being nearer the secret recesses in the higher parts of Corair, where he and his people could more readily conceal themselves and their property. Till the Mahrattas were influenced by the ambition of extending their conquests into these wild regions, the Rajah appears to have lived in perfect independence, and, being troubled with no claims of tribute from other powers, had no occasion to oppress his own people. As there are no public records, it was not possible for me to obtain any very accurate information respecting the history of the country; at the same time it appeared to me, from the little knowledge I could obtain on the subject, that the Chohans are the

Aborigines of Corair, and that its government, which resembles that of the feudal system, had undergone no change from its first institution.

About three miles beyond Mirzapoor we came to the village of Sorrah. The villagers had just returned to their habitations, but, being alarmed at our approach, they again quitted them. We did every thing in our power to calm their fears, and they appeared to be pacified, but did not venture to take possession of their huts till we had passed. Between Sorrah and Munhook, where this day's march concluded, I observed several patches in the vallies laid out in paddy ground, and which appeared to possess a good soil. From the inequality of the surface, these spots became receptacles for rain, which being kept in by the little banks thrown across them by the natives, are inundated thro' the greater part of the year, and produce most excellent rice, though in small quantities.

The village of Munhook was also deserted; and if I had not been very provident in carrying grain, the Mahratta invasion would have distressed us for provisions. Our guides, who had accompanied us for two days, were impatient to be discharged; and chance supplied us with a successor to them. We fortunately surprised a man who had come to his pillaged hut, to see whether the Mahrattas had left him any of his little possessions. He was naked, and without any means of defence but his bow and a few arrows; but he was easily persuaded that we detained him for no other purpose than as a guide. He had a companion with him at the time he was taken, who contrived to escape. The two villagers whom I had brought from Lovejey, assisted in conciliating him to us; and after being supplied with food and treated with kindness, our captive guide appeared

to

to be satisfied. As the evening approached we heard a loud hallooing in the woods, which, after some time, was found to be the vociferations of the mountaineers inquiring after their lost companion. We desired him to answer them, and explain his situation; which he readily did—and we heard no more of them.

February 28.—About 4 o'clock in the morning there came on a very heavy rain with wind, which delayed our moving till noon; when we proceeded on our way, and about half past five arrived at Tuggong. The village, that consisted only of three huts, was entirely destitute of forage for our cattle; our provisions were also exhausted; so that no resource was left but to continue our route, the next day, till we could reach some place that was inhabited, and where our wants might be supplied. The guides, who had now conducted us during three days, refused to proceed; and the man whom we had surprised proved so very wild and untractable, that, so far from being of any service, he rather added to our difficulties.

March 1.—About three in the morning a very heavy storm of wind and rain came on, which continued, with little intermission, till noon; so that cold and wet were added to our other misfortunes. The day cleared about noon, and three men came in from Mooty Lol, the Goand Rajah of Kurgommah, the object of whose visit was to entreat me not to approach the place of his residence: and it was with infinite difficulty I made them comprehend the nature of my situation, and the design of my journey. They then very readily relieved our guides, who were highly gratified with the recompence that accompanied their dismissal.

About noon we moved forward, and, passing through a miry road, arrived at Kurgommah about three o'clock, where I found a few inhabitants. The Goands, perceiving that we encamped without any apparent intention to trouble them, came out of the village to look at us, to the number of fifty. They are a stout, well made people, superior in every respect to the mountaineers of Corair. It was with some difficulty that we made them comprehend us; and, to our applications for grain, they replied, that we could obtain nothing till the following day, when we should see Mooty Lol, from whom we might obtain whatever we wanted.

March 2.—Mooty Lol paid me a visit; he was a tall, well made man, of a very dark complexion, but very much reduced by sickness. A person accompanied him, who seemed to be afflicted with the leprosy. He requested of us medicine and advice; but as he made us pay very dear for the grain that we purchased of him, I paid little attention to his complaints, which, after all, it was not in my power to cure.

On inquiring of him what countries were contiguous to his own territory, he informed me, that to the north was Corair, through which I had so lately passed; to the north-west, Ningwanny, Coaty and Boglecund; to the west, Pindara and Omercuntuc; to the south, Mahtin; and to the east, Surgooja. He added, that these countries were all very wild, and thinly inhabited; nor were they frequented by any travellers but the pilgrims, whose devotion lead them to Omercuntuc: that the only track to that place which was frequented by the wandering mendicants and Byraggy fakeers, was by Ruttunpoor; but that the Brahmans having been

of late plundered of the offerings collected from the pilgrims by the Goand Purtaubgur Rajah, the place was in a great measure deserted.

The sky was still covered with clouds, and had a threatening appearance; the journey before us had not a very promising aspect, and it was with great difficulty that we could persuade the Goand Rajah to accommodate us with guides to assist us in the progress of it.

March 3.—This day's march was over very rugged ground: the large jungle, however, was not very thick; but it was very difficult to find the track of the road, which was overgrown with grass and reeds: besides, to add to our difficulties, our guides, either from knavery or ignorance, repeatedly led us out of the way. After a progress of about five miles, we left the country of Moony Lol, and, after crossing the river Hustoo, I entered upon the Mahratta Cûs Purgunna of Mahtin: the banks of the river were very rugged and steep, so that the camels found many impediments in crossing it; and in its sandy bed we saw numerous impressions of tigers' feet.

We now arrived at the village of Mungora, consisting only of one family; an old man, his wife, and two sons. Our guides demanded their release at this place, and the old man readily supplied their place with his two sons. They conducted us through a wilderness to Coosgar; the inhabitants of which were Goands, whose whole knowledge was confined to the tillage of their land for subsistence, beyond that laborious but necessary occupation they knew nothing; nor did they seem to have any notion or idea of any other part of the world, or the concerns of any other people. They were but a small degree removed from a rude state of nature; nor did

they, like the other inhabitants of this wild country, discover any alarm or apprehension at our approach. We were much surprised to find among them a man who spoke the Mahratta tongue. Though his knowledge of it was very limited, one of my hircarrahs entered into conversation with him, when he inquired of what cast I was; and, on being informed that I was a Brahman, he made me some very respectful salams. He then inquired from whence I came, and whither I was going; and, on being informed that I came from my own country and was going back to it, he seemed left in wonder and astonishment. Neither silver or copper coin of any kind will pass current in this country; but we passed couries at nearly an hundred per cent. profit on the value of them at Chenar. It cost us some pains to get as much grain from these people as would supply us for twenty-four hours. The day was squally, and threatened rain; but it cleared up at night.

March 4.—A clear sky at our departure, cheered us with the hope of a fine day; but soon after sunrise, the weather became cloudy. A great deal of rain appeared to have fallen all around us, but we were so fortunate as to escape it. We now proceeded to the village of Julky, through a wild country, but not so thick with trees as some parts of our journey. The road, however, was rendered almost impassable, from the high grass and reeds that had grown over it.

On my arrival at Julky, I perceived that I had changed the Goands for a different tribe of mountaineers, who called themselves Cowheirs. From this place there are two roads to Mahtin, one by Tannaira Cussye and Buttoo, and another more circuitous, through

through the beds of the Bochyé and Hustoo rivers, to Kurby and Bunnair. I walked in the evening as far as Tannaira to examine the road, and, except the passage of the Bochyé, found it very passable. The village appeared to have been very lately destroyed by fire; and, on inquiring the cause of such an event, the villagers at Julky informed me, that the tigers had carried off so many people, and made such devastation among the cattle, that the inhabitants could no longer remain in it, and on that account they had transferred their residence and possessions to Julky. An herd of sambré deer, which were very shy, were seen near Tannaira, with abundance of green pigeons and peacocks.

From the view I had taken of this road, I had determined to give it the preference, and adopt it as my route to Mahtin; but the Cowheirs dissuaded me from my design, as this road led over the hills, which were impassable for cattle of any description. They assured me also, that so many other difficulties would present themselves to be surmounted, that, though the distance was but fifteen miles, I should not be able to reach Mahtin before the night would close in upon me. It would have been folly in the extreme to have risked such a journey, which, after all the fatigues of it, might have concluded in our being benighted in this wild and desolate country. I was, therefore, under the necessity of abandoning my intended route, for that of Kurby.

March 5.—About an hour before day-break we proceeded on our journey. The first mile and an half was in the bed of the river Bochyé, which leads into that of the river Hustoo, whose stream was considerable and very rapid; but its bed

was so full of quicksands, that the cattle were greatly incommoded. I proceeded this day to Pory, leaving the high ranges of hills to the westward. The sky still continued to be overcast, and threatened rain. In the evening we were saluted with thunder, which continued thro' the night.

In the afternoon a Cowheir Chief came to visit me, being impelled by his curiosity to see a white man. He was accompanied by his son and grandson, who were stout large men for mountaineers, but in general not so well made as the Goands, though they were of the same dark colour. Our only salutation consisted in staring at each other for a few minutes, as we could have no other communication, our respective languages being mutually unintelligible. At length, however, a Byraggy fakcer, who had wandered into these hills, tendered his service as an interpreter. From him I collected that there are seven small districts called Chourasseys, consisting of eighty-four villages, in these mountains, inhabited by Cowheirs, and that they were all comprehended in the purgunnah of Mahtin. It appeared that the tribute paid by them to the Mahratta Government was delivered in grain, and very inconsiderable; and that the Mahrattas maintained it merely to preserve their influence among the mountaineers; who, if they were not controlled, would be continually issuing into the plain country to ravage and plunder. The old man appeared to be much delighted with a Rumnagur Morah, and was very desirous to know how it was manufactured. On inquiring if there ever existed a Cowheir Rajah, or independent chief of any kind, he informed me, that the country was formerly subject to the Peshwah Rajah of Boglebund, and that,

that, about thirty years before, the Mahrattas had driven him out, and, in consequence of the contest, that the country had been very much impoverished and depopulated.

March 6.—The first five miles of this day's journey were in one continual ascent, alternately gradual and steep, till we arrived at the village of Bunnair, when we turned to the westward, to the difficult gaut between that place and Mahtin. It is about three miles through; and at the bottom of it, is the little village of Lungah, from whence it derives its name. A very violent squall, accompanied with thunder, lightening and rain, passed us as we had gained the first ascent: we were very fortunate in escaping it; for if it had involved our track, the road would have become so slippery that our progress would have been greatly retarded by an increased difficulty of ascent. About eleven o'clock we arrived at Mahtin, and encamped on the east bank of the river Taty.

One mile due north of this place is a very picturesque mountain, called by the Cowheirs Mahtin Dey. With my glass I discovered a flag on its summit, which, as I was informed, denoted the residence of the Hindû goddess Bhavani. This day was the festival of the Hooly, and the mountaineers were observing it, by singing and dancing in a very rude manner, to the sound of an instrument made of a skin stretched over an earthen pot which was beaten with a stick. They appeared to be altogether ignorant of the design and object of the festival, according to the Hindû mythology. They had no red powder or yellow liquor to scatter over or discolour their garments, as is usual with the Hindûs at this celebration; nor was there a Brahman among them, to instruct them on

the subject of their rites. I am disposed to believe that they are an inferior tribe of Hindûs; but, from their ignorance and unintelligible dialect, it was not possible for me to obtain any account of their history, manners or religion.

In the evening there was thunder, and the sky was alternately clear and overcast, till midnight, when a violent storm came on from the north-west, accompanied with a shower of very large hail-stones. The thunder was very loud, and being echoed and re-echoed by the mountains, was most tremendous. The storm continued about two hours, when the wind abated; but the clouds descended on the hills from every quarter, and the rain continued, with more or less violence, through the whole of the following day.

March 7.—The clouds began to ascend.

March 8.—The day dawned with a clear sky; but the country was so wet, and the Taty river had risen to such an height, that it was impossible to proceed.

The Mahratta Aumil in Mahtin had a very uncommon deer, which he called a Goorcond deer, and was of the same kind as the which I had seen in their wild state in the forests of Corair. I wished very much to possess this animal, but it was not in my power to prevail on the owner to part with it.

This morning a Cowheir came in from Loffah, a village at the distance of about five coss, with an account that, close to Mahtin, at the bottom of the long range of hills, he left a man and a bullock bleeding; their bodies being very much mangled, and bearing evident marks of their having been killed by tigers. It appeared that the unfortunate traveller was coming with his bullock laden with grain

to Mahtin, and that when he was approaching the end of his journey, he became the victim of those fierce and savage animals which are numerous in this country.

With the assistance of some Mahratta horsemen who were stationed at this place, I learned that there had formerly been a Cowheir, Rajah, whom the Mahrattas had subdued; and that it was the survivor of the once reigning family, who came to visit me at Pory. When I inquired of the Cowheirs at Mahtin if they employed any means to destroy the tigers? they replied, the wild beasts were so numerous in their country that they were fearful of killing one, as the rest would come and be revenged on them, by destroying their cattle, and depopulating the country.—They added, that the inhabitants of Mahtin made certain offerings and sacrifices at stated periods to Bhavani, on Mahtin Dey, to protect them from wild beasts; on which they relied for preservation: observing, at the same time, that the man who had been killed so near them was not an inhabitant of their village.

Such is the credulity and superstition of these poor mountaineers. It proves, however, that in these wild and remote regions, its ignorant and uninstructed inhabitants are under the influence of religious impressions, and that they perform certain rites to a supernatural power, by whose favour they hope to receive good, or avert evil.

We had now experienced rain, in a more or less degree, for twenty-two days: though the air was cold, it was clear; and, from what I could learn, the rain which had fallen was usual at this period. It now, however, appeared to have passed off, and to leave a promise of better weather.

I had observed a great variety of very beautiful flowering shrubs, that appeared new to me, from the time that I entered the country of Corair; but not possessing a sufficient portion of botanical knowledge to determine the class in the vegetable kingdom to which they belong, I endeavoured to procure some seeds of each kind, that I might be able to transfer these lovely offsprings of the wilderness to adorn the gardens of the Company's settlements.

March 10.—I proceeded to Juttaingah, which was at no great distance; but the rain had rendered the road so bad, that our progress, of a mile in an hour, was attended with great fatigue to the cattle.

March 11.—The weather being fair, I proceeded to Pory, a distance of fourteen miles. This was a Byraggy's habitation; and we seemed now to have got some respite from the very difficult ascents and descents which had hitherto formed so large a proportion of our journey. During the two last days, the road has conducted us through a narrow valley, between two very high ranges of mountains.

At this place I was informed that the sources of the Soane and Narbudda rivers were not more than twenty-two coss distant from it, to the westward; and that they proceed from the water which is condensed in, and issues from, the cavities in the mountains forming the Table Land of Omercantuc.

Previous to my setting out on this journey, as I knew that my track would lie within a short distance of the sources of these rivers, I had promised to myself uncommon satisfaction, by ascertaining in what manner they insulate a large part of the peninsula of India, as they are laid down by Major Rennel. One of my hircarrahs had been some years past in

in the service of Beembajec, the brother of the present Rajah of Berar, and late subahdar of Choteesgur, and, being an Hindû, had made a pilgrimage to Omercutuc. The route he took was from Ruttunpoor to Pindara, a distance of about eleven coss, in a northerly direction; and from thence he described the road in a western course, continually ascending, through the most rugged and mountainous paths, till he reached the top of the Table Land; that he was four days in the performance of it, and went in company with a large body of pilgrims, which had been collecting together at a particular period for that purpose. The journey is always considered as attended with great danger, from the Goands, who have frequently cut off large bodies of pilgrims, and who, even in those days, frequently carried their depredations into the town of Ruttunpoor.

The Byraggy at Pory seemed to be very much alarmed at our approach: perceiving, however, that we encamped without molesting him, he brought me a present of a fowl and two eggs. Being very much fatigued, and wanting a little repose, I requested him to return in the evening, when he came accompanied by two or three Cowheirs. As he had been a considerable traveller, I found him very conversant in the Hindustanee language.—When I asked him concerning the ruinous appearance of his habitation, he informed me, that the Goands, about two months since, came in the night, and not only carried off all his property, but burned the village, and murdered as many of the inhabitants as they could find. Some straw and reeds were all the materials they now had, with which they could form a shelter from the inclemency of the weather.

On inquiring the cause of these

disturbances in the country, he informed me that this mode of warfare had existed for these thirty years past, since the Mahrattas had attempted to subdue the Purtaubgur Goands, who inhabit the hilly countries to the westward of Ruttunpoor; but they had been opposed with so much vigour and resolution, that they had never been able to effect their purpose. The Byraggy accordingly advised me to proceed with caution, as they were continually roving about in large bodies, and never fail in attempting to plunder when an opportunity offers.

On my inquiring if it were possible to proceed by any direct route from Pory to Omercutuc, he replied that it was impracticable for us. A Goand, he said, might find a way thither, as he could sustain himself with the roots and wild fruits which the roads furnish; but that to our cattle the country would be impassable, and the most fatal consequences follow on our attempting such a journey. He seemed, indeed, to feel the utmost astonishment at my expressing a wish to go into a country which was inhabited by wild beasts, demons, evil spirits, and the savage Goands.

March 11.—As I found it impossible to gratify my inclination to visit Omercutuc, from this place, I proceeded about thirteen miles to the little village of Neopannah, consisting only of three wretched huts. It is subject to the Purgunnah of Chevna, which is considered a part of Choteesgur.

One of my men, who had discovered symptoms of some disorder at Mahtin, had been at times so unsteady as frequently to throw himself down the precipice; but he was now become so outrageous that I was absolutely obliged to secure him with ropes to a tree.

Every

Every method which our experience or reflection could suggest was employed to alleviate his disorder, which we, none of us, could comprehend.—At length it occurred to me, that, about ten o'clock, the night before I marched from Rajegaut in Denares, a dog came into the camp, and bit this camel in the face, and a tattoo in the leg, which died in a very unaccountable manner at Kurgomnah. It struck me, therefore, very forcibly, that this dog must have been mad. I accordingly, in the evening, ordered some water to be offered to the camel, which he turned from with an appearance of horror. In the night he foamed very much at the mouth, lacerated his sides with his teeth, and beat his head most dreadfully with his fore-legs. Towards morning the poor animal expired with the most violent symptoms of hydrophobia.

March 12.—I proceeded to Mandun. Our road still continued to conduct us along a narrow valley between high ranges of mountain in which we passed with no impediment. A female buffalo, that had just dropped her calf, and had been tethered in the village, was so much alarmed at our approach, that, after some violent struggles, she broke loose, and run off into the jungle, whither she was soon followed by the wild inhabitants. I had perceived a few spots on the tops of the mountains, and in the declivities, that had been cleared by the Goonds; and, with my glass, I could occasionally discern an hut, and some people who were quite naked.—We met very numerous herds of wild buffaloes, and some of them manifested a disposition to attack us, but a few discharges of our musketry drove them away.

March 13.—This day's march brought us to Ruttunpoor, along a

very good road both for men and cattle, and the last six or eight miles of it would have admitted even of wheel-carriages. We had now turned our backs, at least for some time, on the mountainous country.

As this place is the capital of Choteesgur, and the residence of the subahdar, I expected to have found a large town at least, though my imagination had given the importance of a city to it; but, to my very great disappointment, I beheld nothing more than a considerable straggling village, containing about a thousand huts of the meanest construction: many of them were deserted; and even the subahdar Ittul Pandit's habitation was a wretched kind of a house covered with tiles, and situated in that part of the village called the bazar or market-place. Here I saw, for the first time, the Mahratta flag.

As soon as our camp was formed, and I had taken some refreshment, I dispatched an hirecarrah to the subahdar with a letter addressed to him from the Nagpoor government, and likewise a copy of my pass. About noon the subahdar sent his brother to congratulate me on my arrival, and after the introductory salutations were concluded, he was very curious to know the route I had taken to arrive at Ruttunpoor. When I had informed him of it, he appeared quite astonished at my having made my way through such a wild, mountainous, and desolate country as that through which I had passed. He told me that the greatest inconvenience which their troops experience in their predatory expeditions, proceeded from the difficulty of procuring subsistence, though both the men and horses were accustomed to scanty food and extreme fatigue: and how we, who were habituated to the plenty and conveniences

conveniencies of a cultivated country, could have subsisted, was inconceivable to him. They always, he said, suffered much from the quality of the water, and he was anxious to know the means which we had employed to escape such an evil.

I observed, that, as we had arrived at Ruttunpoor with no more than two sick people out of an hundred and fifty, it was evident that we had suffered but little in the course of our journey. I added, that we were provident in supplying ourselves with food, wherever it was to be procured; and that, though the water had been attended with some unpleasant effects to the cattle as well as ourselves, no material injury had been sustained by either. As I had observed the nux vomica hanging over and sometimes dipping into the rivers and rivulets, I had been induced to think that the infusion of it might occasion an irritation in the stomach and bowels; but, as the streams are always limpid, pure to the taste, and continually flowing, that opinion has some difficulties to encounter, which I am not altogether qualified to remove.—The Mahrattas, on the contrary, attributed the disagreeable effects of the water to the extreme coldness of it, and, on that account, always warm it before they venture to bathe.—This notion, however, from observations I had made, seemed not only to be erroneous, but absurd. On surveying my cattle, the Mahratta remarked, that I must have sustained a great loss, as they fell far short of the number specified in the pass; but the fact was, that we did not set out on our journey with so many as was intended when my credentials were prepared.

When I mentioned my intention to proceed through Choteesgur and Bustar to Japoor, in my way to

Vizagapatam, he informed me that I should encounter a very wild and mountainous country by that road; and that, as the inhabitants of Bustar were all Goands, a very fierce and savage people, they might interrupt and harass me on my march. On inquiring relative to the power of the Mahrattas there, he informed me, that, during the last four or five years, the Rajah had paid no tribute, and that they never had been in possession of the country; but, by pillaging it, and distressing the Goands, they had brought the Rajah to acknowledge the Mahratta government, and promise an annual tributary payment. He added, that, within a few days, a vakeel had arrived from Bustar with five thousand rupees, which discovered an inclination in the Rajah to be on good terms with the Mahratta government; nevertheless he advised me to provide myself with a letter from the Ranny of the late Beembajee, to the Conkair Rajah, whose adopted son he was. This Conkair Rajah, it appeared, was a Goand, who possessed a tract of hilly country, which bounded the southern parts of Choteesgur, and was situated between it and the Bustar Rajah's territory. He was therefore particularly qualified to assist me in passing through Bustar to Vizianagram; and, as the subahdar relied upon him for intelligence, he would consign the care and ordering of my route to the territory of Viziamrauze, where my journey would terminate, to his attention and protection.

I had now travelled two hundred and ninety-six miles from Chunar to Ruttunpoor in forty-four days, which must appear to be a very small distance when compared with the time that was employed in accomplishing it; but the difficulties of the road, and the inclemency of the

the weather, during the last twenty days, had not only very much retarded our progress, but the cattle were in such an exhausted state, that some respite was necessary to the due prosecution of the remaining part of our journey.

Several interesting objects now presented themselves to our attention, and the necessary information respecting them could be no-where satisfactorily acquired but at Ruttunpoor. Some time was also requisite to pursue these inquiries.

The first and most interesting object was an accurate account of the Nerbudda and Soane rivers, as well as of the Hindû pilgrimage to them. When Itul Pundit visited me in the evening, I consequently expressed the very anxious desire I possessed to visit them, and requested him to give me every information in his power respecting the nature of the road which travellers usually preferred to go to Omercuntuc. He confirmed, in a great measure, the account which I had already received from my hircarah: he added, however, that the Goonds were at this period more powerful than they had hitherto been, and that no pilgrims had of late attempted their devotional visits to that place; nor could he refrain from expressing his astonishment at my apparent intention to take a journey in such a wild and mountainous country. I informed him, that my curiosity was very much excited by the accounts which I had received of a very large and superb Hindû temple at Omercuntuc, which was enriched with a great variety of figures and curious sculpture.—But though he assented to my opinion, that such extraordinary and magnificent objects justified a desire to visit them, he at the same time discouraged me from making any attempt to gratify my inclination.

He observed, that if I were to leave my cattle and baggage under his care, and proceed with my people on foot, which was the only way to surmount the many difficulties and impediments which would oppose my passage to Omercuntuc, the Purtaubgur Goand Rajah would certainly molest me, and endeavour to shut me up in some of the gauts, from which, if I escaped at all, it must be with great hazard, and considerable loss. As I found that no assistance was to be obtained from the Mahratta, and that his apprehensions might rather induce him to throw obstacles in my way, I was with infinite vexation and disappointment obliged to abandon my design of visiting a place which contained one of the most curious objects in India: Nothing, therefore, remained for me, but to obtain a particular and correct account of it, in which the subahdar most cheerfully undertook to assist me.

On the following day, therefore, he sent two Pundits to me, who had been frequently on the spot, and who were represented to me as very intelligent men, and well qualified to give me the most satisfactory information. They were Brahmans of an high cast, and deeply versed in every branch of Hindû learning.

I made my first inquiries concerning the roads from Ruttunpoor to Omercuntuc, when they informed me that there was but one, which leads from the town to the hills, on the north side, and from thence over their summits, along the brinks of precipices, through deep defiles, and almost impassable forests, to Pindara, a distance of twelve coss. This village, though the head of a pergunnah of the same name, is very poor and inconsiderable, consisting only of a few Goand huts. From this place the road was known only to the mountaineers, who were al-
ways

ways taken as guides to direct the pilgrims in ascending the Table Land of Omercantuc.—The river Soane rises beneath, and on the east side of Omercantuc; and is increased by various streams that issue from the north-east side of this mountainous country. The river takes a northerly direction, through part of Sohaupoor and Boglecund, to Burdy; when it takes nearly an eastern course, till it falls into the Ganges.

Having gained the ascent of the Table Land, the temple appears in the centre of it. Near it the Nurbudda springs from a small packacoord or well, that furnishes a perennial stream, which, after gliding along the top of the Table Land in the form of a small rivulet, precipitates itself from the west side of it, by an abrupt fall from a most stupendous height, into Mundilla. At the foot of the Table Land it spreads into a considerable expanse, and being immediately joined by several copious and tributary streams, assumes the form of a large river.

I was very much satisfied at the account given of the sources of these rivers. It was delivered with so little hesitation, and agreed so well with the account that my hircarra had already given me, as to leave no doubt whatever in my mind as to the truth and accuracy of it.

I now inquired of them in what territory Omercantuc was considered; when I was informed that the Nagpore government attached a part of it to their purgunnah of Pindara: a second portion was claimed by the Sohaupoor Rajah; and a third by the Gonds, in whose possession the whole of it was at this time. The temple was described as a building about forty feet high, enriched with numerous figures, which are intended to represent some mythological history; the offspring of Hindû superstition.

The wealth which arose from the offerings made by, and the impositions levied on, the pilgrims, had produced several competitors for it; but it properly belonged to the Brahmans, who attended on the pagoda, and performed the ceremonies prescribed for the worship of the divinity to whose honour it had been erected. At the source of this river the Hindûs pay adoration to the consort of Siva, whom Sir William Jones, in his treatise on the Gods of India, Greece, and Italy, mentions as being distinguished by the names of Parvati, or the Mountain-born Goddess; Durga, or difficult of access; and Bhavani, or the Goddess of Fruitfulness; the latter of which is her principal name at Omercantuc.

The Hindû temple, or pagoda which contains the morrat or image of Bhavani, was built by one of the ancient Rajahs of Ruttunpoor, and Heohobun Sing was the last of a tribe of Rajepoos who had reigned from time immemorial in Ruttunpoor. The Pundits informed me, that there had formerly been records of fifty-two successions, but that, about sixty years ago, the reigning family became extinct; when the Mahrattas, taking advantage of the confusion that ensued from the variety of competitors, seized on the government, and have since maintained themselves in the possession of it.

They repeated the names of the three Rajahs who preceded Heohobun Sing: his father Heonnurrais, his grandfather Bifrout Sing, and great-grandfather Ruttun Sing; but neither their memory or their papers could furnish any other intelligence, as the records were not now to be found. On my expressing an anxious desire to possess them if they were attainable, I was informed that it was very doubtful whether there were any

any records at Ruttunpoor, as the place had been in such a state of calamity and oppression, since the Mahrattas had possessed themselves of it, that the Brahmans were deprived of the privileges and emoluments which they enjoyed under the ancient Rajahs; and were not only disturbed in their scientific and literary pursuits, but were distressed even for the means of subsistence; so that they were compelled to wander in search of support and tranquil retirement: it was, therefore, a natural supposition, that they had taken their books and records along with them. At this time there remained but two or three families of them, who were in the service of the Mahrattas, and were allowed but a very slender maintenance.

The sculpture at Omercuntuc is said to represent Bhavani in a state of violent displeasure at her slave Johila, and a great number of attendants who are preparing a nuptial banquet.—The following romantic fable will explain the subject of it:

Soane, a supposed demigod, being enamoured of the beautiful Nurbudda, from the accounts he had received of her, presumed at length to demand her in marriage. Nurbudda, who is also a divinity, sent her confidential slave Johila to observe in what state and manner he was coming to visit her; if he were arrayed in jewels, if his person and form were captivating, and if he appeared to possess that dignity which would render him worthy of being her consort. If he answered in all these particulars, she was to conduct him to Omercuntuc. Johila accordingly departed on her embassy; and, when she met Soane, was so dazzled with the splendour of his ornaments, as well as charmed with the beauty of his person, that she herself became violently ena-

moured of him, and was so forgetful of her duty to her mistress, as to endeavour to personate the goddess to her lover. Bhavani was so enraged at the deceit, that, on their arrival at Omercuntuc, she severely chastised Johila, and disfigured her face in the manner which is said to be represented in the sculpture. She then precipitated Soane from the top of the Table Land of Omercuntuc to the foot of it, and Bhavani disappeared in a spot from whence the Nurbudda issues; and, from the weeping of Johila, a rivulet is said to flow from the south side of Omercuntuc.

The spring from whence the Nurbudda derives its source, is confined by a circular wall, which is said to have been made by a man of the name of Rewah; and on that account the river is called Nurbudda maht Rewah, from its source through Mundilla, till it reaches the confines of Bhopaul. To my inquiry concerning the course of the Johila after it quitted its source, I could not procure any satisfactory information; so that I am disposed to imagine that this rivulet, exists only in the fiction of the Hindûs.

The Pundits completed their account by presenting me with an address of Beas Muni to the Nurbudda river, which is extracted from the Vayer Purana, and has been translated for me, in the following manner, by Mr. Samuel Davis:

Beas Muni thus addresses the Nurmada or Nurbudda river:—
 “Glorious as the sun and moon are thine eyes, but the eye in thy forehead blazes like fire, bearing in thy hand a spear, like the treful, and reposing on the breast of Bhiyroe.—The blood of Anduk (Asura) is dried up in thy presence; thy weusson (a sort of snow) dispells fear from the human race. Brahma and Siva resound thy praises; mor-

tais adore thee; the Munis reverence thee; Devas (demigods), and Kīndras (angels), are thy progeny. Thou art united with the ocean; thou art descended from Surya; by thee are mortals sanctified: thou dispellest want; thou increasest the prosperity of those who perform devotions to thee: by thy care, mortals are directed to blissful regions, and taught to avoid the mansions of punishment (hell). Thou art also the Reba descended from a child of Hemala the snowy mountain."—The Narmada answered, "O Muni, thy words are perfect, and thy heart is pure; be thou chief of Munis!"—By reading this, a man's life will be lengthened, his happiness and fame increased, and his posterity multiplied.

March 16.—I proceeded this morning to take a view of the tanks and buildings on the western side of Ruttunpoor. The first objects which attracted my notice, were two Hindū temples situated on an hill. One of them was erected by Bembajee in honour of Lutahmun Ram; and the other in honour of Bembajee himself, whose heroic exploits had raised him, in the opinion of the Mahrattas, to the character of a Deva or demigod; and, at whose shrine, offerings and sacrifices are made at appointed periods. The guide then conducted me over some high banks, round the east and north sides of the fort: from the latter, a postern projects into a tank formed on an high mound. These two faces of the fort have two tanks in the front of them; but the rampart is in ruins, and its former situation is occupied by a few miserable huts. In the north end of the fort is a small Pucka Hindustānee house, in which Anundubye and another Ranny of the late Bembajee's reside. He left three wives, but one had been burned with him;

those which survived are supported by a jaghire granted to them by the Berar Rajah.

I now proceeded in a south-west direction, till I approached a building sacred to Bhyroe, which contained a colossal statue of that divinity. It was of blue granite, about nine feet in height, daubed over with red paint, and adorned with flowers.—From thence I was conducted to a little hill called Lutchmy Takry, on which is an image, and a temple dedicated to Bhavani; from whose interposing influence, as I was informed, the Mussulmans had been prevented from disturbing the Hindūs in the exercise of their religious rites at Ruttunpoor. From this hill is a very fine prospect to the northward, which embraces the town and fort of Ruttunpoor, surrounded by several tanks and pools. Beyond them rises to the view the mountain of Loffagur, on which the Mahrattas formerly maintained a post, and the whole is terminated by the blue mountains towards Omercuntue.

To the southward is a large lake, called Doolapoor Taalow, whose embankment is about two miles in length; and to the westward, at the distance of a mile, is a white building, which, as I was informed, is the tomb of Moofu Khan, a Patan mendicant, who had been killed by the Goands many years ago, as he was endeavouring to make converts to the Mahomedan faith in this part of India.

I now descended from the high ground to examine an heap of ruins, among which was pointed out to me Rajah Ragonaut's old mahal or house under Goochapahar. It had been a large Hindustānee house, and, since the desertion of it, had been pulled to pieces for the sake of the materials; the walls had also been dilapidated by those whose avarice had

had induced them to search for treasure. This building was erected on the former site of Ruttunpoor, which then bore the name of Rajepoor. On my return I observed a building in the middle of a tank, constructed on thirty-six arches of the Gothic kind, on which are raised twenty-four pyramids over the external piers, the whole crowned by a temple of a pyramidal form, whose height I computed to be about fifty feet.—According to the account I received from my conductor, it is a monument erected to the memory of one of the ancient Rajahs of Ruttunpoor. This object greatly attracted my attention, and excited in me a curiosity to approach it, in order to discover if there were any inscriptions which might illustrate, in some degree, the history of this part of India; but this wish could not be gratified, as the excursion which I had already made began to create surprise and uneasiness within the town. The people could not reconcile themselves to my wandering about among the ancient temples and desolated buildings: so that any further delay occasioned by crossing the water, to obtain a near examination of the pyramidal building, would in all probability have excited a very unpleasant alarm.—Besides, I depended very much on the assistance of the subahdar of Chooteesgur, in prosecuting the remaining part of my route towards the northern sircars. It was necessary therefore to abandon the building and return to my camp, as the further indulgence of my curiosity might have hazarded some impediments to the very arduous undertaking in which I was engaged.

The Pundits visited me again at noon, when they gave some information relative to the buildings and tanks which we had visited in the

morning. From their conversation I learned that the Devas presided over the coonds or wells, and that the bathing in them was so highly efficacious as to produce an ablu-tion from sin. One of these sacred fountains is situated in the fort; two more are among the ruins of old Ruttunpoor, formerly called Rajepoor, and are called Adam Coonds; a fourth is situated in the present town of Ruttunpoor, and is called Hedgrykahar; a fifth is seen in the ancient town of Pally, which is distant about two coss from Ruttunpoor, and now bears the name of Jehaugenugger; a sixth is called Byrocoond, and is situated on the west side of Ruttunpoor; and the seventh is called Rutnafur Coond, and was made by Rajah Ruttun Sing, to surround the curious building which I have already described as standing upon thirty-six arches; and, having been erected to the memory of one of the ancient Rajahs of Ruttunpoor, the sanctity attached to the place, in consequence of the coonds, was the occasion of its being called a Cossy.

Various fables were related to me concerning demons, giants, spirits, &c. that formerly took up their abode in these hills. They mentioned one of them, in particular, by the name of Gopaul Row, pelwan, or wrestler, who lived in the reign of the Emperor Ackbar; and a part of the hills, bounding the north side of Ruttunpoor, bears his name. Extraordinary and indeed miraculous feats of strength are related of him, as well as other fabulous incidents; a detail of which is not essential to this narrative. I may add, however, that his wonderful performances were blazoned forth in such a manner to the Emperor Ackbar, that he ordered him to display them in his royal presence, and received the greatest pleasure

sure from his astonishing exertions of strength and agility.

As the Pundits had been very communicative, and were now about to take leave, I made them a present for their ready communication, with which they appeared to be very much satisfied. I informed them, at the same time, that if they knew of any inscriptions or ancient legends in and about Ruttunpoor, I should be highly gratified if they would procure me copies of them. They accordingly departed with a promise of complying with my request to the utmost of their power; and in the evening sent me a paper inscribed with some lines in the Deonagur character, which my friend Mr. Samuel Davis translated for me. They appeared to be taken from the Mahabharat, and to contain an account of Rajah Judishter (who lived in the beginning of the Cali-yug) letting loose an horse, for the purpose of performing the sacrifice of the yug; I was very much disappointed on observing that it possessed no date, and did not furnish any interesting information; as will be perceived by the translation.

It begins with an invocation to Ganesa, on the Asmeda yug (the sacrifice of the horse), Drajudana and his son Drona Acharya, with his son Bhesa Deva, &c. &c. &c. being present, powerful as Krishna on the part of Pandu, and on the part of Kroobans Suckuna Sonbul, &c. &c. mighty as Bulram: that Rajah Judishter let loose an horse for the performing the sacrifice of the Cali-yug. This horse went first to heaven, and was brought by Bheem and Bishu back to the earth; when, according to the custom of this great sacrifice, he was again let loose, an army following to conquer the countries to which he should wander. The horse wandered first to the

country of a Rajah named Goradudge, which country was conquered: the horse afterwards went to the country of Rajah Neelududge, of Hansududge, of Morradudge, of Jambrodudge, of Babraham, which were all subdued. He then proceeded to Basully Chandra, to Hansududge, to Heerapoor, to Manickpoor, to Ruttunpoor, to Murolududge, to Raypoor, to Tambrodudge, to Sirpooa, to Rajah Babrun, comprehending in all the countries of twenty-one Rajahs: the sacrifice was then performed. Judishter then dismissed the illustrious company with presents, the yug being completed.

Ruttunpoor is, without doubt, a place of great antiquity; and if I could have remained there a sufficient time to examine its ruins, and search for its ancient records, it is probable that I should have discovered some curious and useful documents respecting the history and antiquity of Ruttunpoor. But the Mahrattas pay but little attention to such pursuits; and I could obtain no other answer respecting the place, than that it was jorgy, or aged. They delight rather to amuse the more illiterate by reciting fables of demons, giants, and demigods, that form the principal part of their strange and grotesque theology.

March 18.—We had now enjoyed the repose of five days at Ruttunpoor, and continued our journey, with recruited vigour and fresh spirits, through a fine champaign country, abundantly watered with rivulets that issue from the neighbouring mountains. It was entirely free from jungle, full of villages, and beautifully varied with tops of trees and pools of water. It is more easy to conceive than express the delight we experienced in changing the difficulties of the former part of

of our journey, to the scene that was now around us.

The Mahratta government being well established in this part of our route, we experienced very civil and hospitable treatment, and found plenty of every kind of grain, which this highly cultivated country produced, at a very cheap rate. These were comforts which soon made us forget the hardships that we had encountered among the mountains and wilds of Corair, Korgommah and Mahtin. The next thirteen days afforded us so little variety that I shall not give a detail of it. It will be sufficient to observe, that we proceeded an hundred miles through this fine level country, and on the 31st day of March arrived at Ryepoor, which ranks next in consequence to Choteesgur, but, from its population and commerce, possesses an evident superiority.

This place, according to my computation, contains about three thousand huts. On the north east side of it there is a large stone fort, whose walls are in a state of decay: but the ditch is deep and wide. The soil of this country is a rich, black mould, but no where more than three feet in depth, when solid rock succeeds. This circumstance was very perceptible in the beds of the rivers, tanks and wells. It produces large quantities of wheat and vegetable oils, such as the linseed and palma-christi, and various kinds of pulse. Rice is not abundant, as it can only be cultivated beside large reservoirs of water, which is collected during the rainy season, in situations where the declivity of the surface will allow of overflowing the plantations, when the heavens refuse their moisture.

Large quantities of grain are exported from Choteesgur throughout the Nizam's dominions, and, during any famine in the fircars, to those

provinces; from whence salt is obtained, and retailed at a very high price, as a rupee purchases no more than its own weight of that article. The villages are very numerous, but though the country abounds in large herds of fine cattle, and possesses plenty of tattoo mares for breeding, they are small and poor, nor does the system of government to which they are subject offer much encouragement to population. The Subah of Choteesgur and its dependencies is let out to Wintul Pundit, by the Berar government, for a specific annual rent to be paid in Nagpoor; for which grant and the rank of subahdar he paid a considerable price.

On inquiring concerning the method adopted by the subahdar in the management of the country, I was informed, that he let out certain portions of it for a fixed period, on the same terms as he himself rented the whole; and the revenue is collected by his tenantry, which, in those parts of the country where the Mahratta government is established, is accomplished with little trouble. The attention of the subahdar is principally directed to the levying tributes from the zemindars residing among the mountainous parts of the country, who are very refractory, and never pay their tribute till compulsiory and violent measures, which are always tardy, and sometimes ineffectual, are employed against them.

The next object of my inquiry was the methods adopted by the tenantry in collecting the revenue from the peasantry. I was told that it invariably consisted in taxing the ploughs and instruments of agriculture, and is always paid in the produce of the country, as grain, oil or cotton, according to the cultivation of the land in which the instrument that is taxed has been specifically employed. This arrangement oc-

cations a vast accumulation of the various articles, that are the growth of the country, to the tenant; and some expedient becomes immediately necessary to convert it into specie, to enable him to pay his rent.

The want of security to the traveller, both as to his person and property, in all the native governments of India, and, from the mode of renting the country, every tenant possessing the privilege to tax travellers of every description whose business, whether commercial or otherwise, may lead them through the tract of land they occupy, are circumstances so discouraging to foreigners, that they are seldom seen in the Mahratta territory, in any other line of traffic than a few horses, elephants, camels and shawls. All other articles, both exports and imports, being altogether monopolised by the immediate subjects of the Mahratta dominions, who are well known by the name of brinjaries, and are sometimes seen supplying with grain, and almost every other necessary of life, the largest armies in India.

But notwithstanding so much inland commerce is carried on in the Mahratta empire, it derives very little encouragement from the Government, which pays no attention to the public roads; nor does it any other way promote the advantage of traffic, or facilitate its progress. In fact, it would not exist, to any thing like its present extent, if it were not for the necessity of converting the produce of the country into specie. To attain this object, the brinjarry encounters difficulties that in the description of them would appear to be insuperable, and suffers hardships which his indefatigable industry and superior patience could alone enable him to sustain. Hence it is that the Mahratta peasantry are kept in the most abject state of dependence,

and thereby prevented from engaging in any tumult, or causing any trouble to Government. Coin being very sparingly circulated among them, they derive little more from their manual labour than the habitation in which they live, and the food that is necessary to sustain them; their superfluity being always taken away.

The troops, which consist chiefly of emigrants from the north and west parts of Hindûstan, are quartered, both men and horses, upon the tenantry, who receive their assistance in return when it may be necessary in exacting the revenue. Such is the nature of the Mahratta country and government in Choteesgur, which is the most productive country belonging to the Berar Rajah, and whose exports, in seasons of plenty, are said to employ an hundred thousand bullocks.

The weather for the last thirteen days was very serene and pleasant, the air mild and the mornings cool. The only road from Cuttack to Nagpoor passes through Ryepoor, and it is the only track by which the communication is preserved between the two places. It is, however, frequently obstructed by the refractory spirit of the zemindars, who occupy the extensive space of hilly country that lies between Choteesgur and Cuttack.

A journey of nine days brought us, on the 25th of March, to the southern confines of Choteesgur, and within view of the hills that extend from the sea coast, in the northern fircars, thus far into the peninsula; a space of about three degrees of latitude. Our march through this fine champaign country had entirely recruited the cattle; and I found my party in a state to endure fatigue and hard service, should it be required of them. We had been abundantly regaled with fine water-fowl, ortolans,

ortolans, which appeared in large flocks, and quails. Our departure from such a country was a natural subject of regret to us all, as it afforded us ghee in great abundance, while from its large herds of cattle we obtained milk at a very inconsiderable price. Besides, the hardships we had already encountered in an hilly country, rendered the mountains before us very unwelcome objects.

April 4.—It was on the southern extremity of Choteesgur that I reached the Mahauddy or Curtack river, when I crossed it to enter upon the thick woods of Conkair, where the road was no more than a slight path in a defile of thick bushes and forest trees. After we had crossed a low ridge of hills, we entered upon that tract of country which is entirely inhabited by the Goand mountaineers, and is possessed by the ancient Rajahs of Goandivana.

The village which terminated this day's march consisted of five poor huts, from whence fifteen Goands issued forth to gaze at us. They did not appear to entertain any apprehension whatever; on the contrary, they informed us, that if they had not received particular injunction from their Chief respecting us, we should not have been permitted to enter on their territory.

This day a very serious misfortune befell me, in the loss of the only one of my hircarrahs who had already passed through this wild and unfrequented country; and whom I have mentioned as having been, for a considerable time, in the Mahratta service. He had complained for some days of a pain in his bowels, which I attributed to the change of water; and I had dispensed with his attendance, that he might travel at his leisure with another sick man. They generally arrived at the halt-

ing place about an hour after the rest of the people; but as on this day they did not appear at the usual time, it was generally apprehended that they had been plundered and murdered by the Goands.

Intelligence of my approach having been sent by the Mahratta Amil on the frontier of Choteesgur to the Conkair Rajah, a vakeel arrived from him in the evening, to congratulate me on my arrival in his territory, and to conduct me to his residence. I was very much pleased with the courtesy of the Goand chief, and gave directions that his servant should receive every becoming attention; for, from what I had observed of his subjects, they appeared to be very savage, and by no means destitute of courage. Indeed I was soon convinced that it was absolutely necessary to conciliate their good opinion, in order to enable me to travel among them with any comfort or accommodation. We were, however, abundantly supplied with grain.

April 6.—I arrived at the town of Conkair, which is situated between an high rocky hill and the south bank of the Mahanuddy river. On the summit of the hill the Rajah has erected a fort, which is defended by two pieces of artillery.

When we had completed our encampment in a mango tope on the north side of the river, and taken some refreshment, I dispatched the letter to the Rajah, that had been procured for me by Wittul Pundit at Ruttunpoor, from Bembajees Ranny. In about two hours I received an answer, which informed me that the Rajah would visit me on the following morning, when I should be made acquainted with every particular concerning my route to the country of the late Vizearamrauze. In the mean time, he sent five fowls, two hundred eggs, and a pig, which

proved a very acceptable present. My hircarrabs, however, now learned that the two Rajahs of Conkair and Bustar were in a state of hostility, and that the former had been very successful in an expedition to lay waste and possess himself of Bustar Rajah's north east frontier, where the Mahanuddy rises at a place called Schowah, about seven coss to the south east of Conkair.

We were now encircled by hills, and the range of them from the east to the south and round to the north-west appeared to be very lofty and extensive. The Buttur frontier is only six coss distant to the southward of this place, and is gained by passing through Tilly Gaulty, a very steep and rugged passage over the hills.

April 7.—This morning, about eight o'clock, the approach of Saum Sing, the Conkair Rajah, was announced to me, and I had made every suitable preparation in my power to receive him. After the usual salutations, I introduced my inquiry as to the nature and state of the country through which my journey was to be pursued to the northern firears. The Rajah replied with great readiness to my questions, and though I had been informed that he was the most civilised Goand chief subject to the Mahratta government, I was very much surprised to hear him speak the Hindustanee language with great fluency. He informed me, in a very intelligent manner, that my nearest road would be to proceed by Dongah to Jugdulpoor, the chief town of Bustar; from thence to Cotepar, which is the boundary between the Jacpoor and Bustar country, and from Cotepar to Jacpoor through Koorkooty gaut into Vizcaramrauze's country. I understood that this road to the sea-coast had been frequented only by brinjarries, and that they had abandoned

it since the refractory conduct of the Bustar Rajah; as the neighbouring Goand zemindars, encouraged by the Mahrattas, had plundered and destroyed all the villages for a considerable distance along it. I was then informed of another road, by taking a circuit to the eastward by Sehovah the source of the Mahanuddy, through Ryegur to Jacpoor, which the brinjarries then frequented, in order to avoid the territory of the Bustar Rajah. At the latter place, which is the capital of the country bearing that name, and consists of about five hundred orahuts, both these roads meet. The old town of Bustar is deserted, and the Goand inhabitants had removed to Jugdulpoor, beneath which flows a considerable river called the Indarowty, the bed of which is full of rocks, and incapable of being forded at any season of the year. A small fort is situated on a peninsula formed by a river; and a deep ditch having been cut across the isthmus, it is considered as a very strong place. The river, however, in the rainy season, overflows its banks, and forms an extensive lake on every side of it.

The road by Sehovah and Ryegur appearing, from the account I had received, the only one which was practicable, I determined to supply myself with a large store of provisions from Conkair, and proceed on it: but, when I communicated my design to Saum Sing, he endeavoured to dissuade me from carrying it into execution. He stated, in the first place, that when I arrived at the Jacpoor gaut, I should find it shut up, and a large body of troops inclosed in it, in the service of the son of the late Vizcaramrauze, who would certainly resist my passage; nor would my party be strong enough to force it, or even to prevent our being plundered and cut off.

off. On inquiring the reason of such an hostile opposition, he informed me, that the country of Vizaramrauze had been taken from him by the Europeans, and that the Rajah had died in defending it, with a considerable number of his people (alluding to the battle near Padnabrum in 1794;) he therefore apprehended that Narrain Bauppoo his son, and the remainder of his adherents, would be glad of an opportunity of retaliating on me and my party. It appeared that the Rajah Ramloohun, of Jacpoor, had afforded protection to the son of Vizaramrauze subsequent to his father's death, and had strengthened him with his own forces to resist the Europeans in invading his country, and thereby evade paying the subsidy to them that he had formerly paid to Vizaramrauze.

Saum Sing also informed me, that I should be obliged to pass through the centre of the Jacpoor country, for a very considerable distance; and that I could not hope to escape without being plundered, as Ramloohun could muster five thousand men, the greater part of which carry matchlocks; while some are provided with large crooked knives and long spears, who creep along the ground till they approach near their enemy, when they throw them with great dexterity and effect. Saum Sing then proceeded to represent to me, that the Bustar Rajah Dorryar Deo, and his son Peerkisun Deo, were very treacherous and powerful, having a very great extent of territory, which was divided into forty-eight purgunnahs; that Dorryar Deo is one of four brothers, who, at the death of their father, seized on two of them, put out their eyes, and confined them to a prison. The third was so fortunate as to make his escape to Nagpoor. To this was added a long succession of

his treacheries, not only to strangers but his own people.

He had, however, removed his residence from Jugdulpoor to an hill called Kaistoor, at about five cofs from it, where he found himself secure from the Mahrattas, and refused to pay them any tribute but as his humour dictated. They, therefore, plundered his country, and encouraged all the zemindars, whose territories border on that of the Bustar country, to plunder it also, and to wrest from him any part of it in their power. In executing this commission the Conkair Rajah had been very successful.

Under these circumstances it was not to be expected that Dorryar Deo would pay much attention to the Mahratta purwannah, or pass; and that if he did not venture to attack me openly, he would contrive that I should be harassed and interrupted by the Jacpoor Rajah.

He concluded by assuring me, that he had been induced to give me this information with the view of dissuading me from proceeding to Vizeanagram by Bustar and Jacpoor, that he might not be reproached by the Mahrattas for any misfortune that might befall me. Besides, as I was recommended to his care by his adopted mother, the Ranny of the late Pembaje he found himself actuated by a two-fold motive to preserve me from any misfortune, as far as depended on him. If, however, I should determine to proceed by the route which I had proposed, in opposition to the information and advice that he had given me, he should consider himself as freed from all responsibility, and would communicate the circumstance to the Mahratta government.

The intelligence which I had now received from the Goand Chief, was delivered with so much candour, that I entertained no doubt of its veracity,

veracity, and I afterwards found it fully confirmed on my arrival in the sircars.

I next inquired, on a supposition that the country was in a settled state, and the Bustar and Jacpoor Rajahs not unfriendly to travellers, if the track through them was commodious for loaded cattle. Saum Sing replied, that all the roads in those countries consisted of one continual range of ascents and descents through thick forests, and in some places along the sides of steep and craggy precipices. The whole of the Bustar country, he said, was an entire wilderness, which was very scantily inhabited by the wild Goands, who are in a state of nature: that, in some parts, I should find no water, but at very long distances; and that in reality I should obtain no supplies of grain till I arrived on the frontier of the country of Vizearamrauzc.

I suffered a very poignant disappointment at the check I now received to my progress, and was in a state of the most anxious perplexity as to the track I should pursue through the wild and mountainous labyrinth before me. I, therefore, turned my thoughts to the sea-coast; and accordingly requested Saum Sing to inform me which was the most eligible route to approach it. He instantly replied, that the only practicable road was through the Goand hills and jungles, a distance of about forty coss, to Byragur; where I should fall in with the high road to the Deccan, that leads through the middle parts of Chunda, a fine campaign country.

As my original design of going down the peninsula of India in a southerly direction was altogether obstructed, and knowing that the route through Chunda had never been travelled by any European, I presumed that, by such a march, I should attain the geographical know-

ledge of a country that was at present a blank space in the completest map extant of the Berar Rajah's territory. As a line through it must therefore prove a very important geographical acquisition, I determined to follow it: though, to speak the truth, there was no alternative left me, for I had no other way to pursue.

The Rajah, perceiving a sheet of writing paper on the table beside me, requested to examine it, and, after admiring its fabric and extreme whiteness, entreated a specimen of it, if it could be spared him without inconvenience to myself. I immediately promised to gratify him before my departure, and our conference concluded.

In a short time after the Rajah and his retinue had left our encampment, I sent an intelligent person to him, to obtain a particular account of all the roads from Conkair to the sea-coast, and especially of that which had been recommended me to pursue. As the Mahratta hircarrahs whom I had brought from Ruttunpoor was to leave me at this place, it became absolutely necessary to procure another, who could interpret between us and the Goands, as the jargon of the latter was wholly unintelligible to us. I therefore solicited the Rajah to order a person properly qualified to attend us to his frontier, and to favour me with letters, recommending me to the attention of the Goand Zemindars between Conkair and Byragur. I accompanied my request with a quire of gilt writing paper, with some China blue and red chit paper; and at the close of the day the messenger returned to inform me, that the Rajah was very much delighted with my present, and had engaged, in the most obliging manner, to comply with my solicitations.

About seven o'clock in the evening,

ing, the Rajah's dewan or minister, who was the only person in the place who could read or write, came to my tent, and presented me with a small piece of paper that was to be delivered to the Goand Chief, whose territory is situated between Conkair and Byragur. It was written in the Mahratta character, and, on its being translated, I found that it informed the Goand Rajah of Punnawar who I was, as well as the place to which I was going, that he might not be alarmed at our approach or impede me in my passage. The dewan having presented to me some Goands as our future guides, he respectfully took his leave.

• April 8.--In the morning we renewed our journey, after being engaged in an unpleasant conflict with the guides, who made very violent attempts to effect their escape; which some of them effected: I could not account for their conduct, as they did not appear to entertain the least apprehension of us; unless they had formed a plan with some of their countrymen to take an opportunity to plunder us.

We proceeded, with little or no variety of country, through a very thick forest and defiles in the hills for about forty miles, and the evening of the 10th brought us to Bonstahgur, a large Goand village, situated at the bottom of an hill. Here I observed, for the first time, that the streams run to the westward; and that the country is drained into the Godavery. Hitherto the nullahs and rivulets ran to the eastward, and fell into the Mahanuddy. I met with no inhabited place till my arrival hither. We had occasionally, but very seldom, observed a single hut, and never more than two huts together, with small spots around them, which had been partially cleared by the Goands, where they had cut down the trees to about

three feet from the ground, and employed the tops to fence the plantation from the inroads of wild beasts; the intervening grass and creeping plants were cleared away to make room for the cultivation of a little Indian corn.

April 12.--We arrived at the frontiers of the Conkair Rajah's territory; and I had no sooner passed it, than an account was brought me that a large body of men were posted in the jungle, on our left flank. On reconnoitring them, I perceived that they had taken possession of a defile through which the road led, that many of them had matchlocks with matches burning, and that the rest of them were armed with spears and bows and arrows. As we appeared to be on our guard, they did not advance; but a man mounted on a tattoo came forward to tell us, that he was deputed by the Rajah of Punnawar to ascertain who we were. On shewing him the Conkair Rajah's paper he returned, and the armed body of Goands made way for us to pass them.

When I arrived at Punnawar, I perceived the Rajah, with some attendants, seated on a rising ground, as it appeared, to gaze at us in our passage before them. I accordingly sent the Mahratta pass for his inspection; but though he manifested some respect to it, he would not afford us grain or provision of any kind, and, in the most sullen manner, rejected all communication with us. After I had succeeded in the very difficult task of obtaining guides from him, I turned my back with great satisfaction from the inhospitable residence of the Goand Chief.

The Bustar frontier is about ten Goand coss from the place. The aspect of the country in that direction appeared to be very mountainous; and all accounts corroborate the Conkair Rajah's description, as
being

being a desolate wilderness. Our road conducted us from one passage through the hills to another, so that our prospect was no where extensive ; but they are, without doubt, the ranges of hills that run along the east side of Berar, and connect the mountains of Omercuntuc and Mundilla, with those of Zelingana and Bustar, which extended to the sea-coast in the northern fircars.

April 15.—After a march of 50 miles, which occupied three days, we arrived at Malliver, the residence of another Goand Chief. The country through which we had passed was one continued wilderness, and the natives in these parts were so wild, that though now and then one of them might be observing us from the jungle, they never ventured to approach us.

I had frequently remarked that the Goands gathered a small plum from the jungle, which they eat with apparent satisfaction ; and a sepoy, who had followed their example, this day presented me with one on a leaf. On tasting it, my palate was gratified with a very delicious fruit. I found it in great abundance throughout Chunda, and took care to preserve many of the stones, some of which I sowed in the fircars, and the remainder I took to Bengal for the same purpose.

April 16.—Tho' Doorroog Shah, the Zemindar of Malliver, supplied us with a small quantity of rice, he did not seem disposed to take much notice of us till I this morning sent the Mahratta pass for his inspection, and demanded guides to conduct us on our journey. The person whom I had deputed on this service returned to inform me, that the Goand Chief had thrown down the pass on the ground and spit upon it ; at the same time declaring that we might think ourselves very fortunate if we were suffered to depart

within three days. To a remonstrance on his disrespectful conduct to the Rajah of Berar, he replied, that he was not in Nagpoor, and entertained no apprehension of his resentment. Of this strange conduct I took no immediate notice ; but ordered my people to prepare for their departure.

Doorroog Shah, being informed of our measures, approached our encampment with a large retinue. Every thing being in a state of preparation to move off the ground, I sent my secretary to him, with a corporal and six sepoy to protect him from insult, with directions to shew Doorroog Shah the pass once more, and to caution him against treating it with his former disrespect : for, notwithstanding the Rajah was absent from his capital, I should lose no time in transmitting an account of his insulting conduct from Byragur to the Mahratta officers left in charge of the government at Nagpoor. He manifested some alarm at the appearance of the sepoy ; and as soon as the message was delivered to him, requested a conference with me, to which I assented. His dewan, who spoke the Hindustân language very imperfectly, contrived, with some difficulty, to interpret between us. The result was, that Doorroog Shah wanted a present from me ; but I assured him, that, on account of his inhospitable treatment, he would receive nothing from me. Though he appeared to be very much chagrined at my determination in this particular, he ordered three of his Goands to attend us as guides ; with whom we immediately departed, that he might not exercise his caprice, by countermanding his orders.

Having dismounted from my horse in the course of this march to take the bearings of some remarkable hills, a man, and a boy of about eleven

eleven years of age, the form of whose features was new to me, fell prostrate at my feet. Surprised at this unexpected circumstance, I naturally inquired into the cause of it; when I was informed that they belonged to a tribe of Hindû mendicants, well known and distinguished by the name of Goosaigns. The man raised his hands and head in the most supplicating attitude, and implored me to hear his history; which was as follows:

He had set out in company with many other Goosaigns from Mirzapoor, their place of residence, a town well known on the west bank of the Ganges, about ten coss from Chunar-gur; that, after having travelled through the English territory to Cuttack, and made the pilgrimage of Juggernaut, they resolved to make all the pilgrimages in the southern parts of India; and being anxious to pay their visit to the source of the Mahanuddy and principal places of sanctity on the upper parts of the Gunga Godavery, they had been advised to proceed up the banks of the Mahanuddy river for that purpose. They had travelled thus far, not only unmolested, but frequently relieved by the Hindûs in those parts of the country which were inhabited by them: but since they had arrived among the hills and jungles inhabited only by the Goands, they had been treated with the utmost barbarity; for these savage people, instead of assisting them in their pious undertakings, and listening to their supplications for common sustenance, plundered them of the pittance they possessed; and, not contented with leaving them to starve, had murdered many of them, and offered up their bleeding bodies to their gods. He added, that they alone had the good fortune to escape the fate of their companions. He concluded by requesting my permis-

sion to follow me, and to be supplied with food, to preserve them from being starved. To the first of these petitions I readily assented, but I informed them at once that they could expect nothing further, as my people were barely furnished with a sufficient quantity of grain for their own sustenance, and it would therefore be an act of great injustice to lessen the little they had in order to support strangers; at the same time I informed them, that as there were Hindûs in my party, I made no doubt that they would receive a sufficient sustenance from them for the succeeding three days, when we should arrive at Byragur, and be no longer in a country whose inhabitants were wholly unacquainted with the feelings of charity or of justice. Nor had I deceived these poor people with the vain hopes of kindness, as I found, on inquiry, that the sepoy had shared their food with them.

I now resumed my journey for the day without any remarkable occurrence; the Goand hills and jungles continuing till within about nine miles of Byragur.

April 17.--I arrived at that place, which is a large town in the Chunda district, and surrounded with mango topes. It was formerly annexed to Chunda, and the country still bears that name, but they are now separate subahdaries. Bishun Pundit was subahdar of Byragur, and rented the country for a certain period, at a specific annual sum. The Mahratta government is exercised there in the same manner as at Chooteesgur.

Byragur is a place of consideration among the Mahrattas, and consists of about three hundred stone and tiled houses. It has a stone fort on the north-west of it, beneath whose eastern side runs the Kobragur river, which winds round the south-west

west side of the town, where it is joined by another small stream. In their united state they take a north-west course, and fall into the Wainy or Baun Gunga.

Byragur appeared to be a place of some traffic, as I found here large bodies of brinjaries from all quarters of Choteesgur, as well as from different parts of the fircars. The principal article of their commerce appeared to be cotton, that is brought from the north-west parts of Berar and Choteesgur, and is taken by the people who come from the fircars in exchange for salt, betel and coconuts. This is the cotton with which the most beautiful linens are manufactured in the northern fircars.

As we were very much fatigued and harassed by the long marches we were forced to make in getting through the Goand hills and jungles from Conkair, I thought it necessary to enjoy a day's repose at this place, not only to recover ourselves from the toil we had undergone, but also to gain information respecting the state of the country thro' which we were to pass into the fircars. I found the Conkair Rajah's information perfectly accurate concerning the Bustar country; and that, at this place, I had fallen in with an high road, that led from Nagpoor to Masulipatam, which, in this part of the country, is called Mutchily Bunder.

The Mahratta government being well established in Byragur, the greatest attention was paid to my pass, and I received every possible attention in consequence of it.

Bishun Pundit, in the evening of the 18th, paid me a visit, and marked out a route for me from Byragur, through the city of Chunda, to Rajamundry, about two hundred coss, which, according to the construction of that measurement in this country, was equal at least to four hun-

dred miles. From the difference of latitude in the two places, not exceeding two hundred geographical miles, the proposed route appeared to be very circuitous; and, by intelligence from other persons, I understood that by going to Chunda I should considerably increase the westing that I had already made from Conkair; and as the Mahratta government was well established for some distance to the eastward of Chunda, I might safely venture to take a southerly course for five or six marches, when my progress would bring me nearer to that part of the Nizam's territory through which I was to pass, and where I should probably obtain every necessary information respecting the state of it.

A general alarm seemed to have pervaded the whole of the Berar Rajah's subjects throughout Chunda, in consequence of the Mahratta war with the Nizam; and the armies being on the eve of coming to a battle, serious apprehensions were entertained, and various reports were continually propagated as to the issue of it. Nagpoor, as I was informed, is not more than seventy miles from this place, nearly in a northerly direction; so that I might be now said to be verging towards the Deccan.

From the immense quantities of grain which had been sent from Chunda to supply the Mahratta army, that article had increased in price near two hundred per cent. when compared with what I had given both for rice and grain in Choteesgur. On entering into the level country, we seemed to have changed our climate; for the nights, which in the Goand hills and jungles were very chill, were now become hot. The weather this afternoon was squally, and at night an heavy gale of wind came on, with thunder, lightning,

lightning, and rain. The soil now appeared to be very sandy; and the principal produce of this country is rice, with small quantities of pulse and sugar-cane. Very numerous herds of the finest sheep and goats are bred in this part of the country.

April 19.—I proceeded from Byragur to Poorlah, a distance of about sixteen miles; continuing my route through the eastern side of Chunda, at the same time skirting round the Goand hills and jungles to the eastward of me, and leaving the open country of Chunda to the westward.

From the various inquiries I made concerning the Goand hills and jungles to the eastward, I learned, that those adjoining to the district of Chunda were subject to the Mahratta government; but that, at the distance of about twenty coss from it, they were considered as belonging to the Bustar Rajah, and that travellers never frequented them. I was informed also, that several fakeers, or travelling mendicants, had been cruelly murdered on attempting to penetrate into them.

April 20.—We arrived at Cherolygur, a large and well-inhabited village. In the course of our march, we passed the ruins of a pagoda, and crossed the Cuttaun Nuddy, which falls into the Baun Gunga. —The bed of this river is three furlongs and an half wide, and the stream about two hundred yards, with three feet depth of water.

April 21.—We proceeded to Koolgurrah through an open and cultivated country.

April 22.—We continued our march through a country of similar appearance to that of Chammorsy. From this place we entered the territory of Chunda, the city of the same name being no more than twenty-four coss distant.

April 23.—We arrived this day at Kunserry, the greater part of the journey being through a thick jungle: no part of our road was cultivated, but in the immediate vicinity of villages; and some part of it was rather stony.

April 24.—Tolody, a village on the south-east frontier of the Chunda purgunnah, terminated this day's journey. In the course of it, I crossed the Wainy or Baun Gunga river. In this part it is divided into four streams, the principal one being about an hundred yards in breadth, and three feet and an half in depth. Its bed is of coarse sand and rock. This river rises in the Choteesgur mountains, and receives all the brooks and rivulets whose sources are on the south-west side of the Goand hills, that divide the open country of Choteesgur from Berar. During the last two days we observed that the villages abounded in goats and sheep; the herds of them, which we saw, could not contain less than ten thousand of these useful animals.—The soil of Chunda is very sandy, and the white ants so numerous that they eat the people's clothes while they were sleeping on them, and scarcely left us a pair of shoes.

April 25.—Our journey lay through an open cultivated country: in the course of it, we passed two branches of the Warda Gunga, a considerable river. The first of them is about sixty yards in breadth, and a foot and an half in depth. Its bed consists of large stones and coarse sand. Our march terminated at the little village of Cotata-kunky.

Having proceeded thus far in a southerly direction, I at length gained the Chunda frontier; and was informed that only one small purgunnah, belonging to the Berar Rajah, intervened between this place and the Nizam's territory, through
which

which an high road continues to the Ellore sircar.

I naturally reflected, that, on account of the hostilities which prevailed at this time between the Nizams and the Mahratta empire, some precaution was necessary in passing their respective territories. Having no pass or public papers to produce to the Nizam's officers, it was a matter of doubt in what manner they would receive me; and whether they would not oppose my entrance into the territory of their sovereign.

The first purgannah subject to the Nizam, on which I should enter from the Mahratta territory, is that of Chinnoor. Its capital town bears the same name, is situated on the north bank of the Godavery, and is the only inhabited place in the whole district. The Zemindar who had rented it having proved refractory about seven years ago, the Nizam, not being able to seize his person, sent a large body of troops to lay waste the country; and, at the same time, encouraged all his vassals, whose domains were contiguous to Chinnoor, to pillage it. — This ruinous warfare continued about four years, when the rebellious Zemindar was betrayed by the treachery of his own adherents; his death soon followed, and all his strong holds were reduced: but the calamity which was occasioned by the successive scenes of rapine and murder, proved so destructive to the peasants, that they fled, and sought for refuge in the neighbouring territories; so that, during the last three years, not an inhabitant was to be found in the whole district, except a few matchlock-men in the fort of Chinnoor, who were in the service of the Nizam. As my route would not pass within thirty miles of the town of Chinnoor, I had nothing to apprehend from it; and the

rest of the country being altogether desolate, it was not probable that I should meet with any obstacle till I should have crossed the Godavery, and proceeded about forty coss down the south bank, which would bring me upon the Poloonshah Rajah's frontier.

Ashuffrow, which was the name of this petty prince, had for many years resisted the Nizam's government, and at present his successors barely acknowledged any allegiance to him. Concerning them I was informed; that the old Rajah of Poloonshah had left two sons, the eldest of whom was only nineteen years of age. His territory consists of two purgannahs from the Cummum Zemindary, Poloonshah, and Sungurgherry. He is a Munibdar of the Nizam's empire, and holds his country as a jaghire, in consequence of his maintaining a certain body of troops for the service of his sovereign.

When the Nizam's government was effective in Poloonshah, its roads were very much frequented; but, since the Rajah had assumed independence, they are almost deserted, as several merchants who had of late attempted to pass along them with horses for sale, had been robbed of them, or they had been taken by the Rajah at a very inferior price. — The only travellers who now frequented this road were the Mahratta brinjarries, who are allowed to pass on paying certain duties. But the Rajah, it seems, would not have allowed this privilege to them, but from the apprehension that the Mahrattas would encourage the Goonds, who live on the hills to the north of Godavery, to plunder his country, which they had formerly done with many circumstances of barbarity and horror.

From these accounts of the Poloonshah Rajah, I had every reason to expect

expect that I should not get through his country without some opposition and inconvenience. I was, accordingly, induced to direct my attention seriously to the Goand hills and jungles, that I might, if possible, discover some track through them which would conduct me into the Company's territory on the sea-coast.

April 27.—Having proceeded along the east side of the Seer-Poor purgunnah, I arrived at the town of Beejor, within four coss of the bottom of the hills and jungles that are inhabited only by the Goands. My former information concerning the Nizam's country being fully confirmed at this place, I resolved, if possible, to avoid it.

I had this day crossed the Wurda Gunga river, that runs under the city of Chunda, and rises in the western parts of Berar; and I was now convinced that there was no regular road through the Goand hills and jungles to the sea-coast. I was nevertheless informed that the brinjaries were known sometimes to get through, and that they frequently went into the hills with sugar and salt to trade with the Goands for the produce of their jungles.

The difference of latitude between this place and Ellore not being more than one hundred and thirty geographical miles, I was convinced, that, in a straight line, the difference could not be great. The route through Chinnoor and Poloonshah I knew to be very circuitous, which was another reason for inducing me to avoid it. My next object, therefore, was to inform myself concerning the disposition of the Goand chiefs, who possess these immense ranges of mountain and jungle, with a determination to attempt a passage through them. The districts adjoining to the eastern parts of the Mahratta territory, as

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I was informed, belonged to Inkut-Row, a Goand chief, who held them as a jaghire from the Berar government, and had formerly been the principal Goand Rajah in the southern parts of Goand-wana. I was justified, therefore, in my expectation that my Mahratta pass would receive some attention in my way through his territory, which extended far into the hills. On leaving his frontier, the Bustar Rajah's country succeeds; and having a recommendatory letter to him from the Subahdar of Choteesgur, I concluded that the Bustar Goands would not materially impede my journey. As the distance in a direct line was not more than one hundred and fifty miles from Beejor to the sea-coast, I had every reason to believe, that, from Inkut Row's frontier, I should be able to reach the Company's territory in five or six long marches.

I had determined to carry a sufficient quantity of provisions, that, in this wild country and difficult road, we might at least have the primary comfort of necessary food: besides, this circumstance would lessen the difficulty of my passage, as I should have nothing to require of the Goands but to be our guides. I had no doubt of meeting brinjaries on my route, and that an handsome gratuity would induce some of them to conduct me from Inkut Row's frontier, through the Bustar hills, till I should gain the Company's territory. Thus I should be entirely independent of the Goands; and I did not entertain the least suspicion that they would venture to oppose me by any open and regular attack.

April 28.—Having formed my plan according to the opinions already stated, I entered upon Inkut Row's territory, after crossing the Bangaringa river to the village of Dewilmurry, which is placed on

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the north-east bank of it, and is backed by huge ranges of hills that rise immediately behind it. This place consists of about fifty huts, and was the most considerable Goand village that I had yet seen; and an extensive space had been cleared and cultivated around it. I encamped on the bank of the river, which is a very considerable one, and is formed by the junction of the Wurda and Wainy rivers, about three cofs to the north-west of this place. The inhabitants were so much alarmed at our approach, that they all deserted their habitations, excepting two or three who had been made converts to the Mahommedan faith. They saluted us with the Salem Alicum, and, on perceiving that we were travellers, their fears subsided, and they returned peaceably to their respective dwellings.

The residence of Inkut Row is at Arfully, about ten cofs distant from Dewilmurry, in a north-east direction among the hills. He is a Sardar of five thousand horse in the Mahratta empire, and was absent at this time with his troops, which were employed to subdue the Nizam's eastern frontier, in the districts of Edilibad and Neermul, which are separated from Chunda by a range of hills. The communication is through passes in them, which were at this time guarded with unremitted vigilance, to prevent any supplies of grain from being carried into the Nizam's territory. The Goands sold us as much rice as we required, and would receive no remuneration whatever for the forage which they collected for the cattle. They also furnished us with guides; a circumstance which I regarded as an auspicious omen of our passing in security through the wild and desolate country which lay before us. I wished to get some information relative to our route to-

wards the sea-coast; which, however, was rendered very imperfect by the impossibility of comprehending their jargon. Their hospitable behaviour, nevertheless, encouraged me to proceed.

April 29.—We marched about fourteen miles, along a small valley, in the midst of a thick forest, to the village of Rajarum, when several of the Goands came out of their huts, and, from the uproar they made, I perceived that they were in a state of intoxication. We encamped near a small tank, about half a mile from the village, and left the savages to their riotous intemperance. The guides, who had directed our route from Dewilmurry, went to the village, and conducted two men to us, one of whom spoke Tellinghy, and by whom I was informed that the other was a relation of Inkut Row, and a person of some consequence; though his appearance would not have justified such a suspicion, as he had no covering of any kind, but a rag fastened round his loins.—Our courteous behaviour soon induced him to supply us with a small quantity of dry grain, such as raggy and Indian corn; and, as I understood our common interpreter, he declared his regret that he had nothing more acceptable to offer us. On my making the Goand chief a trifling present, he was so delighted as to manifest a readiness to give us every information in his power.—I accordingly learned from him, that the Bustar Goands, who inhabited the neighbouring country, were perfectly savage, and that both the men and women appeared in a state of nature, and without even the smallest piece of linen which a kind of instinctive decency suggested him to wear. He also informed me, that, according to the proposed direction of my route, I should, on the following

leaving day, enter on the territory of another Goand chief, a nephew of Inkut Row; and that my Mah-ratta pass would secure me every possible attention from him. This intelligence was very satisfactory to me; for, not having obtained any adequate quantity of grain at this place, I began to apprehend that I had been very negligent in not taking a larger supply from Dewilmurry. I, therefore, determined to embrace the first opportunity that presented itself, of laying in a sufficient store, even to the utmost my party could carry, that we might, if possible, get through this vast wilderness before it would be consumed.

The Chief continued to inform me, that, on the morrow, I should pass a considerable river called the Inderowty, when I should enter on the Bustar Rajah's territory, in the district of Bhopaulputtun, where I should find the Goands very wild, and from whom no supply or assistance of any kind was to be procured.

From this information, it appeared to be absolutely necessary for me to provide myself with guides, as well as to obtain a further supply of provision before I entered on a country where I should otherwise be destitute of both. As I expected to meet some brinjarries, in the course of my next march, near the Inderowty river, it was my determination to wait there till I had provided myself with grain and guides, so that I might secure my passage through this mountainous and desolate country to the Company's territory in the fir-cars.

The Goand chief readily furnished us with guides, but at the same time requested that I would release them, on their being relieved by other guides from the village of Cowlapoor, which was about two

cofs distant from Rajarum; I, therefore, determined to continue my route, as far as circumstances would allow, towards the Inderowty.—When I arrived at Cowlapoor, I found Goands already stationed to relieve the guides. Some brinjarries who were in the village advised me to halt at Charrah, and not to proceed to the river till the ensuing day, where I should find some of their tribe encamped. I accordingly proceeded; but several of our guides having contrived to run off among the jungle, it was with great difficulty we arrived at Charrah. The two Goands, who remained with us, now delivered up their charge to the people of this village, who refused to receive it; and, in a short time, men, women, and children, all quitted their dwellings in a body with evident marks of discontent at our arrival, and we saw them no more.

At this time we were not destitute of provisions, but we wanted a guide; nor do I know how we should have extricated ourselves from our alarming situation, if chance had not thrown two brinjarries in our way to assist us. I was under the necessity of detaining them till we could reach another village.

April 30.—I determined to pass the Inderowty, and march to Bhopaulputtun. It was my custom to travel a short distance in front of the main body of my party; and I had proceeded about two miles and an half, when the brinjarry informed me, that if we all made our appearance at once, the natives would instantly quit their habitations, and frustrate my intention of procuring a guide from them. He proposed, therefore, that they might not be alarmed, to proceed before us with only one man meanly clad, while the rest were to remain at some

distance behind. The brinjarry, however, had not advanced an hundred yards, when he perceived a considerable body of men in a nullah that run close under the end of an hill, and, on our advancing, thirty or forty matchlocks, with several arrows, were discharged at us. This unexpected attack produced an immediate halt; and I resolved to fall back till I could be supported by the rest of my people, as I had only two sepoy with me, and two or three servants with my apparatus. On our retiring, the Goands advanced rapidly upon us from the nullah and jungle, and a body of them made their appearance on the top of the hill. At this instant I was fortunately joined by a naick and four sepoy, and I immediately formed them, priming and loading, in a small piece of open ground on our left. All my endeavours to obtain a parley were fruitless; and perceiving the Goands were coming forward with great impetuosity towards us, with their matches lighted, guns pointed, and arrows fixed in their bows, my party discharged their pieces at the distance of about twenty yards, when several of the enemy dropped, and the rest run off screaming into the jungle, bearing off their killed and wounded along with them. Some of their arms were the only trophies of my victory. The rest of my people having joined me, I ordered a naick and four sepoy to drive the Goands from the hill, which they soon effected.

This conflict being terminated, I disposed my small force in such a manner that it might act to the best advantage in case we should be re-attacked; and we proceeded with the hope of reaching Bhopaulputtun before night. Nothing, however, occurred worthy of remark till we arrived at the river Inderowty,—

The village of Jascly, through which we passed, was entirely deserted; and not being able to find a fordable place in the river, we were under the mortifying necessity of encamping in an open space on the banks of it.

My disappointment at not being able to quit this inhospitable country, now that I was arrived at the termination of it, may be easily conceived; and at the close of day, we were informed by some inhabitants on the other side of the river, that we should not be permitted to pass the river, till orders had been given from Bhopaulputtun to that effect. We replied, that we had a pass from the Mahratta government, which I would send for the inspection of their Chief on the following morning. About an hour after, they inquired whether we entered their country as friends or enemies; when the brinjarries replied, that we were travellers, who paid for every thing we wanted, and took no notice of any thing but the road along which we passed. In a short time, however, the tom-toms informed me that the Goands were collecting, and I accordingly disposed of the cattle and their loads in such a manner that we might defend them with advantage, if we should be attacked. The tom-toms having ceased, and there being no appearance of an approaching enemy, we lay down to repose, but with our arms ready, to guard against any surprise:—a very necessary precaution; for, about midnight, the noise of persons paddling in the water informed us of the hostile design that was meditated against us. They crossed the river about half a mile above us, and, from the noise they made, appeared to be in considerable numbers. I immediately ordered all the lights to be extinguished, and enjoined the utmost silence.

silence. The night was so dark that it was impossible for the Goands to see us, but at a small distance, and I dispatched scouts to watch their motions. They were, however, very cautious in proceeding, and, after consulting together for about an hour, they, to our great satisfaction, repassed the river.

As the country towards Bhopaulputtun was so ill-disposed towards us, I considered it as very hazardous to send a messenger thither; for if he should be detained or put to death, we might wait in expectation of an answer till we were surrounded with such numbers as to render a retreat impracticable. Indeed there was but one way left to extricate ourselves from the very alarming and dangerous situation in which we were involved; and that was to retreat with the utmost rapidity in our power, by the road we came, to the Mahratta territory on the west side of the Baungunga river at Dewilmurry; a distance of forty miles. About midnight rain came on, which made the road very slippery for the camels; the weather, however, cleared before day-break; when we moved off in perfect silence, and had proceeded eleven miles before we were observed. The discharge of some matchlocks now informed us that our retreat was discovered; and as we entered the village of Coulapoor, we found about five hundred Goands posted in it, and determined to dispute the passage.

It was now two o'clock in the afternoon, when the sun shone bright, and, as was usual at this time of the year, extremely hot. We had measured back eighteen miles, and had yet eight more to travel before we should arrive at Rajarum, at which place I was determined to take post that night at a tank, and pursue the remainder of my journey, amount-

ing to fourteen miles, the following day. Though the rain had retarded the progress of the camels, it had filled the hollows with water, where the people and cattle could quench their thirst; without which refreshing circumstance, the heat of the weather would have been intolerable.

On our arrival within musket shot of Coulapoor, I halted my party at the well, which contained the only supply of water for the village; and desired the people to lose no time in slaking their thirst and that of the cattle. At this interval the Goands sent me repeated threats of the annihilation of my party, if we did not immediately send them a large sum of money. I returned an absolute refusal of their demand, and at the same time warned them not to act in defiance of a pass which I had in my possession from the Rajah of Nagpoor, in whose country I then was, and whose subjects they were. They then demanded to see it, and it was accordingly shewn them; but as there was not one person among them who could read, they appeared to doubt its authenticity. This parley engaged us for an hour, when the people in the village were so afflicted with thirst, that they requested me to let them have some water; to which I made no objection, in the hope of pacifying them; but it so happened that the well had been exhausted by my own people and cattle.

As the whole party were very much refreshed by the short sojournment, I informed the Goands, that it was my determination to proceed without delay; when I received for answer, that the son of their Chief was arrived, who assured us that we should not be molested on our route to Rajarum, where our pass should be investigated. We required no more on our parts, and,

continuing our journey, encamped about five that afternoon at the tank of Rajarum, where we found the Goands, who had before been so friendly to us, all armed, and huddled together in a few huts detached from the village. We were not disturbed during the night, and at an early hour of the succeeding morning we proceeded on our way: but soon after we had moved off the ground, a messenger arrived desiring us to halt till the Goand Chief of that part of the country arrived, which would be in the space of two or three hours. I answered, that whatever the Chief might have to say to me, he could communicate it as well at Dewilmurry as at Rajarum; and continued my route.

About eleven A. M. we arrived at Dewilmurry, and, having passed the river, encamped in the Mahratta territory on the opposite shore. The other inconveniencies of our situation began to be increased by a dearth of grain, as we had not received any supply since we left this place. The people, however, behaved to us in the most friendly manner, by cheerfully opening their stores, and furnishing us abundantly with every thing of which we stood in need.

We had perceived a small body of men hanging on our rear during the whole of our journey from Rajarum; but we did not suspect, as we afterwards discovered, that they formed the advanced guard of the Goand chief's forces, who arrived at Dewilmurry about an hour after us. He immediately sent a messenger, demanding to see my pass, which was instantly sent to him; when he received it with every mark of respect, and requested a conference with me; to which I readily assented.

At noon the interview took place with much introductory civility;

when he made many apologies for the ill-usage which I had received in his country, and expressed some satisfaction that the people who had endeavoured to plunder me, had failed in their design, and met with their deserts. He assured me that, if he had been acquainted with my intention of passing through his territory, he would have provided every thing necessary for my security and comfort. He expressed much regret at the inconvenience we must have suffered from the excessive heat of the weather; and ventured to indulge the hope that I should not prefer any complaint against him at Nagpoor. I replied, that as I had not sustained any material injury, and as he seemed to feel a considerable degree of contrition for the manner in which his people had treated me, I should forego my original intention of informing the Rajah of the hostile opposition I met in his country. He then entreated me to halt the following day, that he might have an opportunity to entertain me, and, by every respectful attention in his power, to convince me that he had no concern whatever in the late occurrences. He informed me that his name was Lol Shah, and that he was lately arrived from Nagpoor to take charge of his brother Inkut Row's jaghire, during his absence with the Berar Rajah's forces in the Nizam country. He then took his leave in a very respectful manner, and requested my permission to visit me on the following day.

The heat and fatigue which we had undergone, not only rendered a day's repose agreeable, but, in some degree, necessary; so that I very readily adopted Lol Shah's suggestion. The Mahratta Aumildar, or revenue collector, in Dewilmurry, however, informed us that it was very fortunate we had lost no time

in our retreat; for that, notwithstanding the friendly assurances made by the Goand chief, all his vassals, and every neighbouring Goand Rajah had been summoned to co-operate with him for the purpose of plundering and cutting us off; and that if we had delayed our return six hours, our retreat would have been impracticable; for, Lol Shah, though not personally concerned in attacking us, would have been accessary to it, in the hope of sharing the plunder.

About five in the evening, the Rajah Lol Shah paid me a visit, with a very numerous retinue; when I begged to be informed concerning the nature of the country through which it was my intention to have proceeded by Bhopaulputtun and Rajamundry. He informed me, that I had done well to return, as the road would have been impassable to my party; and the few brinjaries who alone attempt it, experience the greatest difficulties in getting a passage through it. The Goands, he said, who inhabit that part of the mountains, were of a more savage nature than any we had yet seen; that they wore not the least covering, and fed on the fruits and plants they found in the jungles. Even in his country, where the inhabitants were in some degree civilized by a communication with the Mahrattas, they eat grain but during three months in the year, and in the remaining part of it they depend upon the produce of the jungles, such as the flowers and grain of the mawá tree, the bale, &c. The Rajah continued to inform me, that after passing Bhopaulputtun, we should not have been able to procure any grain for our subsistence; and that the road consisted of a single path, which was not always discoverable. Thus, without a guide, in such a desolate country, and harassed by its

savage inhabitants, our situation would have been truly deplorable. The want of grain in these mountains and wilds does not appear to arise from any deficiency in the soil, as the jungle is large and flourishing; but from the unsettled disposition of its native inhabitants, who are attached to a predatory life: and while Nature gives them spontaneously what is necessary for their support, they feel no desire to encounter the toil of tilling the earth. Their great delight is to rove from one place to another, according to the guidance of their fancy.

Lol Shah also informed me, that, beyond his country, the Goands had no matchlocks, the use of which his people had been taught by the Mahrattas, but were abundantly provided with bows and arrows. They were remarkable, he said, for drawing the bow with their feet, and the certainty with which they threw their arrows. I computed that Lol Shah's party consisted of five hundred Goands, most of them sturdy, well-made men, and not at all inferior to our sepoy's; but their colour was black: and I was repeatedly told that the Mahrattas considered them as better soldiers than Rajepoor's. The little skirmish I had with them did not confirm me in that opinion: though if I had been under the necessity of contending with the men whom Lol Shah brought with him, who were better armed than the Goands who attacked us, I might have found them a more formidable enemy.

No alternative was now left me in order to reach the Company's territory in the sircars. No way remained for me, but to get more to the southward till I could cross the Godavery, by the road which has been already mentioned, through the Poloonshah Rajah's territory, into the Ellore sircar; and whatever ob-

stacles might present themselves to me, I was determined to oppose them with perseverance. Concerning the present situation of the Rajah of Poloonshah, I learned that he was at variance with the Nizam; but Lol Shah being on terms of friendship with Narrain Row, his Dewan offered me a letter to him recommending me to his care and attention. A more acceptable present he could not have offered, and I instantly accepted it. But the Goand chief not being able to write, some time was lost in seeking a person who possessed that qualification: at length a man was found who could write the Tillinghy character. Lol Shah, therefore, having dictated the letter, and affixed his seal to it, delivered it to me.

The Rajah having done this voluntary act of kindness, it became me to make him some return. As he had been very curious in examining the sepoy's arms, and expressed much astonishment at the instantaneous manner in which they were discharged, I presented the Chief with my fowling-piece, which being fired before him, he received it with the most sensible marks of gratitude and satisfaction, and assured me that it should be preserved in his family as a very honourable mark of regard which he had received from the Europeans (Fringies). He now concluded his visit with the assurance that I should never again receive any molestation from his people; and begged me to accept his assurance of eternal friendship.

May 3.—We returned to Beejor, where we fell in with the high road, and proceeded through the east side of the Seerpoor purgunnah, towards Collyfuir gaut, on the Gunga Godavery river. The Mahratta Aumildar at Beejor readily relieved the Goand guides who had accompanied the party from Dewilmurry; and at

the same time congratulated me on my escape from the mountains and jungles, of which he gave a very unfavourable account.

He stated to me the reason why the Berat Rajah's Goands were less savage than they had formerly been. He very rationally attributed it to the traffic which, within the last twenty years, had taken place with them. Having once tasted salt and sugar, they could no longer dispense with those luxuries; and they were only to be procured by the lac, iron ore, and other productions of their jungles. Some degree of industry, therefore, was necessary to collect these articles for the brinjarries, or travelling merchants, in order to barter them for the produce of more cultivated territories: and such a communication, with civilized people, had very much lessened the savage character of this barbarous fraternity.

On leaving Beejor we began to descend gradually to Nuggong, through a country which had a very patched appearance. The price of grain was very much advanced since we left Byragur, and was only to be procured at the rate of eight seers for a rupee.

A report having reached this village that some hundreds had fallen on both sides in my disputes with the Goands, the Mahrattas were very much alarmed at our appearance, and, till I had produced my pass, they refused to approach us. The rains having failed for the last five years in this country, forage was not to be procured, so that I was under the necessity of supporting the cattle, in their state of fatigue and harassment, with an additional allowance of dry grain, which, with the leaves of the Banyan tree, formed the whole of their present sustenance.

May 4.—We proceeded to Ewanpilly, a Mahratta post on the south-east

east frontier of the Berar Rajah's country ; where about two hundred horse and some matchlock-men were stationed in a small mud fort. The descent in the last two marches, though gradual, was continual, and, in the aggregate, must have been very considerable. We were now in a level country, the road skirting round the Goand hills and jungles that hang down to the east bank of the Baun Gunga river, which flows beneath the south side of Ewanpilly.

The alarm of the Mahrattas was so great on our approach, that they retired to the fort. I accordingly ordered the tents to be pitched, and waited till we had taken some refreshment, before I proposed any communication, in the hope that their fears would subside. I then sent my Moonshy, with the pass for the officer in command to inspect ; but, as he approached the fort, they desired him to return, or they would fire at him. He replied, that he had no arms, and only wished to present a paper to them for their perusal. After some debate, they admitted him into their gateway ; when, on inspecting the pass, they remarked that it was of a very old date, and declared it to be a counterfeit, as they could not comprehend from what part of the English territory I could have come. They concluded with desiring him, in a very angry tone, to depart and trouble them no more.

I was very much chagrined at the inhospitable conduct of these people, and sent my secretary once more to reason with them on the consequences of acting in defiance to the order and seal of the Berar Rajah, and to assure them, that, if they did not comply with the terms prescribed in it, I should wait at Ewanpilly, and dispatch an account of their conduct to the Subahdar of

Seerpoor, who resides at the capital of the purgunnah, which was not more than the distance of ten coss to the westward. After a parley of near four hours, which were employed in persuading them that we were not enemies, they ventured to come out of the fort ; and, in the evening, the commanding officer came to visit me. On reproaching him for his groundless apprehensions, he replied, with some degree of reason, that circumspection was necessary in his situation ; and as the Nizam had many Fringies in his service, he knew not how he was to ascertain that I was not one of them. In answer to my inquiries, he informed me that the Mahratta territory extended no more than three coss beyond the fort, and confirmed the accounts which I had already received, that the whole district of Chinnoor was entirely desolate, and that I should not meet with any inhabitants till I arrived on the Poloonshah Rajah's frontier.

As it was with the greatest difficulty I had procured guides for the two last days' journies, I had every reason to expect that my perplexity, in this particular, would be much increased in the Nizam's dominions ; I, therefore, instructed my hircarrahs to find, if possible, two or three intelligent men to accompany us from this place to Rajamundry or Ellore, and that I would make very ample satisfaction for their service : for, if the Poloonshah Rajah should prove hostile, I could have no dependence, but on intelligent guides, for an hasty passage through his country. The difficulty of our situation appeared to animate the zeal and invigorate the perseverance of every one in the party ; and they all professed themselves ready to submit to any and every hardship I might think it necessary to impose upon

upon them. Three Mahratta brinjaries were at length prevailed upon to conduct us to Rajamundry; and though their demands were enormous, I was obliged to comply with them. The Mahratta officer in command, at the same time, declared himself responsible for the fidelity of their conduct.

May 5.—Having obtained a supply of grain for seven days, we continued our route along the north-west bank of the Baun Gunga river, through a very wild country.

When we quitted the Mahratta boundary, we entered a thick forest. The mountains hung over the south-east bank of the Baun Gunga, and every view I had of them coincided with the accounts which I had already received. As we passed on, I heard the sound of tom-toms for a considerable distance, which was a signal of alarm. As I proceeded, the ruins of several villages presented themselves to my attention; and about eleven *a. m.* the extreme heat of the weather obliged me to halt, till the people and cattle could be refreshed with water, which was to be obtained only from the Baun Gunga. The river was half a mile distant on the eastern side of the road, and separated from it by a thick wood; so that it was with great difficulty we could reach its banks.

I had proceeded seventeen miles to the ruins of the little village of Unnar, where I halted till three in the afternoon; and though the heat was extreme, as the periodical rains had failed for the last seven years, it was absolutely necessary for me to proceed, and cross the Godavery river before night, that the people of Chinnoor might not have time to form any obstruction to our passage over it.

Our road still continued on a gradual descent; and the soil was rocky,

intermixed with coarse sand. On our arrival near the Godavery river, I observed a considerable fort on an eminence above the south-east bank of the Baun Gunga, and, with my glass, I discovered a white flag flying on it. Nor was it long before I heard the sound of tom-toms all around us; which proved, though the villages were desolate, that the alarm posts of the banditti were scattered through the woods. When we arrived at the banks of the river, several small parties of matchlock-men were discovered among the sands in the bed of it. I accordingly halted to collect my people, and the river being very shallow, we crossed it without difficulty or molestation, and encamped on a little clear spot on the south side of it.

I had now entered on that part of India which bears the name of Tellingana, whose inhabitants are called Tellingies, who speak what is denominated the Tellingy language, and which appeared to bear a strong resemblance to what is termed Gentoos in the fircars. There is a small pagoda on the north-east bank of the river, sacred to the Hindû goddess Cālî, from whom this passage derives the name it bears; being called the Gaut of Cālîfair. The distance from Unnar to our encampment was seven miles. The sun, whose heat at this season of the year is excessive, having shone fiercely upon us for seven hours, our situation on the bank of the river regaled us with its freshness. From our position I had a distinct view of the fortress of Surrooncha, and an opening beyond it discovers the conflux of the Inderoowty and Baun Gunga rivers, with the blue mountains and forests in the distance; which, thus combined, formed a fine example of romantic scenery. The bed of the Godavery, at this gaut, is about a mile in breadth, and consists of a wide

wide expanse of sand. In that part of it above its junction with the Baun Gunga, where we crossed, the quantity of water is very inconsiderable, the river being divided into several small streams, whose aggregate breadth would not amount to an hundred feet, and which are nowhere more than fifteen inches in depth. The Hindû pilgrims resort to the confluence of these rivers, which they suppose to possess the virtue of purification.

May 6.—We proceeded along the west side of the Godavery, and passed the ruins of the town of Câlîfair, where we found the remains of an old fort, a mosque, and a Mahomedan tomb. I was informed that this place had been the residence of an officer of the Nizam, who had formerly been entrusted with the charge of the district of Chinnoor; who, having joined the Zemindar in resisting the Nizam's government, had fallen a victim to his rebellious and faithless conduct.

Our march was this day through a thick forest, and on a continual descent. At its termination we found an old fort, which had once been encompassed by a considerable town called Mahadecopoor; but, a few matchlock-men in the fort, and a small number of wretched Telingy natives, were its only inhabitants. The fort had a double rampart and ditch, and, when in a state of repair, must have been a place of considerable strength. The innumerable marks of cannon shot on it, evidently proved that at some former period it had made no common resistance. A messenger was sent from the fort to receive some intelligence of the Nizam's and Mahratta armies; but as we could not gratify his curiosity, he made no stay with us.

May 7.—We this day completed a march of twenty-three miles,

and encamped near a well in a small open space. We passed many villages in our way, which were entirely deserted. The road was, in general, through an heavy sand, and we did not meet with any water in the course of it. From the failure of the periodical rains, which has been already mentioned, all the tanks, wells and reservoirs were dry, and, to increase the evil, the heat of the sun was almost intolerable.—This circumstance rendered our journey very distressing both for men and cattle. During the two last days I had occasionally observed the teak-tree, which sometimes appeared, from its inconsiderable size, to have been checked in its growth. From the excessive thirst which the heat and fatigue of this long journey had excited, the well was soon exhausted; while the river being at the distance of five miles, and separated from us by a small range of hills and a thick jungle, was in a great measure unattainable by us: but the guides who had conducted us from Ewanpilly encouraged us to proceed a mile onwards in search of a spring, with which they were acquainted, and whose waters, fortunately for us, had resisted the parching heat which rendered that necessary element so scarce in the latter parts of our route.

It was a very distressing circumstance that we were obliged to travel in the heat of the day; but as, from the state of the country, we were continually in danger of being attacked, such a measure was absolutely unavoidable. For, though we passed along a beaten road, the jungle was very thick on each side of it, and afforded cover for an enemy to approach in the night, without a possibility of our perceiving it:—whereas, by moving forward in the day, and taking our ground in a clear spot at night, we were always
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in a position to defend ourselves, with every possible advantage. — Besides, if we had travelled in the night, I should not have had the opportunity of prosecuting my geographical inquiries.

May 8. — We have this day gained the Poloonshah Rajah's frontier, and our journey terminated at the village of Etoor, where we encamped on the bank of a river; a circumstance of inexpressible gratification and importance to us. When we had arrived within two miles of this place, the beating of tom-toms and the blowing of horns announced an armed force in the neighbouring jungle; and we learned from our guides that this unwelcome noise proceeded from the alarm posts of Communy Bovey, a Zemindar of Naugwarrum, who was a vassal of Ashuf Row, the Poloonshah Rajah. They recommended us therefore to proceed with caution; while they proposed to advance and inform the people who we were, as well as the object of our journey. During the time of their absence I thought it prudent to make a halt and collect the party. They returned, however, with a very unfavourable account, that the natives not only disbelieved every thing they had said, but abused them as the messengers of falsehood, and had prepared themselves to oppose our passage. We, however, had no alternative, and I made every necessary arrangement to proceed. The halt had, in some degree, refreshed us, and I now advanced, but made a small circuit towards the river, to avoid the village and prevent the inhabitants from being alarmed at our approach. The rest of my people and cattle followed close behind. As we did not pass near enough for the natives to reach us with their matchlocks, they did not think proper to come forward to attack us;

and while they stood at a distance to watch our motions, we encamped on the bank of the river.

When the tents were pitched, I advanced with our guides and a few sepoy's towards them, and made signs for some of them to come and meet me; which they accordingly did, and when they perceived that we were not enemies, their alarms immediately subsided. These posts are maintained to guard against the Goonds, who, at this season, while the river is low, take the opportunity of crossing the bed of it, and surprising them while at rest. The murder and rapine which they had suffered from these people, kept the Tellingies, at this season of the year, in a constant state of alarm.

Perceiving a small eminence at no great distance from the camp, it presented a favourable situation for viewing the course of the Godavery. On reaching its summit, I was gratified with a prospect of the course of the river for fifteen miles. Immense ranges of mountains and forests appeared to extend from Turrooncha to this place, along the east side of the Godavery, and continued to accompany the course of the river as far as the eye could reach.

At this place I met with about forty hackeries laden with cotton, the property of the linen manufacturers in the Company's territory; they came from Chunda, and were going to Maddapollam. As their cattle had suffered greatly from the extreme heat of the weather and the want of water, they had halted at this place, to recover and refresh themselves before they ventured to continue their journey. It was a very agreeable circumstance to meet with fellow-travellers in this inhospitable country, subject of our own Government. This circumstance evidently proved that the road was formerly more frequented. Indeed,

deed, when the country abounded in water, the Mahratta brinjaries were continually passing from the sea coast to Chunda by this route.

May 9.—I proceeded ten miles to the large straggling town of Naugwarrun, which is situated on the banks of the Godavery. Intelligence having been forwarded of our approach from Etoor, the inhabitants of the place came out to gaze at us. As they were quiet and inoffensive, I took the opportunity to direct some inquiry concerning the immense ranges of mountains that yet continued along the east bank of the Godavery; but that they were inhabited by scattered bands of Goands and wild beasts was the only information which I could obtain. During the last two days we enjoyed an abundance of water.

May 10.—I proceeded to Mangapett, which is the capital of a small purgunnah that bears the same name, and is the residence of the Poloonshah Rajah's officer, Narrain Row. This is a large place on the west bank of the Godavery, with a small mud fort in the middle of it. As we passed the town, we observed a considerable body of men posted, who, on our arrival at the halting place, treated us with every mark of contempt, and menaced us with imprisonment and destruction. As my people began to manifest some alarm at these threats, I thought it right to prevent the infection from spreading, by striking the tents and preparing for battle. This resolution on my part softened the enemy, and Narrain Row consented to an interview: He appeared to be very much surprised when I presented him with Lol Shah's letter; and it was no sooner perused than the aspect of our affairs wore a more satisfactory appearance. He wished very much to purchase a Toorky horse which I generally rode; but, on my an-

swering that I was not a merchant, he inquired if I would part with it on any other terms, as it was the finest animal of the kind that had ever appeared in that country, and he had a great desire to send it as a present to his young Rajah, who was very fond of horses. He was, however, informed, that I could not make any decided answer on the subject till I had finished my journey, when I should be able to determine whether I could spare him. As he could not get the Toorky horse, he proposed to purchase a small one of the zemindar of my escort, as well as the tattoos of the sepoy; and as a good price was offered for these animals, who were in a very reduced state, the bargain was on the point of being concluded; but, apprehending that it might encourage an opinion that we were a party of traders, I interfered and put an end to the traffic. I now ordered my people to load the cattle and move off, which was accordingly done.

The mountains continued to range along the east bank of the river opposite this place, and the wild inhabitants sometimes extend their depredations on this side of it, which are frequently accompanied with the most wanton and refined barbarity. In the Gunjam district they bear the name of Coands, and in this country they are called Goands. The latter are a much larger race of men, and are susceptible of civilization; while every attempt to humanize the former has proved ineffectual. They are so averse to any communication with strangers, that all my endeavours to gain some knowledge of their manners and customs were fruitless. I observed, indeed, that they frequently sacrificed birds, by suspending them from the tips of their wings across the road: the animal, thus stretched, was attached to the trees or bushes

on either side, and remained in this situation till the body had perished. I once also observed a ram suspended by the feet in a similar manner; but the origin or object of this ceremonial I was not able to discover. There was, however, some superstition connected with it, as the Goonds always made a circuit to avoid passing beneath these birds, which were suspended at a considerable height from the ground. They are not without their chiefs; but it does not appear that they possess the power of inflicting punishment. They live in a state of entire nakedness, and in the cold season keep themselves warm by making large fires, as a superabundance of fuel is supplied by the jungles; and when oppressed with heat, they repose in the shade of their thickets.

May 14.—We proceeded during the two last days without any interruption, and now arrived at Nainpoor, where we encamped in a top of palm trees on the western bank of the Godavery, opposite to the pagoda and town of Badrachill. At this place the Rajah of Poloonshah collects taxes on any goods or merchandize that is carried through his country by this route. At this time two hundred hackeries and a vast number of bullocks were detained till the duties had been assessed and paid, which amounted to about twenty-five per cent.: the principal article was cotton, which was carried into the firecars by the Mahrattas, who brought back in exchange salt and cocoanuts to Chunda, Nagpoor, and different parts of Berar.

Hills of a moderate size verged to the west bank of the Godavery during our journey of the last three days; but the mountains to the eastward had now retired about seven miles from it. The level country between is covered with a thick forest.

The pagoda at Badrachill is sacred to Ceta the consort of Rama, and the worship of the goddess is in high estimation at this place. At certain periods the pilgrims come in crowds to pay their adorations there. The temple is situated on a small hill, and is about forty feet high, but of a mean appearance; though, as I was informed, the Rajah of Poloonshah had lately presented a golden moorut, or image to it.

The town is situated about two hundred yards to the southward of the pagoda, immediately beneath a small hill, and consists of about an hundred huts; in the middle of which is a tiled building, that forms the residence of the principal Brahmin. The whole is surrounded by a thick jungle. From the great reputation of this place, I expected to find it of greater extent and far better appearance.

Soon after our arrival, the commandant of the post, supposing that we were merchants, came to our encampment, and proposed to purchase our horses and camels; and, on our rebuking him for having made such a proposal, he began immediately to assess the duties on them, when I ordered him to be turned out of the camp; we had no further intercourse with him. But we afterwards discovered, that both he and Narrain Row had dispatched expresses to Poloonshah, with information concerning us.

May 15. We set out at day-break, in high spirits at the reflection that in three days there would be a respite to our toil, by our arrival in the Company's territory.

We had no sooner entered on the Poloonshah Rajah's country, than I observed that the teak-tree was common in the jungle, but none of a size that could be denominated large timber. As I was directing
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a lascar, to cut me a few sticks from one of these trees, an horseman rode up and desired me to return to the place which I had just left, and encamp there; as his Rajah, having heard of my entering his country, had sent a Vakeel to inquire by what authority I had presumed to trespass upon it. He informed me that he commanded a body of Telingies in the Rajah of Poloonshah's service, a party of which would soon arrive with the Vakeel. As I expressed a great unwillingness to measure back any part of this day's march, it was at length agreed that I should proceed onwards and encamp at the first convenient place, where water and forage could be procured, and there wait their arrival. We accordingly continued our march about two miles, and encamped at a small village called Pocolapilly.

In about an hour after we were settled in our position, the Vakeel arrived, attended by about fifty armed men, and informed me that he was deputed by the Rajah of Poloonshah to inquire by what authority I was passing through his territory, who I was, and what character I bore? I immediately shewed him the Mahratta pass, which was calculated to resolve his questions; and I consented to give him a copy of it, to be conveyed to the Rajah: I urged, at the same time, as I was within two days' journey of the British territory, and my business of a very pressing nature, that I might not meet with any unnecessary delay. The Vakeel, therefore, retired with my Moonshy to copy the paper, and assured me that he would send an answer in the course of the evening. However, about four in the afternoon I received information that a considerable body of native troops were posted

in Soodpilly Gundy, which is a difficult passage between two ranges of hills that form a part of the road; and that orders had been sent to this post to resist our passing through it. The accounts of this force varied from one to three thousand men. I resolved, however, to wait the result of the Rajah's inspection of the Mahratta pass, before I formed any active resolution. While I was in this state of suspense, the sound of horses' feet induced me to look out of my tent, when a body of horsemen forced themselves within my tent ropes. All my people were reposing in the shade during the heat of the day, except the two sentries; I therefore dispatched a messenger to the village to summon the Vakeel; in the mean time the sepoy were very alert in getting under arms, and I shortly joined them, being prepared for the worst. On my desiring the horsemen to retire, and demanding the reason of such an abrupt intrusion, the officer who commanded them informed me that he had received orders from the Rajah, his master, to conduct me to Poloonshah. At this moment the Vakeel arrived, with whom I remonstrated in very strong terms on this hostile appearance; when, on the faith of his word, I had engaged to wait till the Rajah's pleasure should be made known to me. I requested him, therefore, to order the horsemen to fall back, if he wished to prevent immediate hostilities. He accordingly advanced towards me for that purpose, which gave me an opportunity to consider them with attention. They consisted of twenty-five men well mounted, and in their rear was a considerable body of infantry, many of whom were armed with European muskets. The whole amounted to about three hundred men. Had I been assured that this was the whole

whole force which could be brought against me, I should have paid very little attention to the Rajah or his people. But if this body were to annoy me in the rear, at the same time that I should be obliged to force the passage of Soodpilly Gundy, it was not probable, with my small escort, consisting only of thirty men bearing firelocks, that I should be able to escape without the loss of my baggage. At the same time I could not persuade myself, that, as the Poloonshah territory joined with the territorial domains of the Company, the Rajah would venture to attack me, when it was ascertained that I was in the service of the British Government, unless I commenced hostilities against him.

The horsemen being retired, the Vakeel returned, and begged I would be pacified and go back to my tent; where he informed me that the sudden appearance of the troops had been occasioned by a report that was carried Poloonshah of my having disregarded the Rajah's messages, and threatened to force my way to the Company's frontier. The Rajah, therefore, was much incensed at this supposed disrespect to his authority, and had given orders, if we should continue in a spirit of resistance, to harass and plunder us. He added, that instructions had been given at the same time, to fell trees on the road, and blockade the pass.

The distance from this place to the Company's frontier not being more than sixty miles, which we should have travelled in eighteen hours if we had not been molested, it was extremely mortifying to meet with such an interruption, when we were approaching so near to the period of our labours. The commanding officer of the troops now came to my tent with one of his companions, and a conversation

was commenced as to the measures which were to be pursued. They insisted on my complying with the orders which they had received to conduct me to Poloonshah. I answered, that I would not proceed any further on that day, but that I had no objection to go to Poloonshah on the morrow: I declared, at the same time, that the Rajah must show the same respect to me as I was disposed to manifest to him; and that if he attempted any act of hostility against me, I would burn the whole of my baggage to prevent its falling into his hands, and exert our power to the utmost in order to force my way to the Company's frontier: I added also, that as the Rajah's country joined it, he must be well acquainted with our military reputation. The officer, while he assented to the latter observation, informed me, that the most effectual measures had been taken to prevent my escape; but that if I would consent to go to Poloonshah, the Rajah would pay me every attention in his power.

After some further altercation, it was agreed that I should proceed the following morning to Poloonshah, which was represented as being no more than five coss distant from my present position.

The Rajah's people now retired to the village; and they were no sooner departed than I struck the camp, picketed the cattle, and piled the baggage around them in the form of a square; at each corner of which I posted a party of my fusileers. I chose a strong situation, with a well of fine water within twenty-five yards of us, which was completely under our fire; and having grain sufficient for five days' consumption, it would not have been an easy matter for the Rajah's force to have made any serious impression upon us. We failed

failed, however, in a very important article, which was that of ammunition. Having brought only one barrel of it from Chunar, we had not more than fifty rounds per man, the greatest part of which would in all probability have been expended in the first contest if we had been attacked. My sepoy were uncommonly alert; but I was obliged to use very serious menaces to the rest of the party, and particularly the women, in order to silence their lamentations. Nothing occurred, however, to disturb us during the night, and in the morning we moved off in separate parties towards Poloonshah. Our way was along a slight track through a thick jungle, which greatly obstructed our cattle for the first six miles, when we entered on the high road from Nainpoor to Poloonshah. The Vakeel and Commanding Officer frequently joined me in the course of our march, and paid great attention to my horse, an account of which, I understood, had been transmitted to the Rajah.

When we came within six miles of Poloonshah, a range of hills closed on each side of us, and we passed to the edge of a considerable descent, where several batteries had been erected to defend the approach to Poloonshah. On the eastern side of them I perceived a large circular cavity, which, on a near examination, appeared to be a bowly that had been sunk with immense labour in this elevated situation, for the purpose of supplying the post with water. Many of our people descended, to quench their thirst, down a circular stair-case, which consists of upwards of an hundred steps rudely formed, and at least two feet perpendicular height; so that the depth of the bowly may be computed at an hundred and

eighty feet from the surface of the earth. The road descended for a considerable way, though in unequal degrees, and we exchanged a very thick jungle for an open country. We now approached a very strong barrier that defends this entrance into the little valley, in which are situated the town and fort of Poloonshah. It consists of a strong rampart of earth faced with masonry, and connects with the hill on the eastern side of it. A narrow passage that winds, in a rocky defile, round the west side of the rampart, is the only opening into the valley.

We advanced to a very fine mangoe top, and halted in the shade of it, till the Rajah was made acquainted with our arrival, and a place appointed for our encampment. The valley in which the town is situated is about five miles wide, and had the appearance of excellent cultivation and great fertility, though the periodical rains had failed for many years.

A messenger soon arrived to conduct us to the place appointed for our encampment, which was a mile distant, in a mangoe grove on the south-east side of the valley, and on the bank of a small river. This pleasant situation, with the romantic prospects around us, dissipated in a great measure the disagreeable cause of our visit to Poloonshah. We had no sooner completed our encampment, than an officer arrived to congratulate me on my arrival, and, after some common expressions of civility, I was informed that, when I had reposed myself, the Rajah would send the Vakeel properly attended to inquire who I was, and to be informed of the business which led me into his country.

Nothing occurred till the evening that is worthy of remark, except the arrival of five hundred men, who were posted between my

little camp and the fort. The latter is a square of about three hundred yards, with a large round tower at each angle, and an entrance on the eastern side. The rampart is of mud faced with masonry, and surrounded with a deep dry ditch. It is well covered with a glacis, and may be considered as a place of some strength. With my glass I discovered some large iron guns on the walls. The Rajah's people informed me that they were twelve-pounders, and had been brought, with a train of eight brass field-pieces, from Masulipatam: they had limbers and tumbrils complete, and were objects of equal care and vanity. The Rajah lived in a small Hindustanee house, the upper part of which was seen above the rampart. Some of my people were admitted into his arsenal, where there was a manufacture of matchlock-guns, ginjauls, spears, tulwars, and every kind of arms used by the natives. The town was much larger than any of those which we had been since I left Chinargur, and joins the south side of the fort. It is at least two miles in circumference, and appears to be very populous, but chiefly consists of poor Tellichy huts. The valley is surrounded on all sides by deep ranges of hills, and the passages through them, which are of very difficult access, form the only approaches to Poloonnah.

In the evening the Vakeel, accompanied by three persons, who, from their appearance, were in high station in the Rajah's service, paid me the promised visit: when they entered into a detail of various incidents respecting the desperate situation of the Fringies or Europeans in the fircars. They then represented the removal of the troops about that time from Ellore to Masulipatam for a more healthy situation, as a discomfiture and re-

treat towards the sea-coast previous to embarkation; and the return of the two battalions, about the same time, from Hyderabad, as a certain omen of destruction to the British interest in that part of India: they concluded by informing me, that it was the Rajah's intention to send me to Hyderabad. These intimations, however, had not the expected effect upon me; and, on my informing my visitors that I was well acquainted with the Nizam's capital, as well as the characters of his principal officers, and had no objection to march towards it the ensuing morning, they expressed the greatest astonishment, and departed to inform the Rajah of my declaration. As we observed this night the same precautions which we had employed during the preceding one at Poculla, a considerable alarm was created, and different bodies of the Rajah's infantry, to the amount of at least fifteen hundred men, were posted to guard all the avenues that led to the fort.

But, with all these marks of apprehension, the Rajah's forces did not attempt to molest us during the night; and early in the following morning the Vakeel returned with a request that I would send my Toorky horse, and three sheep which I had brought from Chinargur, for the Rajah's inspection. I readily complied with this request, and at the same time demanded an interview with the Rajah, and permission to depart. The horse and the sheep were accordingly sent to the fort, and were returned in about an hour, with a very polite message from the Rajah, expressive of the gratification he had received from the sight of so beautiful an animal: at the same time he requested to know if he could induce me to part with him. Sheep with tails being great curiosities in this part
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of India, the Rajah had detained them, and sent me others in exchange, of the breed of his country, on whom nature had not bestowed that peculiar appendage. As I was to have a personal interview with the Rajah in the evening, I deferred, for the present, making any reply respecting the horse. The man who had taken the sheep having intimated that we were distressed for forage, about fifty coolies were sent to us laden with grass, which, in our situation, was a very acceptable present.

On the approach of evening, a large concourse of people being assembled round the fort, with all the cavalry that could be mustered, and two elephants caparisoned with scarlet howders, announced the approaching interview, which, from the number of his attendants, the Rajah requested might be transferred from my tent to a garden at a small distance from our encampment, and which was called Casbaug. This was a very pleasing circumstance, and in a short time the procession passed before my tent. — The horsemen manœuvred with great agility as they paraded along; the noise of horns, tom-toms, and trumpets, was tremendous; and the Rajah appeared on a very fine elephant, preceded by a smaller one, which bore the Ganges water. His people, indeed, endeavoured to impress me with an high degree of veneration for his sanctity as a Brahman; to which, however, he had but small pretensions, as he was of the Elmy tribe, that corresponds to the Rajepoot of Hindustân.

When the multitude had passed, I followed with about fifty attendants. On my arrival at the garden, the crowd opened to admit me, and I found the Rajah seated in a Chinese chair, with several persons of a very respectable ap-

pearance around him. He rose to salute me; and, having returned the salutation, I took the seat prepared for me. — He was a very handsome young man, of about twenty years of age, and dressed with great elegance. He directed many very pertinent questions to me relative to Hyderabad, the Nizam, his minister, and the principal officers of his empire, which was done to sift me; but I soon proved that I knew more of its existing and past state than himself. The fact was, that my excursion to Poloonshah was occasioned by the account given of my horse; I, therefore, took this opportunity of presenting it to him. He expressed his satisfaction on the occasion in very forcible terms of acknowledgement, and assured me that I should be at liberty to depart on the following day. This point, which was my principal object, being adjusted, the interview ended soon after, and a large quantity of cocoa-nuts and mangoes were sent to me. My troubles, however, were not to terminate here; for some of the Company's zemindars, who had been in confinement at Madras, and made their escape about this time, having arrived at Poloonshah, had so much influence as to prepossess the Rajah against me: so that the whole of the following day was consumed in getting a supply of grain, and guides to direct us across the country into the nearest part of the high road to the Company's frontier; and my departure was purposely delayed to the nineteenth of May. Even the Vakeel, whose good offices I had been obliged to purchase, strenuously urged me to make, as little delay as possible in quitting the Rajah's territory, as fresh modes of delay might be suggested.

I did not get clear of Poloonshah till eight o'clock, as every household servant of the Rajah came forth

in expectation of a gratuity of some kind or other. At length, however, I contrived to rid me of their importunities; when I received a guide, and the necessary pass to shew at the Rajah's post at Dommapett on his frontier.

We proceeded for about three miles along a very narrow defile formed by two ranges of hills, intersected by deep ravines, strongly stockaded, and, in some situations, with high embankments thrown up to defend this approach. At the end of the defile the fort of Sunkurgherry opened upon us to the northward, at the distance of three miles. It was situated amidst some hills of no great height, and was a very pleasing, romantic object, tho' at too great a distance for me to judge of its strength.

On leaving the vicinity of Poloonshah, our road was nothing more than a very slight footpath, and through a thick jungle. The villages that occurred in the course of our march were very poor, and situated in little spots, where the natives had cleared the ground for cultivation.

We had proceeded about eleven miles, when we came to a spring of water, which being surrounded with fine trees, we halted beneath their grateful shade to refresh ourselves and the cattle.—We then renewed our march, being determined to get on as far as possible, that I might reach the Company's frontier on the ensuing day. A country of such natural strength I never yet beheld; as our road was once more between two ranges of hills, which gradually approached each other on either side, till we came to the entrance of the strongest pass that I had ever seen. It is called Mooty Gauty, and is also fortified. It consists of a narrow passage between two ranges of hills, not more than twenty feet in breadth, with a per-

pendicular rock on each side, which continues for near half a mile, when the passage diminishes to about ten feet, with a small stream flowing through it, that issues from a rock on the east side of it. Having proceeded about an hundred yards in this very narrow passage, we began a very steep ascent for about an hundred and fifty yards to the summit of the hills, when we were entirely clear of this strong natural defence to Poloonshah, and in which a thousand resolute men might defend themselves against any numbers that could be brought against it.—This is the range of hills we should have been obliged to pass on the high road at Soodpilly Gundy, now about four coss distant to the eastward of Mooty Gauty; and, if equally strong, we should have found it impracticable to force it. I halted at the top of the pass till the whole party had collected, when I proceeded about two miles onward, and encamped close to a rivulet, near the village of Jogaram, at five *p. m.*

As we were now at the distance of twenty-five miles from Poloonshah, and enjoyed the prospect of reaching the Company's frontier on the following day, the excessive fatigue of our journey, beneath a burning sun, did not produce a word of complaint. The village consisted of five miserable huts; and though the inhabitants spoke the Tellinghy tongue, they were among the most uncouth and uncivilized beings I had ever seen. They were of the Dair' cast, and seemed to be totally ignorant of any concern beyond their own village.

May 20.—As the Rajah's post at Dommapett was only seven miles distant, it was necessary to pass it with some degree of precaution, lest the garrison should attempt to obstruct our passage. We, therefore, marched

marched in a collected body till we came in sight of it. It consisted of a small mud fort, from which about fifty soldiers issued to interrupt our progress. We then produced the Rajah's pass, to which they refused to pay any attention; but, as the Company's frontier was not more than five coss before us, I was determined to suffer no further interruption, and ordered my people with the baggage to pass onwards.--Having at this place joined the high road, the Rajah's guide was no longer necessary, as those whom I had brought from Ewanpilly were well acquainted with it. I formed the sepoys opposite the men who came from the fort, and informed the officer in command that I would not be detained. When the cattle and followers were clear of the place, I proceeded after them: some parties, however, were seen to steal from the fort into the jungle; but, as I kept a constant eye upon them, they did not offer to fire upon us; and the jungle soon became so thick, that they were no longer able to make their way through it; so we saw them no more.

One place alone remained to be passed, belonging to the Poloonsah Rajah. It is a small post bearing his name, and is called Ashuffrowpet, where we arrived at two *p. m.* On our approach, the people belonging to the fort came forth in great haste; but as they did not offer to molest us, we soon passed it, and arrived about four *p. m.* at the little village of Dubagoorum, on the Pularrum Rajah's frontier, and

subject to the British Government. In a march of twenty-seven miles we had been very much harassed; but, being arrived in our own territory, my troubles were at an end.

May 21.—Our grain was now exhausted, and we moved on about six miles to the village of Tarpilly, in the talook of Reddy, where we might procure some supplies. The inhabitants were very much surprised at our appearance, as they could not comprehend by what road we could have reached that part of the country; but, though we were not attached to the Presidency of Madras, as we were subjects of the same government, I experienced every kind of attention from them, and in two easy marches we reached Yertnagoodum, a place in the route of Colonel Pearse from Madras to Calcutta, where my geographical inquiries terminated, and, being a road commonly frequented by troops, I found every kind of refreshment and accommodation.

May 24.—I proceeded to Rajamundry, recrossed the Godavery river, and encamped under the north side of the fort, where, after an absence of four months, I had the gratifying sight of an European countenance.

The due southing in this journey exceeded little more than eight degrees of latitude; but the mountainous parts, and circuitous windings which I was obliged to make, increased the whole distance to eleven hundred and twenty-five British statute miles.

*Journal of a Route from CHUNARGUR to YERNAGOORUM, in the Ellore
Sircar, 1795.*

		Course.	Miles.	Furl.	Yds.
Jan. 24.	From the affortie on the west side of Chunar to Bramagunge	S. 11 E. to S. 3½ E.	2	0	260
28.	To Suchatgur	S. 15 W. - S. 17 W.	9	7	170
29.	- Rajegur	S. 20 W. - S. 33 E.	9	5	80
30.	- Newarry Pindarra	S. 19 W. - S.	7	3	110
31.	- Bulwannya	S. 23 E. - S. 11 E.	7	0	110
Feb. 2.	- Coorarry	S. 13 W. - S. 52 W.	7	5	50
3.	- Conrye	S. 56 E. - S. 27 W.	5	6	110
5.	- Dharr	S. 43 W. - S. 18 W.	7	2	110
6.	- Gataun	S. 46 W. - S.	7	0	110
7.	- Udgegeor	S. 19 W. - N. 70 E.	9	1	0
8.	- Bircol	S. 67 W. - S. 27 E.	5	6	0
9.	- Orv	S. 10 E. - S. 16 E.	6	3	110
10.	- Guferry	S. 33 E. - S. 15 W.	5	3	0
11.	- Shavpoor	S. 47 W. - S. 41 W.	9	1	0
12.	- M. river	S. 43 W. - S. 15 E.	11	4	110
13.	- D. h. h.	S. 43 W. - S. 25 W.	7	4	0
16.	- Perry	S. 25 E. - S. 53 E.	8	4	90
19.	- Ooza	N. 85 W. - S. 25 W.	10	7	200
20.	- The fall in the jungle	S. 86 E. - S. 15 E.	1	6	0
21.	- Nutweye	S. 25 E. - S. 72 E.	9	3	130
22.	- Chundkash	N. 85 E. - S. 10 W.	12	2	110
23.	- Purryhud	S. 50 E. - S. 15 E.	7	5	110
24.	- Sulgomma Rapoora	S. 42 E. - N. 28 E.	4	1	70
26.	- Lovejeey	S. 25 E. - S. 12 N.	9	2	110
27.	- Munlook	S. 4 E. - S. 15 W.	10	2	110
28.	- Tuggong	S. 20 W. - S. 30 W.	9	1	110
Mar. 1.	- Kurgommah	S. 3 E. - S. 9 E.	5	7	110
3.	- Coaggar	S. 18 W. - S. 76 W.	11	2	110
4.	- Julky	S. 15 E. - S. 22 E.	6	7	0
5.	- Pory	S. 43 E. - S. 37 W.	8	3	150
6.	- Mahutin	S. 7 W. - S. 15 W.	10	0	0
9.	- Juttaingah	N. 81 W. - S. 45 W.	4	4	40
10.	- Pory	S. 4 E. - S. 40 E.	11	2	110
11.	- Noaparrah	S. 32 E. - S. 16 W.	12	3	150
12.	- Modnun	S. 23 E. - S. 15 W.	11	4	50
13.	- Ram Takry	S. 80 W. - S. 30 W.	14	5	0
18.	- Sindoor	S. 45 W. - S. 35 W.	10	4	0
19.	- Kurcana	S. 6 W. - S. 10 W.	13	2	110
20.	- Surgong	S. 30 W. - S. 20 W.	9	5	110
21.	- Goorfenna	S. 35 W. - S. 80 W.	11	3	0
22.	- Dulchoorah	S. 45 E. - S. 20 W.	8	4	0
23.	- Simgah	S. 37 W. - S. 60 W.	9	3	0
25.	- Turpoongy	S. 60 E. - W.	9	6	0
26.	- Sacra	S. 25 E. - S. 27 W.	10	4	0
27.	- Ryepoor	S. 15 E. - S. 55 W.	9	2	110
29.	- Jamgong	S. 70 W. - S. 30 W.	8	5	110
30.	- Sauturra	S. 70 W. - S. 25 W.	8	2	0
31.	- Arkar	S. 21 E. - S. 10 W.	15	4	110
Apr. 1.	- Porca	S. 70 E. - S. 40 E.	8	2	0
2.	- Dhumterry	S. 27 E. - E.	5	1	110
3.	- Hurfur	S. 60 E. - S. 47 W.	11	1	110
4.	- Cootatah	S. 73 W. - S. 30 E.	9	6	0
5.	- Dhakah	S. 10 E. - S. 10 E.	6	7	0
6.	- Conkair	S. 4 E. - S. 50 W.	6	2	110
8.	- Codaye	S. 10 W. - W.	11	3	0
9.	- Chilbutty	N. 70 W. - N. 20 W.	9	0	10

April

			<i>Courje.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Furl.</i>	<i>Pds.</i>
Apr. 10.	- Bouflaghur	-	S. 80 W. - S. 70 W.	- 17	7	0
11.	- Lohurterry	-	N. 76 W. - S. 25 W.	- 16	6	110
12.	- Punnawar	-	N. 21 W. - S. 65 W.	- 15	2	0
13.	- Chandpoor	-	N. 40 W. - N. 45 W.	- 14	5	0
14.	- Brinjarry Ootar	-	N. 30 W. - S. 40 W.	- 11	1	0
15.	- Malluver	-	S. 45 W. - S. 20 W.	- 10	2	0
16.	- Mongah	-	S. 60 W. - S. 60 W.	- 10	7	0
17.	- Byragur	-	S. 75 W. - S. 10 E.	- 9	5	0
19.	- Poorlah	-	N. 85 W. - E.	- 13	5	110
20.	- Cherolygur	-	S. - S. 5 W.	- 10	1	0
21.	- Koolgurrah	-	S. 28 W. - S. 85 E.	- 14	7	0
22.	- Chammoorry	-	N. 80 W. - S.	- 9	2	0
23.	- Kumferry	-	S. 46 W. - S. 30 W.	- 13	7	110
24.	- Tolody	-	S. 7 E. - W.	- 9	4	0
25.	- Kotalakunky	-	S. 10 E. - S. 20 E.	- 11	1	0
26.	- Murturry	-	W. - S. 20 W.	- 13	3	0
27.	- Dewilmur	-	N. 40 E. - N. 87 E.	- 11	6	110
28.	- Rajarum	-	N. 85 E. - N. 65 E.	- 13	4	0
29.	- Charrah	-	S. 10 E. - S. 40 E.	- 13	3	0
30.	- Inderowty river	-	N. 25 E. - S. 10 W.	- 9	0	0
May 3.	- Nuggong	-	S. 75 W. - S. 20 W.	- 9	7	110
4.	- Ewanpilly	-	S. 20 E. - S. 45 E.	- 3	2	110
5.	- Unnar	-	S. 11 W. - S. 25 E.	- 16	6	110
	- Collyfair gaut	-	S. 25 W. - S. 10 W.	- 7	0	0
6.	- Mahadeopoor	-	S. 16 E. - S. 10 W.	- 9	3	0
7.	- Brinjarries halting place	} -	N. 78 E. - S. 25 E.	- 22		
8.	- Floor	-	S. 27 E. - S. 45 E.	- 12		110
9.	- Naugwaraum	-	S. 22 E. - S. 15 E.	- 9		110
10.	- Mangapett	-	N. 75 E. - S. 27 E.	- 9		0
11.	- Rajapett	-	S. 70 E. - S. 10 W.	- 11		110
12.	- Byerum	-	S. 27 E. - S. 20 W.	- 11		0
13.	- Affulrowpett	-	S. 45 E. - S. 15 E.	- 18		0
14.	- Naispoor	-	S. 15 E. - S. 53 E.	- 13		110
15.	- Pocullapitty	-	S. 5 W. - S. 10 W.	- 9		0
16.	- Poloonthah	-	N. 80 W. - S. 15 E.	- 15		0
19.	- Jogaram	-	S. 25 E. - S. 60 E.	- 22		0
20.	- Dubagoorum	-	S. - S. 35 E.	- 23		0
21.	- Junnuaderrygoorum	-	S. 30 E. - S. 85 E.	- 4		110
22.	- Rajarum	-	S. 20 E. - N. 80 E.	- 13		0
23.	- Yernagoorum	-	S. - S. 85 E.	- 10		0

Astronomical Observations to correct the Survey of a Route from CHUNAR GUR to YERNAGOORUM, in the Ellore Sircar.

<i>Places.</i>	<i>Latitude.</i>	<i>Longitude.</i> <i>In time.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Chunar fort	- 25 7 40	H. M. S. 5 31 22	- Flag-staff.
Rajegur	- 24 52 4		- Old fort.
Bulwannya	- 24 42 13		- The old building called the Lorymura.
Omruc	- 24 32 32		- The old aqueduct.
Shawpoor	- 24 2 40		- The fort.
Hurrycoond near Ootna	- 23 46 10		- The well.
Poorra near Sonchiut	- 23 28 46		
Fuggong	- 23 6 41		The village.
Kurgommah	- 23 3 39		The tank.

Places.	Latitude.	Longitude.			Remarks.
		H.	M.	S.	
Julky	22 52 39	-	-	-	{ The mangoe tope in the middle of the village.
Pory	22 50 10	-	-	-	The village.
Mahtin	22 44 0	-	-	-	{ The mountain called Mahtindey.
Juttaingah	22 43 0	-	-	-	{ The mangoe tope and tank.
Pory	22 36 0	-	-	-	The Byraggy's house.
Ruttunpoor	22 19 14	-	-	-	Ram Takry.
Surgong	21 55 55	-	-	-	The pagoda.
Simgah	21 39 8	-	5	26	{ The gaut on the Sud river.
Ryepoor	21 16 5	-	-	-	Rajebundry tank.
Porea	20 49 12	-	5	25	The pagoda.
Codye	20 24 0	-	5	24	A Goand village.
Byragtir	20 23 1	-	-	-	{ The pagoda on the large tank.
Cherolygur	20 8 10	-	-	-	The pagoda.
Chammoorry	19 54 29	-	-	-	{ A tank and mangoe tope to the southward of the town.
Dewilmurry	19 13 3	-	5	20	{ Gaut on the bank of the Wurda river.
Mahadeopoor	18 40 49	-	-	-	The tank.
Brinjarries halting place	18 32 45	-	-	-	The well.
Naugwarrum	18 17 46	-	-	-	{ The mow-trees to the southward of the town.
Rajapett	18 8 16	-	-	-	The village.
Ashufrowpett	17 48 32	-	-	-	The peepul trees.
Rajaram	17 1 54	-	-	-	The small village.
Yernagoorum	16 58 17	-	-	-	The pukka well.

An ACCOUNT of the Islands of AMBOYNA and BANDA, together with a general View of the Spice Islands; taken from the Narrative of a Gentleman who surveyed them since they have been in the possession of GREAT BRITAIN.

THE island of Amboyna is situated in the latitude $3^{\circ} 30'$ south, and in the longitude of $128^{\circ} 40'$ east from Greenwich. Two deep bays, which are separated only by a narrow isthmus of one mile across, divides the island into two unequal parts. The bay on the west side is about two-thirds of the length of the island, and forms a commodious and safe harbour: that on the east side is much smaller, and, as a harbour, very insecure, both on ac-

count of its bad anchorage, and of its rocky shores. Yet it was on this inlet of the sea that the Portuguese chose to make their principal settlement, and to erect their chief fortification, named Fort Victoria:-- And their more active rivals and conquerors the Dutch, ignorant, it would seem, of the great advantages of the larger bay, also loaded their ships at this fort, and made it the seat of their Government in the Spice Islands.

Fort

Fort Victoria is an irregular hexagon, with a ditch and covered way on the land side, and a horn work towards the sea; which, were it not commanded by two ranges of heights, within from 700 to 1200 yards distance, it would be capable of making a tolerable defence. Had those who planned this fort gone two miles higher up, on the same side of the bay, they would have found a situation which at once affords every possible advantage for a fortress, and every convenience for a town.

The town of Amboyna is extremely clean, and both neatly and regularly built; the streets run at right angles; and the houses, on account of the frequency of earthquakes, are seldom above one story high. From the covert-way of the fort to the town, there is one esplanade of nearly 250 yards, terminated by a range of handsome dwelling-houses, with a double row of nutmeg trees in front of them. In these houses the principal inhabitants reside. There are two well-built churches in the towns established by the Dutch Government, one for the European, the other for the Malay Christians; in the last of which the service is performed in the Malay language. All the other public buildings are in the fort, except the Stadthouse, which fronts the esplanade, and is a neat building of two stories.

The town is plentifully supplied with water, and, though it be not of the best quality, is nevertheless both wholesome and well tasted. But the water for the shipping is for the most part taken from a running stream, (much celebrated by the natives for its excellence,) on the north side of the harbour, where it is conveyed directly into boats, from a cataract which falls from the rocks at a short distance from the landing-place.

The general face of the island is extremely beautiful and picturesque. Mountains every where covered with lofty woods in perpetual foliage, and valleys clothed in verdure, interspersed with hamlets, and enriched by cultivation, exhibit the most delightful variety that nature in these tropical regions seems capable of producing. The two parts of the island separated by the inlets of the sea, which have been before described, are called Leytemore and Hitor, the former of which is little more than half the size of the other; but, in consequence of Fort Victoria being situated on it, the inhabitants are more numerous, and the lands in a higher state of cultivation than in Hitor.

For the more convenient collection of the cloves, the Dutch formed several small residencies subordinate to the chief settlement, which comprize the province of Amboyna and its dependencies. Under the immediate management of the Governor, there are seven great and twenty-four small districts, the whole of which are situated in the Leytemore division. The subordinate residents have from six to ten niggeries, or districts, under their charge; except the Resident of Saparoua, under whose government is the province of Lauk, containing the four districts on the south-west side of Amboyna, together with the small islands of Saparoua and Noetialant, the first of which contains thirteen and the last seven districts. These islands yield a great abundance of fine cloves, on which account this residency is esteemed the most valuable appointment under the Supreme Government. The island of Harockoc, with the districts of To-lochoc, Tengatinga, and Tial, immediately opposite to it on the Hitor peninsula, form one province, under the superintendence of a Resident.

sident. All the above-mentioned districts abound in cloves, the cultivation of which is strictly prohibited in every other part of the island. The whole coast of Ceram, which is divided into thirty-seven districts, is subordinate to the three Residencies of Saparoua, Harockoe, and Hila. The other dependencies of the government of Amboyna are, Bomo, Manipa, and Savay, each of which have small residencies, containing from two to three districts, subordinate to them.

These districts, or niggeries, are likewise called Regencies, and the officers who govern them are distinguished by the names of Regents, Rajahs, Parties, and Orankaies. The three principal Rajahs of Noëanive, Kulary, and Zoya, are permitted to inherit their regencies in their own families, and are the lineal descendants of the Portuguese families who first settled in the island: all the others are appointed by the Governor; who, in this respect, is obliged to regulate his choice by the ancient custom and prejudices of the people, whose reverence for the ties of consanguinity carries them so far as to induce them to keep a regular pedigree of their families, which is registered in the secretary's office, and on which the candidate for a vacant regency rests his primary claim. When a vacancy happens, the Baugfas, or men of registered families, take out an authentic copy of their pedigree from the secretary's office, which, together with a written request, setting forth their pretensions to the succession, they present to the Governor, who, if he pleases, lays it before his Council; by whom the elders of the districts are consulted, both as to the qualifications of the candidate, and to the opinion entertained of him by the people; and according to the report which the elders give

of his merits, the appointment is ultimately made.

Besides the regents in each district, the elders are invested with a magisterial authority according to their rank. They are divided into three degrees of Capalla-saus, or aldermen. These receive a percentage on the cloves produced in their districts; and from among them the overseers of the labourers, as well as the superintendants of the particular grounds in which the cloves are cultivated, are invariably selected.

All the regents of the provinces of Amboyna, however distinguished, are vassals of the Company, who are not only the absolute sovereigns of the island, but the actual proprietors of the soil: the whole of the lands are in their immediate possession, except a few pieces of ground belonging to burghers and private persons, who, under the prohibition of cultivating the clove-tree, are permitted to alienate them. Yet, though the Company claim a paramount right in the soil, they acknowledge they cannot deprive the inhabitants of the different districts of any part of their property, without giving them an adequate compensation; especially if their lands produce clove-trees, which being considered as the peculiar inheritance of the planters, are held to be inviolable.

In all the districts where cloves are cultivated, the grounds which are appropriated for clove plantations are portioned out to the inhabitants. These grounds are called Daty-lands; a regular register of the produce of them is kept; the clove-trees are numbered once a year, and their qualities particularly noted. The entire produce of these trees, the people are bound, under pain of death, to deliver annually into the Company's stores.

The Daty-lands, however, are not peculiarly allotted for the growth of

of the clove-trees ; for, within their limits, in each district, where the clove-trees flourish spontaneously, an account of them is immediately taken, and inserted in the register. Of these, particular care is taken to keep the ground about them well weeded, and securely sheltered.— When young trees shoot up in remote parts of the district, they are transplanted into the Daty-grounds, unless the numbers of trees in them be already sufficient.

The clove-tree grows to the height of about forty or fifty feet, its branches spread, and its leaves are long and pointed. In a favourable soil, it begins to bear at fifteen years growth, is in perfection at twenty, and continues to bear, without any apparent decay, till the age of forty or fifty. Some trees yield thirty pounds of cloves ; but the average quantity produced does not amount to more than six pounds a tree. They grow to the greatest perfection in deep valleys well sheltered by hills and woods, and in a soil of a rich black mould quite dry ; tho' they require frequent rains for the greatest part of the year, and very hot weather at the gathering season.

The time for gathering the cloves generally commences about the latter end of October, or the beginning of November, and continues until February. In April and May there is an after-crop, but of a far inferior quality.

The mode of gathering the cloves is singularly particular. Each labourer brings the quantity he gathers to a weigh-house, where the name of the person, together with the quantity delivered, are regular-

ly noted ; and unless the cloves are thoroughly dried, the full weight is not always allowed ; for, if there be the least moisture in them, the allowance for the wastage in the drying is rendered perfectly arbitrary.

Though the nominal rate at which the cloves are to be delivered be nearly 4s. 8d. per pound, the actual sum said to be gathered falls short of it, on account of the deductions which are made in the valuation of the commodity, and the payment of the labourer. The principal draw-back is an allowance of 20 per cent. on the weight of the cloves, for the benefit of the Governor and the other servants of the Company : besides which, there is a small deduction for the Regent and Chief Elders of the district, as well as for the Rajah or Orankaic.

The whole of the cloves are punctually delivered into the Company's stores at the aforesaid rate : and the price of the 20 per cent. overplus weight has been long established ; it was authorized by the government of Batavia as a perquisite on the average produce of 600,000 lb. of cloves annually, and divided according to the following proportions :—

Twenty per cent. on 600,000 lb. of cloves is 120,000 lb. ; which, at 56 rix-dollars per chaar, is equal to 12,218 rix-dollars 8½ flivers. This was formerly divided into an hundred parts ; but, since the arrival of the Wirtemberg Company, it has been divided into an hundred and two, in order to let that Company have a share of the common benefit of these.

		Rix-ds.	St.
The Governor receives	- - -	40 shares, equal to	4791 2r
The second, Mr. T'missaert	- - -	13 — —	1557 10½
The Commander of the troops	- - -	4 — —	479 7½
Resident of Saparoua	- - -	7 — —	830 24½
Resident of Hila	- - -	7 — —	830 24½
The Fiscal	- - -	6 — —	718 34½
			The

		<i>Rix-dr.</i>	<i>St.</i>
The Resident of Harockoe	3 shares, equal to	359	17½
The Resident of Larique	3 — —	359	17½
Military Accountant	3 — —	359	17½
Secretary of Government	3 — —	359	17½
Captain of the Wirtemberg Corps	2 — —	239	27
Upper Surgeon	1 — —	119	37½
Master Attendant	1 — —	119	37½
Book-keeper and Accountant of Merchandize	1 — —	119	37½
Resident of Bouro	1 — —	119	37½
Book-keeper and Military Accountant	1 — —	119	37½
Secretary of Justice	1 — —	119	37½
Book-keeper and Secretary of the Court of Land Justice	1 — —	119	37½
Lieutenant Commandant of Artillery	1 — —	119	37½
Divided among seven Licuts. and Ensigns of troops	2 — —	239	27
Ditto, among three Subscribers of the Wirtemberg Company		119	37½
		12,218	8½

The Haffal Gilt is divided into ten parts, one of which is stopped from all the niggeries for the Orankaio of Mardika, a village of freemen, bound in certain services, who have no ground to cultivate cloves. This Orankaio is called the Gratudy of Mardika: six-tenths go to the Rajah or Orankaio of the niggery, and the remaining three to the Elders, which is divided among them.

Though the average quantity of cloves allowed for is 600,000 lb. it varies considerably. The following is the account of the entire produce of all the provinces under the government of Amboyna for 1794-5 :—

	<i>Dalies.</i>	<i>Fruit-bearing Trees.</i>	<i>Half-grown Trees.</i>	<i>Young Trees.</i>	<i>Tot. No. of Trees.</i>
Under Amboyna	682	25,018	11,702	2,890	39,610
Saparoua	827	25,875	1,595	653	28,112
Noeffalant	331	10,583	2,586	3,872	16,841
Harockoe	816	20,322	3,004	1,725	25,051
Hila	507	15,322	1,173	915	17,410
Larique	213	8,817	2,161	1,694	12,672
	3,421	105,927	22,020	11,749	139,696

The produce of all these trees amounted to—

	<i>Bhaars.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>		<i>lbs.</i>
At Amboyna	103	22	Total	56,672
Saparoua and Noeffalant	933	450	—	513,600
Harockoe	179	144	—	998,594
Hila	10	325	—	5,825
Larique	27	506	—	15,356
	1,254	347		690,047

The population of Amboyna and its dependencies is very exactly ascertained. In every district there are persons appointed to keep a regular account of the number of families, who in the month of August

make out lists of the natives of all descriptions. These lists are sent to the secretary's office, where they are formed into a general return for the whole island;—which, under the Dutch government, used to be transmitted

mitted to Batavia. From this return it appears that Amboyna and its dependencies, previous to their being taken possession of by the English, contained 183 Europeans, and 45,252 souls. Of these 17,813 are Protestant Christians, the rest are Mahomedans, except a few Chinese, and the Alfores, who are idolaters, but who are distinguished only by the inhuman practice of cutting off the heads of their neighbours in cool blood, upon any difference with them; and what is yet more horrible, by their considering the deed as honourable, and consequently esteeming each other in proportion to the numbers they have murdered.

In most of the districts, schools are established; and Protestant ministers are appointed for the propagation of the Christian faith. The expence attending these institutions is very trifling, and the benefit considerable; as it is found by experience, that the inhabitants of the Christian districts are much more obedient to the laws than the Mahomedans. In some districts the Christians and Mussulmans are mixed; but they are prohibited from intermarrying, under very severe penalties.

The manners of the Dutch in this island are much more polished than they are in Banda, both on account of Amboyna being the next settlement in these islands, in point of wealth and consequence, to that of Batavia and of Banda, having been originally a place to which criminals from the other Dutch settlements were banished. The Dutch gentlemen in Amboyna are, for the most part, married to native women of the tenth generation from European blood, and seem to have no wish whatever to return to their own country; probably from the consi-

deration, that their wives, who are little more than the chief female slaves of their families, are unfit to be introduced into society in Europe.

The ladies are particularly fond of shewy dresses, and ornament themselves with a variety of jewels: but their peculiar pride is in bedecking the female slaves, who attend their persons, in the most costly and gaudy apparel. Dancing is a favourite amusement among them; if dancing that may be called, where, to the liveliest and most animating airs, they think it quite improper to go beyond a dull and solemn walk.— They are also fond of music, and most families have some of their slaves taught to play on different instruments.

In the manners and dispositions of the native inhabitants, there is little to praise; and the savage wildness of their countenances is a tolerably just type of their tempers and habits, which do not differ much from those of all the other Malay tribes.— Where the climate and soil so amply provide the means of subsistence, and render the labour and industry of man superfluous, if not unnecessary, the people are generally inclined to indolence, though, as is the case in Amboyna, they frequently possess a spring of activity in their minds, which fits them for the boldest undertakings, and the most hazardous pursuits: yet, treacherous, cruel and capricious, their resolution proceeds from the instinctive bravery of their animal nature, rather than from the reflective and sobered fortitude of the human mind. Fierce and implacable in their anger, they are easily prompted by their leaders to the commission of the most outrageous crimes, particularly when their passions are stimulated by opium, to which, like other Orientals, they are greatly addicted. Wild
and

and inconsiderate, they are at one moment hurried into the most flagitious extravagancies, and the next their rage subsides into a listless and innoxious apathy. At the time of committing a crime, though fully sensible of its enormity, they are regardless of the consequences that may arise from it, and they are altogether incapable of repentance and contrition. Full of artifice, and extremely vindictive, they require to be guarded with the utmost vigilance. Of death they seem to have little fear, and sometimes they even brave it: public executions, therefore, have no great effect on them, except when they are accompanied with those more than horrible tortures, which it has long been the policy of the Dutch to inflict. They are, however, sometimes touched with a sense of shame; and banishment from their country, or families, is more poignantly felt by them than any other punishment. These considerations have induced the Dutch, for the most part, to sentence criminals to banishment, or to hard labour, where they are separated from their families, instead of condemning them to death; and it is by a nice and due discrimination of the inconsistent qualities in the character of these people, that they can alone be safely governed.

The dress of the natives of all these islands is exactly the same. The men wear a frock of blue or black cotton cloth folded round the waist and loins: the women a frock of a similar kind, with a cloth garment wrapped round the waist, which reaches to the ankles. The women of the higher class wear a garment of nearly the same make, but of a cloth of a finer texture, manufactured on the island of Macassar. The dress of the Mahomedan inhabitants has nothing in it

characteristic, except the turban, which distinguishes them from the native Christians, who dress after the European style. It seems, indeed, to have been the peculiar study of the Dutch to establish ranks and distinctions among the inhabitants, probably with a view to exact the donations for indulgencies. Accordingly, no person under the dignity of a chief Rajah has the privilege of wearing a gold-headed cane and a sword; and none but those of the same rank have the honour of being saluted by the garrison guard, as they pass it:—and, should any person of a lower degree violate this privilege, he is severely fined. Yet those paltry distinctions, so little calculated to inspire emulation in any sensible mind, seem nevertheless to flatter the vanity of those frivolous people.

Though the soil of Amboyna is capable of producing a much greater quantity of the necessaries of life than its inhabitants can consume, yet, in consequence of their aversion to the cares and labours of tillage, nine-tenths of this fertile island is uncultivated, and therefore entirely dependent on Java for supplies of cattle and grain. But, as the Aboriginal inhabitants live much on sago, with which the island is plentifully stocked, and as there is an abundance of fish on its shores, the supplies of provisions from Java are intended chiefly for the use of the Europeans and native Christians.

That indolence which has prevented the Amboynese from rearing cattle, and cultivating the land, is also the cause of their being at this day totally ignorant of the mechanic arts: they do not even manufacture the coarse cloth of which they make their own wearing apparel, but are furnished with it from Java and Bengal.

In

In consequence of this dependent state of the island, the residents of the provinces, as well as the officers who command the out-posts, are enabled to carry on a very lucrative trade with the peasantry under their authority. They procure, from the supply of stores which the Dutch Company used to send annually from Batavia, such articles as the natives require, particularly blue cloth, which they oblige them to purchase at the most exorbitant prices; and in order to furnish them with the means of satisfying their wants, the residents lend them money at an usurious interest: so that these people are reduced to the miserable alternative either of submitting to the grossest oppression and fraud, or of remaining destitute of those things which nature and custom unite to render necessary. Of the impolicy at least, if not the tyranny of this practice, the late Dutch Government appear to have been aware, and to have taken some steps to restrain; for we find an order of Council prohibiting the residents from stopping from the peasantry, on account of debts due to themselves, more than two thirds of the amount of their spice money. If, indeed, the granting of these supplies to the natives was regulated on principles of justice, and managed with prudence and equity, it might not only be productive of considerable benefit to the people, but be a source of profit to the Government. By establishing factories at the different residencies for the sale of such goods as are held in general estimation, on which a fair profit of 50 per centum should be taken, the inhabitants would be plentifully and regularly supplied with every necessary, at a rate which they could afford to pay. This trade is at present carried on solely by the resident of Saparoua, who not only supplies the inhabitants of

the two islands under his immediate charge, but also those of the south side of the province of Ceram, together with the residents of Harockoe and Hila, whose principal returns are in sago and money.

Among the natural productions of the island, there used to be indigo of the finest quality and colour; but the growth of it has been discouraged by the Dutch, with the double view of preventing the natives from acquiring so much wealth by the manufacture of it as might embolden them to assert their independence, and of protecting the indigo trade carried on between the mother country and the West-Indies, from the injury which it would necessarily sustain from the competition.

Sugar grows here to great perfection; but no field has hitherto been opened to encourage the manufacture of it. Coffee is found in great plenty throughout the island; and were the culture of it sufficiently attended to, it would be equal in quality to the first Mocha coffee.

Wheat might be cultivated to great advantage on the beautiful heights contiguous to the town of Amboyna, as both the soil and climate are well adapted for it. Of maize there is already a great abundance; and the dry and mountain rice is known here; but they have been but little attended to. The bread-fruit grows spontaneously all over the island, but is only made use of by the lowest orders of the people. The cocoa-tree also grows here, but the cultivation of it is almost entirely neglected.

Of fruit there is a great variety, among the most delicious of which are, the mangusteen, the rambosteen and the largest and finest mangoes in world. Of the latter there are some species not found on the continent of India; one of these for exactly resembles a white Mogul plumb,

plumb, that the difference is only discoverable by the taste; this is the true mangoe. The kanary is a remarkably fine kind of almond, and the natives are extremely fond of them: they are pleasanter and more wholesome than those of Banda; which are large and full of oil: in both islands the kanary tree serves the same purpose of affording shelter to the clove and nutmeg trees.

The cultivation of the nutmeg has been for many years prohibited in Amboyna, as that of the clove now is in all the other Spice Islands besides. About eleven years ago, finding the cloves produced in Banda very inadequate to the quantity required, and it may be with a view of rendering an establishment at Banda unnecessary, they increased the cultivation of them in Amboyna, by giving a premium of one rix-dollar more than what was granted at the former island, for every hundred cloves with the mace on. Animated with this encouragement, the principal inhabitants of the Leytmore side at first undertook to cultivate 10,000 trees: but experience has shewn the fallacy of their too sanguine speculations, and their consequent inability to perform their inconsiderate agreement; for, at this moment, there are not in the whole island above one-half of that number.

If the culture of vegetables was sufficiently attended to, the island would produce a great variety of the very finest quality. Esculent roots of all sorts thrive in great abundance, particularly yams and sweet potatoes; and the increased circulation of specie, since the island has been in the possession of the English, has induced the farmers to bring ample and regular supplies to the market.

With respect to animals, the island does not contain any great variety.

Those which for the most part are observed in the woods are deer and wild hogs: and, owing to an unaccountable negligence and indolence, there are no sheep in the island, except a few which are kept by some people for shew rather than use; neither are there any cattle for tilling the ground, nor even a sufficient number of cows to furnish milk for the European inhabitants.

The most remarkable birds to be seen in Amboyna are luries, some of a very rich and beautiful plumage, cockatores and casawaries, the last of which grow to a considerable size. It may be considered as a curious circumstance, that neither sparrows nor crows are to be found in this island.

To a natural philosopher and botanist, Amboyna would doubtless afford an ample field of knowledge and amusement; for, even the casual observer meets with many natural curiosities which arrest his attention. The wood called the Flower-wood, from the colour and variety of its grain, is found here: it is represented by some as the root of a tree, and by others as an excrescence on the trunk of it; the former supposition seems the most probable: it is brought generally from Ceram, where other timber is also produced of a fine quality, and an immense size. The mountains of this island are said to contain gold mines; but whether they do or not, there are none of them worked.

The government of Amboyna is conducted by a Governor in Chief, and a Council composed of four Members, whose salaries are small, but who have many perquisites, of which the principal is that already stated, of twenty per cent. on the weight of the cloves.

The administration of justice is carried on in matters of small concern by the Fiscal, who is not empowered

powered to extend punishments beyond confinement, and whipping and some small fines; nevertheless, his power is so much dreaded, that those who are arraigned before him use their utmost means to moderate his severity, if not to procure their enlargement. In the several districts, the regents, assisted by the elders of the first and second class, are authorized to settle trivial disputes in civil matters among the peasantry; but from their decision an appeal lies to the Land-Council, which is a court composed of six of the principal persons in the settlement, and fourteen regents. But, in all causes of importance, whether civil or criminal, the Council of Justice alone are competent to try and determine them. At this court the second member in council presides, and there are seven other members exclusive of the secretary. Their proceedings, though they have no counsel, are attended with a heavy expence to the parties concerned. The secretary of justice officiates as counsel for the parties, and supplies forms of all kinds both for the prosecution and defence, the prices of which are proportioned to the nature and magnitude of the cause. The fines of citations, as well as all other fines, are divided between the court and a fund established for charitable purposes; but in the accounts of the orphan society, and church fund, there is no mention made of any sum received from the court of justice; so that if they be charitable, they have the additional merit of exerting their benevolence in the most private manner. In cases of condemnation, no sentence can be put in force without the sanction of the governor, who can always reverse the decisions of the court, and who has it thereby in his power to shew mercy to the unfortunate.

Not only the forms of law, but all

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other forms whatever, and even passes to go from one district to another with any article of trade, are subject to taxation by stamps and seals. The prices of these are always carried to the Company's credit, and lodged in the treasury. The taxes and revenues of this island, when it was under the government of the Dutch, were but few, and some of those impolitic, if not iniquitous.

The annual amount, as let in September 1795, is as follows:

	<i>Rix-d.</i>
The privilege of selling arrack	5590
per annum	-
Import and Export duties	5530
Gaming tax	1196
Bazar ditto	1710
Capitation tax on the Chinese	512
For slaughtering pork	250
Tavern duty	26

Total 14,814

Of these perhaps the only taxes of real benefit are those on arrack and gaming. With regard to the export and import duty; at the arrival of the English it was found six months in arrear; which on inquiry was occasioned by the duty having been taken off on all Bengal and Surat goods, subsequent to the period when that tax was farmed, and before any remittance of his rent was made to the farmer of it: but as it appeared that the order from Batavia was obtained through partial means, the payment of the arrear was forgiven, and the duties continued according to the compact by which they were originally levied. There is no rent raised from the land beyond the monopoly of its most valuable produce; but the inhabitants are bound in a variety of duties to government, the principal one of which is that of attending the governor in his annual circuit round the provinces and their dependencies.

This circuit, called the hongy expedition, is performed by the gover-

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nor.

nor, attended by a detachment of troops, and such of the gentlemen of the settlement as he may appoint to accompany him. As this expedition is performed by water, it is escorted by a number of the regents of the districts in their orambays or barges, which, according to the established regulations, as well as to the instructions given to them at their appointment, they are obliged to equip at their own expence. In the beginning of October, the governor issues what is called the hongy placard, and on the 18th of the same month embarks with great pomp, attended by all the regents of those districts under the immediate management of the supreme government. He first proceeds to Hila, where he is joined by all the principal people of that residency; he then proceeds in the same manner to all the other provinces and their dependencies, continuing to increase his train of attendants, till, having made the complete circuit of the island, he returns to his capital. The object of this expedition is, to impress strongly on the minds of the people, the power and magnificence of the Dutch nation; to enforce the decree of cutting down all the clove-trees that may shoot up in any other places, except those lands which are allotted for the cultivation of them; and likewise to receive complaints and redress grievances.

This expedition was formerly performed in large corracorras, or vessels like yachts; but as the equipment of these was attended with an enormous expence, the Dutch Company, about twenty-one years ago, employed orambays in their stead, as being not only less expensive, but more easily managed: Still, however, the pompous absurdity which attends this service, renders it a heavy tax on the people, and at the same time prevents it from being produc-

tive of that public utility which, under the management of good sense and prudence, might be derived from it. At present it is of little use except to the governor, who draws considerable perquisites from it, in consequence of an established custom that such of the regents as wish to be excused pay him an hundred rix-dollars for the exemption.

The particular duties which the inhabitants are bound to fulfil, as well with regard to the hongy expedition, as to all other services whatever, are specified and set forth in a written code of instructions, which was drawn up by order of the Dutch Company several years ago. The narrative from which our account is taken, contains a translation of this code; but we do not think it important enough to be inserted here. It consists of fifty articles, the general spirit and tenor of which, when we consider the good sense and commercial knowledge of the Dutch, not a little surprises us: for, instead of being a code of wholesome and liberal regulations, it imposes, in the harshest mode, the impolitic restrictions of despotism, which, by bending down and oppressing the lower orders of the community, strike at the vital principle of national wealth and public prosperity, and finally impoverish and emasculate a country. From a general view of these regulations, it appears to have been the habitual practice of the government of Amboyna, for these 150 years back, to discourage cultivation, to check every attempt to establish manufactures, and to suppress improvement of any sort that might enable the people to supply their own wants. Hence they were fettered down in a state of the most wretched poverty and galling dependence, destitute even of the common necessities of life, in consequence of these having progressively

progressively increased, without a proportionate advancement being made in the wages of labour. By considering the great decrease of wealth and population universally allowed, and by reflecting on the common justice due to a large body of people willing to become peaceable and faithful subjects, it should seem to be the plain suggestion of humanity, as well as of good policy; to remit very considerably from the severity of the duties and services; in which the miserable inhabitants of Amboyna have been hitherto bound; and from which their natural impatience of temper took advantage of the first change of affairs, upon the arrival of the English, to burst forth with sudden and active endeavours to free themselves from such inexorable tyranny.

The following propositions are therefore stated, with a view towards alleviating the oppressions under which the natives of this island groan, without abandoning an exclusive right to their spices; and, upon the principle of a decided monopoly, to grant them such indulgences and immunities as may tranquillize their minds, and induce them to submit cheerfully to a government that will amply provide for their wants, hold out every encouragement to promote arts and industry, protect them from the plunder and invasion of pirates, and establish a system of police which will promote the prosperity and contribute to the happiness of the people.

To a people not only acknowledged to be free, but who have a high idea of liberty, few things can be supposed more oppressive than the being compelled to give both their labour and the fruits of their industry at rates unreasonably low. It is therefore evident, that one of the first steps towards diffusing general contentment, and thereby laying the

foundation of a peaceable and stable government, would be to free the peasantry from all exacted labour at the old rate, which, though confirmed by the custom of many years, is, nevertheless, not borne without continual complaints, and submitted to only under the apprehension of force and the dread of still more oppressive exactions. Liberal wages, therefore, bearing a due proportion to the price of provisions, and other necessaries of life, should be in all cases allowed. But, lest the sudden change in long-established customs should drive a people, with a disposition prone to extravagancies, into the opposite extreme, of an absolute refusal to perform any labour whatever, the indulgence of additional wages should be compounded with the precise and indispensable obligation to furnish an adequate number of workmen from the different districts, according to the population, whenever government required them.

For the same reason, the price of the spices should be increased so as to reward the cultivator for his labour, and to induce him to make the care of the trees, as well as of their produce, an object of his spontaneous attention, and not, as it is at present, of exacted duty; at the same time, the obligation to deliver the whole of the produce to government, and the positive prohibition against smuggling, ought to be continued in full force. For this purpose, it is supposed, that raising the price from what it is at present, while subject to the deduction of 20 per cent. something below fourpence, to sixpence, without that deduction, would be perfectly sufficient. The Barrot or Hassel money, a perquisite of the Rajahs and Elders, might, however, be continued, being not only a part of their support, and an acknowledged

ment of their authority, but is in all cases considered as a willing act of the people themselves.

The mountains and woods of Amboyna, which are impenetrable to a regular force, present a secure retreat to the disaffected: it appears, therefore, to be a measure most likely to strengthen the hands of government, and to facilitate the execution of the laws, to open easy communications, by good roads, through all parts of the country; and likewise to ascertain and mark out the limits of each district, which the Dutch had totally neglected, and which, therefore, will be the more difficult and expensive for us to accomplish. However, if each district was bound to complete its own roads, the expence, at least, would be considerably lessened.

The dependent state of these islands renders it an object of the utmost importance to give every encouragement to cultivation. For this purpose, it appears to be advisable, at first, to give liberal premiums for the growth of mountain-rice and wheat, and the benefits of agriculture would soon become so obvious to the people themselves as to make a continuance of such premiums unnecessary.

But, one of the first steps towards general cultivation being the introduction of cattle into the island, of which there is at present almost a total want, as it would at once aid the operations of husbandry, and provide sustenance for the people; it is therefore necessary, in the first place, to import from the most convenient places, cattle of all sorts for domestic purposes, but particularly for the establishment of a breed of cows; and this might soon be effected, by giving to the Rajahs of the different districts a certain number of males and females of each species; horses, cows, and

sheep, according to the extent of land; and not encroaching on the breed for three or four years, at the expiration of which time these animals might be furnished to government at fixed prices: the Rajahs and peasantry to have not only the advantage of their labour in the mean time, but the real and permanent property in them. Should the expence of this scheme be thought too heavy to admit of giving the cattle, they might be considered as a debt without interest, until their great increase rendered the payment in kind extremely easy.

Until the improvement of cultivation shall enable the inhabitants to furnish themselves with a sufficient quantity of grain for their own consumption, it is absolutely necessary to supply them with rice and other provisions; and, at all times, they will require clothes of different kinds, as well as various articles of manufacture. Of rice, piece-goods, and other articles of merchandise, a supply sent annually, according to the wants of the people, should be continued, as in the Dutch government; and, if judiciously laid in, would be attended with little expence to the Company, as a reasonable profit would consequently arise from the sale, more perhaps than equal to the freight, inclusive of damages: besides, vessels employed in this way might carry back to the continent of India a quantity of spices sufficient to stock the markets there, to be disposed of on account of the Company, in the manner most suitable to the wants of the people.

Upon these general principles, it is evident that a new code of regulations might be promulgated in Amboyna, that would be no less satisfactory to the people than beneficial to the Company. Several other minute circumstances would be also necessary

necessary to attend to in forming the plan for the permanent government of this island, a few of which we shall take the liberty to hint.

In this view of the subject, it would appear to be adviseable to introduce into the island, from the free-schools established in our Indian provinces, a number of youths well versed in English, in order that they might acquire a radical knowledge of the Malay language, so as to serve as faithful interpreters between our government and the natives, supercede the necessity of Dutch aid or interference, and become a ground-work for the establishment of English and Malay schools, after the present Dutch plan.

With respect to the military force necessary to keep these islands in a state of good order and general security, the following is suggested as sufficient for the purpose:

- 1 Commandant of the troops.
- 3 Companies of European infantry.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Company of ditto artillery.
- 6 Companies of native infantry.
- 1 Fort-adjutant.
- 1 Inspector of stores.
- 1 Engineer (unless a new fort should be built), then 1 captain, 2 lieutenants.
- 1 Paymaster and commissary of grain and provisions.
- 1 Serjeant-major.
- 1 Quartermaster-serjeant.
- 4 Supernumerary serjeants.
- 1 Company of pioneers.

Before we take a general view of the relative situation of the Spice Islands with respect to the adjoining states, it is necessary to give some account of the island of Banda, which, though at present a separate and distinct establishment, might perhaps with more propriety be placed under the authority of the government of Amboyna: for, be-

sides its being of much less consequence in respect to its resources, great inconveniences have frequently arisen by compacts of trade having been entered into from thence, and connections formed with several of the provinces and districts at war with the government of Amboyna.

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE ISLANDS OF BANDA.

The islands of Banda, situated 130 miles to the south south-east of Amboyna, are ten in number, viz. Banda Neira, Gonong Api, Banda Lantoir, Pulo Ay, Pulo Rondo, Rosyngen, Pulo Pisang, Craka, Capella, and Sonangy; of these, Banda Neira is the seat of the supreme government of the whole. In Gonong Api there is a volcano which constantly emits smoke, sometimes accompanied with a crackling noise: the surface of the island is covered with a quantity of sulphur and chalk. There is no vegetation whatever on upwards of one third of the eminence on which the volcano is situated: there is a steep descent on the outside of it towards the sea, but, towards the harbour, the declivity slopes gradually to the water, on the side of which are some plantations and a few straggling houses. In the space between Banda Lantoir and these two islands there is a very good harbour, formed with entrances both from the east and west, which enable vessels to enter it in either of the monsoons: these channels are well defended with several batteries, particularly the western one, which is, moreover, very narrow. Between Gonong Api and Banda Neira there is a third channel into this harbour, from the north; but it is navigable only to small vessels. Pulo Ay is about nine miles west of Gonong Api, and Pulo Rondo about four miles farther,

farther, in somewhat a more northerly direction. On the latter island the English had once a factory; but, at the time they were expelled from Amboyna, they were also driven from thence; and the Dutch not choosing to inhabit the island, it soon grew into a wilderness. Pulo Pisang is situated north-east of Banda Neira about two miles, and yields some fine fruits, as well as mace and cocoa-nuts, but not any nutmegs. Rosyngen is about seven miles to the south-east of Banda Lantoir; it produces mace and yams, and feeds some cattle. The convicts of Amboyna used to be kept on this island, and were compelled to cultivate the land for the use of the supreme government. The other three islands are nothing more than small barren rocks.

The nutmeg-tree is cultivated only in the four first mentioned of these islands; but the Dutch thought it adviseable to prohibit the cultivation of it in the other islands, on account of their distance from the seat of government, and of their thereby affording greater opportunities of smuggling. The island of Banda Lantoir appears very high from the sea; its hills are steep, and from the top of them there is a sort of Table Land, which extends nearly from one end of the island to the other. The Banda Islands are all high; but Gonong Api, which rises 1940 feet from the sea, is the highest of them.

The soil of all these islands, except that of Gonong Api, which is for the most part lava, is an exceedingly rich black mould, every where covered with trees, chiefly nutmegs. The almond-tree grows in great plenty; and is very useful, as well for the shelter it affords the nutmeg-trees, as for the fruit it yields.

There are also sandal-wood trees, and a variety of others which grow wild. Near the sea side, round the different islands, trees of all kinds are permitted to grow, as they are considered useful in keeping off the spray of the sea in stormy weather from the nutmeg-trees, which is very prejudicial to them.

The principal fortification in the Banda Islands is Fort Nassau, which is situated on the south side of Banda Neira; it is a small square fort, with a wet ditch, defended by a horn-work towards the sea. In this fort the troops are quartered, and the public granaries are kept; but the store-houses for the nutmeg and mace are on the outside of the fortrefs, and situated near the government-house. Above Fort Nassau, on an eminence, stands the castle of Belgica*; an old pentagon with round towers at the angles, and a surrounding wall with small bastions; but it has no ditch: it is said to have been built by the Portuguese. The next fortrefs, of any consequence, is situated on the island of Banda Lantoir, and is called Fort Holanda. It commands the western entrance into the harbour of Lantoir; but the works are very flimsy, and quite defenceless towards the land.

At a first view, the situation of this fortrefs appears infinitely preferable to that of any in these islands for the residence of the supreme government; not only on account of its being the strongest, and the most commanding situation, but from this island being the largest, as well as the richest, in respect to the produce of spices. Its unhealthfulness, however, proves a sufficient objection; and numbers of houses now mouldering into decay, shew that the experiment has been tried, and found

*The g in this word is pronounced hard as in give, and the syllable long.

found not to answer: moreover, the water is said to be bad, and the vapour which sometimes descends from the volcanic mountain of Gonong Api, is represented as being particularly noxious. These circumstances seem to be confirmed by the experience of the Wirtemberg Company, who formerly garrisoned this fort; and out of a hundred men eight died, and forty fell sick, in the course of two months.

Besides the above-mentioned forts, there are a number of redoubts and military posts all round these islands, for the purpose of preventing smuggling, and of protecting the plantations and the villages situated on the shores against the predatory invasions of the Papoo pirates, who infest these seas in large prows, and frequently land and carry off the inhabitants, and whatever else they can take by surprise, though they are seldom hardy enough to attack where resistance may be expected. The two redoubts of Kyk and the Kap, both situated on the south side of Gonong Api, were originally intended to defend the west channel of Lantoir harbour; but, owing to the irruption of the volcano in 1778, at the same time that a dreadful hurricane laid waste the whole of the islands, the lava flowed down in such quantities as to form a considerable promontory between these batteries and the channel they were intended to defend, so that they are now in a great degree useless. Some material improvements, however, which have been recently made to the batteries of Batavia and Sebergorberg, have put the western channel into a state of security; and a new battery which has been erected on the north-east part of Banda Neira, renders it a difficult matter to force an entrance into the harbour by the eastern channel.

The frame of this government is

different from that of Amboyna: the whole society consists of the Company's servants, some burghers, and slaves. The sole object of their attention being the care and cultivation of the nutmeg-trees, the affairs of government cannot be supposed to be very complicated: nevertheless, it is at present a distinct establishment, consisting of a governor, a council of three, and a secretary, together with a regular court of justice as at Amboyna; but the governor of Banda not being subject to the check, much less the control, of any superior authority, his will may be justly considered the only law of the settlement.

The Dutch Company were the absolute proprietors of the soil, as well as of the slaves who cultivate it. The rearing of the nutmeg-tree being the only object in view, those islands that produce it are divided into a number of plantations, or parks, as they are termed, which are superintended by native burghers, descendants of the Dutch, who originally settled in these islands. A certain number of slaves belonging to the Company is allotted to each park, whom the park-keepers employ in the cultivation of the nutmeg-trees. They are ordered to send daily two-thirds of their slaves to the parks to clear the trees, and to gather the ripe fruit, as well as to pick up all that may have fallen from the trees in the night: for this purpose, each slave is furnished with a small basket and a hoe.

When the nutmegs are brought in, the mace is stripped off, and kept in baskets to dry in the sun; and the nutmegs, with shells on, are put into a drying-house allotted for the purpose, where they remain, on hurdles exposed to the influence of a slow fire, and to smoke, for about three months; when they are dry,

their shells are broke, and the fruit put immediately into chunam or lime, which is necessary to preserve them from worms and other insects. It requires much experience, as well as a considerable degree of judgment, to ascertain the precise time that they should be suffered to remain in the lime; for if they be taken out too soon they are worm-eaten, and if left too long in it, they are burnt up, and rendered useless. After the nutmegs are taken out of the lime, they are cleaned and packed up in rattan bales of 200 lb. ready for being shipped. The mace is delivered into store-houses every month, and the nutmegs every three months; they are both paid for on delivery, the mace at $7\frac{1}{2}$ stivers per lb. and the nutmeg at $2\frac{1}{2}$. From this price, however, a deduction is made of 17 per cent. from the weight of the spices; 10 per cent. in favour of the Company as an acknowledgment of their right to the soil, and 7 per cent. in favour of the servants of the Company. The 7 per cent. is an old custom; but the additional 10 per cent. has only been levied a few years previous to the arrival of the English.

The quantity of nutmegs and mace produced for several years past, has been inconsiderable, owing to an unaccountable inattention in the collection of them. But since the arrival of Mr. Boeckholtz, the late Dutch governor, the produce was so much increased, that the half-yearly collection which was found in store, when taken possession of by the English in 1796, amounted to 81,618 lb. of nutmegs, and 23,385 lb. of mace. This was the first half-year's crop since Mr. Boeckholtz's government had commenced; the crop of the half year following equalled it in quantity; and in future years, under proper management, the quantity produced may with confidence be supposed to aver-

age what is stated in the estimate subjoined to this account; which is founded upon the most moderate computations of the most experienced and best informed persons in the Spice Islands.

The nutmeg-tree grows to the size of a pear-tree; its leaves resemble those of the laurel; it begins to bear fruit at ten years growth, and the fruit improves in quality, and increases in quantity until the tree has attained the age of a hundred years. It requires to be securely sheltered from the hurricanes to which these islands are sometimes exposed; for many of the nutmeg-trees are situated on the steepest sides of the hills, where they cannot take deep root, and by consequence are likely to be torn up by sudden gusts of wind. It is asserted that the chief loss which the nutmeg plantations sustained by the hurricane in 1778, was in consequence of a great many of the almond-trees which had afforded them shelter having been cut down.

The nutmeg, when ripe on the tree, has both a very curious and beautiful appearance: it is about the size of an apricot, and nearly of a similar colour, with the same kind of hollow mark all round it; in shape it is somewhat like a pear: when perfectly ripe, the rind over the mark opens, and discovers the mace, of a deep red, growing over and covering in part the thin shell of the nutmeg, which is black.

There are persons called foresters who superintend the parks and the drying of the nutmegs and mace. They are directed to make regular reports to the governor respecting the state of the different parks, and of the quantity of spices which they yield. Besides these persons there are directors of the parks, who visit them every month to see that the trees are properly attended to, and planted at regular distances from each other;

other; and also to observe whether the foresters are active and careful in the execution of their duty.

Almost the whole of these islands being appropriated to the cultivation of nutmegs, they neither feed cattle or produce grain enough for the maintenance of the inhabitants. Like Amboyna, they have therefore been supplied annually from Batavia with rice and other articles of provision.

All the aforesaid regulations concerning the cultivation of the nutmeg-trees, and the price paid for the produce of them, were established by the late Dutch governor, who arrived about fifteen months before the English took possession of the Banda Islands. Previous to his arrival, most of the planters were in great distress, having been charged with very heavy debts incurred on account of loans in rice and money made at different periods to the former governors: and this circumstance, together with the great loss which they sustained by the dreadful hurricane in 1778, entirely ruined their private fortunes as well as their plantations. In this distressful situation, the Dutch government, with a wicked avarice, aggravated their misery by compelling them to deliver their nutmegs at the reduced price of three farthings per lb. and the mace at a still lower rate. Under the pressure of this accumulated distress, the spirit which had animated their fathers in the rude days of their savage independence seemed once again to revive, and they remonstrated in bold and determined language: they claimed the lands as their own prescriptive inheritance, and actually proceeded to portion them out to each other. And the Dutch, though unsusceptible of any feelings of remorse for their own oppressive folly, which had reduced the country to this deplorable condition,

had yet prudence enough to avert, by conciliatory measures, the imminent danger which threatened them; and when they found that the fury of the people was not to be appeased but by ample concessions, they gladly consented to grant them. But, the general idleness, and consequent neglect of the nutmeg plantations, to which this insurrection had given birth, reduced the annual quantity of spices from 600,000 lbs. to 50,000 lbs. weight. It was thought advisable, therefore, by the supreme government of Batavia, to adopt the scheme of reform proposed by Mr. Boeckholtz, and to appoint him governor of the Banda Islands. One of the first acts of his government was entirely to cancel the old arrear of debt, which was considered as due from several of the planters to the Company, and which most of them were little able to pay: he also made some judicious regulations respecting the government of the slaves. The price of the spices was likewise raised at this time, from the old low rate to that at which it is now fixed.

The alterations were supposed to hold out great encouragement to the planters, to give more attention to the culture of the nutmeg-trees, and thereby to increase the quantity of the annual produce. But, however specious this supposition may seem, it is utterly unfounded in truth; for, it will appear evident, from a close examination of the subject, that although the system of regulations established by Boeckholtz be coloured with justice, it in fact depends on, and is intimately blended with, the most despotic principles—as the following circumstances will sufficiently explain. The debt which the Dutch government take the merit of having cancelled as an act of indulgence, deserves not to be considered in that light; for the principal

cial part of it was incurred on account of rice and other articles of provision given to the planters for their own use and for that of their slaves, and without which they would have perished and the settlement have been annihilated. And for this debt the planters certainly never expected to be made accountable, having, at the time they received it, considered it as a donation upon which their existence depended. As to their other debts on account of loans of money, &c. though there were some individuals who, from idleness and inattention, were in low circumstances and unable to discharge them without mortgaging their little property, yet the greater part of the planters would have much rather continued in possession of their parks, and paid the just demands upon them, than, under colour of remission of these debts, be deprived of that which from long undisputed possession they considered as their actual right. Besides, it appears that some of the planters had purchased their land from the Company; and for the Company, therefore, to re-possess themselves of those lands by compulsion, was an act compounded of wanton insult, treachery and tyranny, which, as it justified the most exemplary vengeance, so it demands the severest reprobation.

In the four islands which produce nutmegs, there are fifty-seven plantations, and 1708 slaves; but there is no regularity either in the division of the plantations, or in the distribution of the slaves: and it would be one of the most essential steps towards the improvement of these islands to make an accurate survey of them, to have the plantations better proportioned, and their boundaries more clearly defined. From the best information, it also appears requisite to procure about 800 additional slaves, in order to bring the

plantations into the highest state of cultivation.

The want of inhabitants in these islands seems to impose the unfortunate necessity of keeping up the above-mentioned number of public slaves; though, when the expence attending their maintenance is compared with the little work they perform, they must be considered as the most expensive people that could be employed. When works of any magnitude are carrying on, government are obliged to hire at a very dear rate the few free artisans who are willing to work; as well as the private slaves of individuals, whose labour their masters turn to great advantage.

Exclusive of the provisions sent annually from Batavia to the Banda islands, there is also sent a large supply of piece goods, cutlery, iron, and other articles of merchandize, which are sold by auction either quarterly, or at such periods as the governor knows the inhabitants are best able to pay for them: upon all these articles there is a profit of fifty per cent. The burghers, and Chinese merchants settled here, not only buy up all the goods which are sold on the Company's account, but also those which are imported by individuals. For, besides their own consumption, the Chinese merchants export the aforesaid articles to the islands of Aron, New Guinea, Ceram, and the south-west islands, between all of which and the Banda Islands there is a constant traffic carried on. In return they get from Ceram, sago in bread and flower, and sometimes salted deer; and from Aron they get pearls, birds nests, and tortoise-shells. From these islands they are also supplied with slaves.

The islands which lie south-east of Banda, are very low, and surrounded with dangerous rocks and shoals.

islands. The natives of them, as well as those of New Guinea, are extremely treacherous in their dispositions and savage in their manners; notwithstanding which the Dutch have a continual intercourse with them.

The south-west islands, as they are called, are seven in number, the chief of which is Kisser, in which the resident or governor of the whole resides. His garrison consists of fifty men, a few of whom are attached to the adjoining islands.—The only advantage drawn from these islands is some sandal wood and salted deer, which they produce, and a few slaves which they furnish. The inhabitants of them are represented by the Dutch as being excessively ferocious. They appear to be a mixed breed, between the Cafferes of Africa, and the Popoos, or natives of New Guinea: their hair is neither so short or woolly as the one, nor so long and bushy as the other; but in their features they bear a resemblance to both.

In the last account of the Banda and South-west Islands, all of which are under the same government, the numbers of all descriptions of people were as follows*: The islands of Banda contain 5763 inhabitants, of which 119 are Europeans; and the South-west Islands contain 38,266, of whom 2322 were natives, who have been converted to the Christian faith. From this statement it appears that the population of the South-west Islands is very considerable, though the Dutch derived little benefit from them. Although so great a number of the inhabitants of these islands have embraced Christianity, yet it seems to have had very little effect in promoting civilization among them; and unless the Dutch keep possession of those islands

in order to prevent other European powers from establishing themselves in any situation that might open an avenue of communication between them and the Spice Islands, the dispersing their troops and extending their possessions to such inconvenient, unprofitable, and hazardous distances, cannot well be accounted for.

However, as it is no less opposite to the policy than unsuitable to the disposition of the English to extend their conquests from such a motive, or form establishments on such principles, it is unnecessary to take these islands under our consideration in the following suggestions which we throw out for the better management of the Spice trade in Banda.

The circumstance of Banda having been hitherto a distinct government, has at different times produced very inconvenient effects: and the great distance of Banda from the supreme government of Batavia has rendered it difficult to detect those delinquencies which are said to have existed for several years past in the administration of that island. Hence the governors being left without check or control, and their council possessing merely a nominal power, they attended to nothing but their own private advantage, and made no other use of the authority with which they were invested, but to defraud the Company from whom they derived it: they not only sent spices to the neighbouring islands on their own account, but even supplied the natives of them with fire-arms and military stores at the very time when these people were at war with the government of Amboyna. If, therefore, we consider the value of the Banda Islands, together with the evils which have arisen from the manner in which they have been governed,

* The Aron Islands, though also dependent on the government of Banda, are not included in this account of the population.

governed, it appears essential to put them under the authority of the governor of Amboyna. He will thereby be enabled, from the contiguity of his place of residence, to make himself acquainted with all the occurrences in the subordinate settlement, regulate its intercourse with the adjacent countries, furnish it with every necessary supply, receive regular returns of the state and produce of its plantations, and finally punish every infringement of the established regulations. By these means the affairs of the Spice Islands might be conducted with an union and consistency which would at once extend their commerce and consolidate their strength.

With regard to the dispute between the Dutch Company and the native burghers, relative to the right claimed by the latter, of a property in the soil, though it behoves the justice of our government to investigate that claim, it were little instructive to our readers to enter into a consideration of it: for it cannot be of much consequence to have it ascertained who is the nominal proprietor of the soil, when the whole of its produce is monopolized by government. As the want of population, therefore, seems to be the greatest hindrance to the progress of improvement, the planters should be encouraged to increase the number of their slaves; and, in order to give them an interest in the produce of the soil, they should have the privilege of transferring their property.

The Company are, at present, obliged to furnish the Banda Islands with rice and other provisions, at a rate so low, as to subject them to a considerable loss; they are also liable to a vague and undefined charge on account of new buildings and repairs for storehouses, &c. all of which, in the general scale of ex-

penditure, should be considered as deductions from the value of the spices. It would, therefore, be not only a material saving to the Company, but far more suitable to the interests of the planters themselves, to increase the price of the spices, and make them chargeable with all the expences attending those buildings and repairs; and also to furnish themselves with rice, which, however, the government must at any rate supply, but in this way would not lose by that obligation which necessity has imposed on them.

Upon investigating this subject with the most impartial and best-informed persons at Banda, it appeared evident that this mode of arrangement would be the most agreeable to the people, and the most likely to produce beneficial effects to the state: and with regard to the increase necessary to be made to the present price of the spices, an addition of $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the nutmegs, and 15d. for the mace per pound, would sufficiently satisfy the planters.

As smuggling is become very common in the Banda Islands, and the Company are thereby defrauded of great quantities of spices, a severe law should be enacted against those who purchase them, and the selling of them be made punishable by the forfeiture of all the property of the delinquents.

A VIEW OF THE SPICE ISLANDS IN GENERAL.

Considering Amboyna as the seat of the supreme government of these islands, all the returns and reports from the subordinate settlements should be transmitted to the governor as often as convenient opportunities occur. The supreme government should give every possible encouragement to agriculture and the breeding of cattle in the adjacent

gent islands, particularly in Pulo Ronda, where property might be vested in the farmers who settle there, to enable them to stock their farms, on condition that they would discourage the growth of nutmeg-trees. Every endeavour should likewise be made to transfer the cultivation of nutmegs to Amboyna; and, as the nutmeg-trees increased in Amboyna, to cut them down in the other islands: so that in time the whole produce of this valuable spice might be centred in that island, where it is already of a superior quality, and where the plantations will have the advantage of being under the immediate superintendence of the supreme government. The subordinate settlements would thereby be able to supply the whole of the Spice Islands with cattle and grain, and the expence to the state would be considerably lessened, by rendering only one establishment necessary either for the internal government or the defence of these possessions.

Whatever may be the decision respecting these islands, whether it may be judged consistent with the interest of Great Britain to keep possession of them, or to restore them to the Dutch, it will not be thought improper, at present, to build upon the former supposition; and accordingly to suggest such improvements in the management of them, as may be likely to render them in the highest degree advantageous to the state, and at the same time conduce to promote the happiness of the inhabitants.

The kingdoms, Ternate and Tidore, with the numerous islands belonging to them, including all those between them and New Guinea, are nearly connected with the Spice Islands. Both Amboyna and Banda were once under the dominion of the King of Ternate; and the Dutch, from courtesy, still pay him

a sum of money annually, although he is in fact their tributary.

The only object the Dutch could have in view in rendering Ternate and Tidore tributary to them, was to prevent the growth of spices; and notwithstanding the quantity of gold-dust which they procure from thence, the loss sustained in supporting this establishment amounts to 30,000*l.* per annum, to say nothing of the number of lives which are sacrificed in the different garrisons. Hence it appears not only necessary to dispossess the Dutch of those islands, but to restore them free to their native provinces; which obligation would induce those Princes to enter into such terms as would secure to the English, exclusively, the advantages of their trade.

The island of Macassar, though of little consequence to Amboyna and Banda, in respect to any competition with them in the cultivation of spices, is nevertheless of great importance to our trade in these seas, on account of its being at all times capable of furnishing an abundance of provisions for our shipping, and as it is exactly in the track of our China ships both outward and homeward bound.

It is already well known that the chief Rajahs on the island of Celebes have recently manifested their great dislike to the Dutch, from their having encouraged dissensions among them. To enable them, therefore, to throw off the superiority assumed by the Dutch, would be the most likely means of attaching them to the English, and they would thereby be induced to trade with us in preference; whilst in any exigency they could afford to furnish our Spice Islands with a certain and sufficient supply both of grain and cattle.

Respecting the trade carried on for some years past with the islands to the north-east of Ceram, and the attempts

attempts made by our trading vessels from Bengal to form a settlement there, we conceive that, although the policy of the measure was plausible enough at the time it was adopted, yet, in the event of the English keeping possession of the Spice Islands, it would be attended with the most prejudicial effects: for the articles of trade brought to those islands by our ships, are chiefly fire-arms and military stores; and the introduction of such articles among a people who are yet but in the first stage of social life, is not only obstructing their progress in civilization, which it should be our endeavour to promote, but is furnishing them with the surest means of committing acts of successful hostility against their neighbours, whom it is our interest to protect: and it is moreover enabling them to plunder our own ships, and, in time, very possibly, to invade our own possessions. This trade should, therefore, be prohibited under the severest penalties.

At the last insurrection in Amboyna, there were muskets taken from the natives, with the mark of the English East India Company upon them, which, having been brought from Bengal to the island of Waronu, on the north-east coast of Ceram, found their way from thence to Harockoe, where they were bartered for cloves, according to the confession of the people with whom they were discovered.

In order to obviate these evils, it is necessary to prohibit our private merchants in India from trading with the island of Jernote and its dependencies, except with the licence or under the authority of the government of Amboyna; and this island should be made the emporium of the British possessions in the eastern seas, whence the real wants of the surrounding islands

might be supplied, in a manner equally advantageous to the English and the natives.

Specious theorists may indeed suppose, that it would be a more generous, and therefore a more beneficial policy, to throw open this trade, and to permit private adventurers to partake of the lucrative commerce of the Spice Islands. But experience sufficiently proves, that an exclusive monopoly of the spice trade is essential, to render those remote settlements of any utility to the mother-country; and this monopoly, under wise and equitable regulations, would not only produce a considerable revenue to the state, but would also be much more conducive to the interest as well as the happiness of the natives themselves, than if they were left exposed to those broils and that anarchy which would inevitably grow out of the competition, to which, among a people of their violent tempers, an open trade would give birth. Upon this principle, therefore, it is requisite to prohibit the natives from all intercourse, except in cases of exigency, with any other ships than those sent under the Company's authority; and the commanders of these should be made subject to the control of the governor of Amboyna, who ought to be invested with the power of imposing such fines, or inflicting such punishments for smuggling, as the magnitude of the particular offence might require.

The propensity to piracy among the Malays is well known, and has already been noticed in this account; and it is nowhere more dangerous than among those people who inhabit the islands round the Moluccas, namely, the Pappoos, or natives of New Guinea, the people of Magindans, Sooloo, and Borneo: it is essential, therefore, not only to the quiet, but to the security of the Spice Islands,

To have a certain number of ships of war constantly stationed in these seas. The Dutch always kept a marine force for this purpose, which consisted of several sloops mounting each sixteen guns; but these sloops were of a very rude construction, and incapable of pursuing the Malay prows to windward. It would then be advisable for the English to have five armed schooners employed in this particular service, which should be from 80 to 100 tons burden. These vessels should be built for swift sailing, and be so constructed as to be rowed by sweeps (or large oars) in calm weather: they should mount twelve or fourteen guns and a few swivels, with about thirty men, ten of whom should be Europeans. This force, with the occasional assistance perhaps of one of his Majesty's frigates, if judiciously employed under the direction of the government of Amboyna, would certainly be sufficient to put an entire stop to all piracy. It would also prevent contraband trade; and at the same time answer the purpose of collecting the spices from the subordinate islands, and carrying them to Amboyna, where they ought to be shipped for Europe.

Considering the ease with which the islands of Celebes, Ternate, and Tidor, could be wrested from the Dutch, as we have before intimated, a small extension of the marine force would enable us to carry on a most advantageous trade with those islands. The whole of the gold-dust now collected by the Dutch would then be given in exchange for the manufactures of England, and of British India; and that lucrative branch of commerce, which is at present in the hands of the Chinese, would undoubtedly fall into the possession of the English, whose spirit of enterprize, directed by their skill in navigation, would

give them a decided superiority over all rival nations.

As Amboyna, both from its situation and natural resources, is the fittest place to establish not only as the capital of the Spice Islands in our possession, but as the emporium of the Eastern Archipelago, its strength and ability to resist a foreign attack should be made one of the first objects of our attention. Though the present state of the fortifications is perfectly sufficient to withstand any attack of the natives, they are utterly incapable of resisting a regular enemy. If, therefore, we should determine to keep possession of this establishment, an entire new fort should be built at Amboyna. This point is well worthy of the attention of our Minister for the affairs of India; and it will accord with the liberal policy of our East India Company, to devote a portion of their first profits, arising from these islands, towards the construction of a work which will permanently secure them.

The batteries and redoubts which have been erected at Banda, together with the force proposed to be sent to that settlement, are fully sufficient to ensure its safety; for it is no way probable that an enemy would send a large force against a place possessing in itself no resources, where no store of spices is kept, no riches accumulated, and where failure would be attended with the most fatal consequences. In fine, without the previous possession of Amboyna, Banda would not be tenable for any length of time; and even if it were tenable, would not pay the expence of the establishment necessary for its defence.

It only remains then to bring on one point of view the whole for an establishment requisite for the security and administration of the

the government of the Moluccas, to make an accurate calculation of the expences attending them, and to estimate, as nearly as possible, the advantages that may be expected to flow from those possessions. In doing this it is necessary to state, that the freight of all ships which either bring troops, provisions, or merchandize, may be supposed to be repaid by a profit of 50 per cent. upon all articles of merchandize imported for the use of the natives, and shall on that account be omitted in the following estimate. Besides this, a more thorough knowledge of those seas, together with a further experience of the seasons and prevailing winds, will show, that a constant communication may be kept up with Amboyna; and that not only stores of all kinds may be brought to, but the spices conveyed from that island, in the easiest as well as the cheapest mode, by our outward and homeward bound China ships, without making any considerable deviation from their usual track. On account likewise of the very great

advantages which may be expected to arise to the nation at large from the extensive trade that will be opened among the eastern islands, and the consequent increased sale of our manufactures, the expence of any naval force that may hereafter be stationed, either in the straits of Macassar, or among the islands to the northward, shall not be noticed in the estimate; but the equipment of the armed schooners, already suggested as a part of the new establishment, will of course be considered as one of the expences attending it. The whole will, therefore, be comprehended in the estimates of the civil establishment, the military force, and the marine; also the price paid to the natives for the spices, and an allowance for contingencies. The amount of these expences, contrasted with a valuation of the neat produce of the average quantity of spices, which, under proper management, the plantations may be expected to yield, will at once exhibit the real advantages that may be derived from the possession of the Spice Islands.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Governor.	10 Assistants.
1 Deputy Governor.	10 Writers.
1 Secretary.	10 Clerks.
4 Factors.	3 Chaplains.
	About Per-ann. £.22,500 0 0

MARINE ESTABLISHMENT.

5 Brigs of 56 feet keel, 20 feet beam, and 10 feet depth, to carry 14 guns each, and 30 men, of which 10 Europeans. First cost 13,000 rupees each	L. 594	
8 per cent. interest on the amount,		
Expence of navigating, of stores, and wear and tear,	9600	
1400 rupees per month,		10,194 0 0
Contingent expences, including public flowers, in the different departments; expence of dresses and repairs; also schools, &c.—suppose		4,317 0 0

MILITARY

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

On constant Field Allowances, all complete.

	Per Monthl.				Per. Anny.		
	Pag.	F.	P.		Pag.	F.	P.
5 Companies European Infantry, with a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major, -	5056	18	60	—	60677	15	0
1 Ditto, ditto, Artillery, -	1546	14	60	—	18556	9	0
A Battalion of 10 Companies of Native Infantry, with a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major, -	5407	39	0	—	64895	6	0
1 Captain and 2 Sub-Engineers, -	265	31	40	—	3189	0	0
2 Companies of Pioneers, according to the present strength, 2 Officers, -	856	36	40	—	10282	18	0
1 Paymaster and Commissary of Provisions, -	93	31	40	—	1125	0	0
1 Deputy, ditto, ditto, -	56	10	40	—	675	0	0
2 Fort Adjutants, -	117	21	0	—	1410	0	0
1 Barrack Master, -	93	31	40	—	1125	0	0
1 Inspector, or Deputy Commissary of Stores, -	56	10	40	—	675	0	0
1 Conductor of Stores, -	43	5	20	—	517	21	0
2 Serjeant Majors, -	8	0	0	—	96	0	0
2 Quarter-Master Serjeants, -	8	0	0	—	96	0	0
6 Supernumerary Serjeants, -	30	0	0	—	360	0	0
2 Surgeons, -	550	21	0	—	6606	0	0
4 Assistants, -							
4 Sub-Assistants, -							
Total,	14190	19	60	—	170285	27	0

Cash paid to the Natives for their Spices.

600,000 lb. of Cloves, at 6d. per lb.	-	-	L. 15,000	0	0
200,000 lb. of Nutmegs, at 7½d. per lb.	-	-	6,250	0	0
50,000 lb. of Mace, at 15d. per lb.	-	-	3,125	0	0

Total paid for Spices L. 24,375 0 0

Estimate of the Sale of the above Spices, clear of all expence of Freight and other charges.

600,000 lb. of Cloves, at 8s. per lb.	-	-	L. 240,000	0	0
250,000 lb. of Nutmegs and Mace, at 20s. per lb.	-	-	250,000	0	0

L. 490,000 0 0

Whole expen ^d e of Civil, Military, and Marine Establishments, Contingent Charges, and Money paid for Spices, -	-	-	125,000	0	0
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Remains, after every possible charge, a clear annual balance in favour of the State, in pounds sterling	-	-	L. 365,000	0	0
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In the foregoing statement, the charges in the public expenditure are set down at the highest rate; and the quantity of spices produced, as well as the prices at which they may be sold, is taken at the most moderate valuation. And, with regard to the cloves, should it be found that there is a demand for a

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greater quantity than what has been stated, we have no hesitation in asserting, that, in the course of three years, the plantations would produce, under proper management, nearly treble that quantity; and of nutmegs and mace, about 600,000 lb. weight annually, which was the number of pounds that the Banda Islands

Islands yielded, previous to the hurricane in 1778.

Upon the whole, considering the profits likely to arise from the spice trade, together with those advantages that may be expected to be derived from the sale of British and

Indian manufactures, for which that trade will unquestionably open an extensive market, we are authorized to conclude, that these islands may produce to GREAT BRITAIN a clear annual revenue of HALF A MILLION STERLING.

An Account of the Cities of CALICUT and BIJANAGUR in the 15th Century, translated from the Persic of KHONDEMIR, with Explanatory Notes.*

† CALICUT is a part of Hindustan equal to Hormuz: its inhabitants are polytheists; though many true believers reside there, and have erected two elegant mosques of wood, in which they assemble on Fridays for divine worship. So strict is the administration of justice, and so vigilant the police, that the merchandise imported by foreigners is guarded by the Aumils of the Dewan, who are responsible for its loss; and when the goods are sold, they collect a duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the proceeds, which they have never been known to exceed. Though, when vessels are wrecked on the coast, the Hindus, styling it a deodand, do not scruple to seize on the cargo; yet this practice does not extend to Calicut, where a duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is collected on the goods saved from shipwreck, as from other merchandise. Many of the inhabitants of Calicut go naked, excepting from the navel to the

knee, which is covered with a longuti. They style their sovereign the Sameri (Zamorin), and when he dies he is succeeded by his sister's son; nor do his sons, brothers, or other relations, ever possess sufficient influence to disturb the established mode of succession. Every article of luxury is to be found in Calicut. The most inexpressible crime in that country is to kill a cow, or to eat of its flesh; and those who are convicted of either, are instantly put to death. Indeed, so great is the veneration which these wretched idolaters entertain for that animal, that they besmear their foreheads with its dung. Mulana Camaledin Abdul Rezac, (who was sent on an embassy to India by Mirza Shahrockh,) relates, that, notwithstanding the same system of polytheism prevails universally, yet the inhabitants are divided into several casts. In one of the higher orders it is customary for a woman to marry several

* It is manifest that Khondemir derives all his information respecting Hindustan from the ambassador of Mirza Shahrockh; as he discovers in other parts of his work a surprising ignorance of every thing relating to it. His account of Calicut merits attention, from comprising in a few lines all that is important in the domestic and political economy of the Nairs.

† Calicut and Calcutta is the same word, though differently pronounced by foreigners; the latter derives its name from a temple of Cali, the Indian Hecate, situated at the distance of two miles. The fane is still much frequented; and there is reason to believe, that at no distant period it was occasionally polluted with the blood of human victims.

veral husbands, each of whom enters into a separate contract to supply her with a suitable habitation, dress, food, and perfumes. After which they divide the time so as to preclude the interference of each other; and when one of the husbands enters the house, he affixes a mark to the door, by which the others are taught to avoid the mansion till his departure.

BIJANAGUR*.

Bijanagur is a city to which the eye, that facile dressed traveller, has nowhere found a parallel; and the ear, that acute informer of the mind, has in no region heard of its equal. It is surrounded by seven lofty walls, the intervals between which are filled with houses. On the outside of the first wall, which is 50 guz † in breadth, is a parapet of stones, about six feet high, and reaching six feet below, to prevent persons from approaching the walls. Were we to illustrate the ichnography of Bijanagur, by a comparison with the

noble city of Herat, let it be imagined that the length of the exterior wall equals the distance from the field of the Two Brothers to the bridge Malan, and its breadth from the bridge ornamented with a spire to the village of Sinan. The second may extend in length as far as from the bridge Jui to the bridge in the village, and in breadth from the sandy bridge to the gardens of Zobeida. The third as far as from the sepulchre of Elama to the tower of Mahommed Sultaun; the fourth as far as from the royal university to the bridge Cared; the fifth from the gardens of Zaghan to the road of Shaikh Khorem; and the sixth comprehends the distance from the royal gate to the gate of Firozabad. Each of these six walls are defended by forts, and the gates are of wonderful strength ‡. The seventh wall was in the centre, and might comprehend a space equal to ten times that of the four market places of Herat; and in it stood the palace of the prince, who is named Rai Govind.

* Q. 2

* Bijanagur is confounded with Bijapur by the late Mr. Chambers, who has favoured the public with a translation of the curious correspondence between Mirza Shahrokh and the Emperor of China; by Mr. Anderfon, in his account of Malabar, it is said to be the same with Golconda. With all due deference to authority so highly respectable, it may be proper to premise, that the city founded in 1344 by Rajah Belal Deva, and named Bijanagur, after his son Bija Chundro, was neither Golconda on the banks of the Mula, nor Bijapur near the river Bimra; but that these three cities were the respective seats of distinct and contemporaneous sovereignties. When Sultaun Mahommed Shah succeeded his father on the newly erected throne of Calberga, the Rajah of Telingana kept his court at Golconda, which was reduced by that prince in 1371. On the other hand, Bijapur was never the seat of a Hindu monarchy: in the year 1489, by the defection of Yusuf Adil Khan, governor of the province for the Sultaun Mahommed Shah Bhameni, it became the capital of a Moslem empire; and in 1565, Ali Adil Shah, the reigning Sultaun of Bijapur, was one of the confederacy which overthrew the dominion and destroyed the capital of the Rajahs of Bijanagur. Vijaia (invincible) is a common Sanscreeet appellation both for persons and places: this the Moslems have corrupted to Bija; and the site of this once splendid city is marked on most maps by the still more erroneous appellation of Bisnagar.

† The Persian guz may be estimated at something less than two feet.

‡ Unsatisfactory as this mode of illustration must appear to persons unacquainted with the topography of Herat, it may be remarked, that the 6th and 7th, or two most interior inclosures, comprehended a space equal to the whole of that city; which, in the time of Shahrokh, was unquestionably one of the most populous and splendid of all Asia.

vind *. In the two first inclosures are seen many gardens and orchards, with a vast number of buildings ; but in the interior ones are situated innumerable squares, market-places, and shops. Near the royal palace are placed four bazars, and at one extremity of each stands a lofty tower with a splendid saloon. The bazars of Bijanagur are of surprising extent. Roses grow through the whole year, and are sold in the market-place ; for the inhabitants consider perfumes as necessary to their existence as food. In the same manner, serafs are seen to expose emeralds, diamonds, and rubies for public sale there, without harbouring any apprehensions of the consequences †. On the right hand of the King's palace stands the Divan Khana, a spacious and splendid edifice supported on pillars. Before it is the Dufter

Khana, 30 guz in length and 6 in breadth, where many secretaries are constantly employed in writing and transcribing. The inhabitants of Bijanagur use two substances for this purpose ; first, the leaves of the Indian jûz, which are usually 2 guz in length and two fingers in breadth, on which they write with an iron stylum and a fluid they manufacture for the purpose ; but the characters are speedily effaced : the second is a substance naturally white, which they first dye of a deep black, and then affix a border which is stamped ; on this they write with a soft stone found in that country, which they cut like a reed, and which leaves a white impression, which is almost indelible ; this is used for all writings of importance ‡. The eunuchs of the palace §, (who are named Dunangs,) sit in the Divan Khana

to

* Rajah Govind was probably the second son of Deva Rajah, whose unsuccessful attempt to reconquer the provinces, in which the princes of the house of Bhameni had established their sway, is related at length by the historian of the Deccan. His oldest son fell in an engagement in 1443, and the Rajah concluded a peace with Sultan Aladdin in the same year. His own death probably took place soon after, when Rajah Govind ascended the throne. The arms of the Moslems being employed in a different direction, during the remainder of Aladdin's reign, and those of his immediate successors, Rajah Govind appears to have enjoyed the dominion of Bijanagur without molestation from the new but formidable empire erected in his neighbourhood. This dominion was still extensive, and still powerful, notwithstanding the loss of the provinces wrested from it by the Bhameni Sultans ; it comprehended, either in actual sovereignty or in tributary dependence, the whole of the countries south of the river Crisna ; for, though the Emperors of Delhi had carried their arms as far as the celebrated bridge of Rama, & the extremity of the peninsula, yet their authority was as transitory as the effects of the irruption.

† This incidental remark betrays the vast inferiority of the police and government in Moslem states to those which prevailed under Hindu governments. An inhabitant of the most polished state in Persia was astonished, at Bijanagur, to perceive private merchants venture to display their riches, without dreading the cupidity of courtiers, or the depredation of the populace.

‡ Of these two substances, the first only is known to the translator. When the characters are traced on the leaves with ink, they are liable to be effaced. But it is also very customary to indent them with the point of the stylum into the substance of the leaf, which leaves an impression not to be eradicated.

§ The translator cannot conceal his surprise at finding eunuchs employed to exercise judicial functions at the court of a Hindu prince, as they are considered unclean by his religious tenets. The historian Ferishta mentions, that the father of Rajah Govind invited many Abyssinians to his court, in whose fidelity and talents he reposed much confidence. Is it not possible that the ambassador may have imagined these were eunuchs, like the majority of their countrymen in Asia ? Yet the word Dunang, by which

to administer justice; whilst the attendants stand at the entrance, and only admit such persons as come upon business, who prostrate themselves to the ground before they begin to speak, after which the Donang gives such orders as the case requires. None are allowed to enter excepting on business. When the Donang withdraws, several gilded umbrellas are carried before him; trumpeters sound their instruments, and a crowd of attendants utter prayers for his prosperity. As he proceeds to the audience chamber, he passes seven posts where guards are placed, and leaves some of his attendants at each, so that he arrives at the seventh alone: as soon as he has rendered an account of the transactions of the day, he again retires. On the left hand of the palace stands the royal mint: their money is of three kinds; of their golden coin, one is named a wurfa, which weighs nearly a mihcal, and is worth about 10 dinars. The second is a moiety of the former, and is termed a purtab. The third is called a fanam, of which there are ten in a wurfa, and is the most current of any. A nar is a silver coin, of which six are equal in value to a fanam; these also are very common. A chuttel is a copper coin, of which three are equivalent to a nar. It is customary in that country to call in all the coin to the mint, after a certain period: the accounts of public disbursements are kept there, and the military repair thither once in

four months for the receipt of their pay: nor is there a single individual paid by assignments on the country. For this reason, the population of the kingdom exceeds all calculation*. The treasure of the Rai is deposited in subterraneous recesses, and resembles wells of melted gold full to the brim. All ranks of persons in that country, particularly those who dwell in the bazar, ornament their ears, neck, arms, wrists, and fingers, with gems and jewels. The patrol of the city consists of 12,000 men, who receive a daily allowance of one fanam each: their business is to observe what is done within the seven walls; and if any thing be stolen, they are obliged either to restore it to its owner, or to produce the thief. Adjacent to the mint is a sort of bazar, 100 guz long and 15 wide, on each side of which there are piazzas covered with carpets, behind which are houses of admirable neatness. Every night, after evening prayers, the doors of these houses are thrown open, and chairs and sofas placed on the carpets, on which beautiful girls seat themselves, dressed with jewels, and every ornament which can inflame desire; and two or three attendants stand around chanting songs full of voluptuousness. Any man who wishes to enjoy their company has only to repair to the spot, and to make his selection, delivering his effects to the keeper of the brothel, who is responsible for their reproduction†. Mulana Camaledin Ab-

* Q 3

dul

which he says they were distinguished, does, in Sanscrit, signify a mutilated body. The court of Bijanagur might have adopted the luxurious and effeminate habit of their Mollem neighbours. On the whole, this fact must remain problematical.

* It is extremely worthy of remark, that the Persian ambassador imputes the great population, and consequent prosperity of this kingdom, to the circumstance of the military having no authority over, nor connexion with, the cultivators of the land. From this may be inferred the pernicious effects of the military system of the Mahomedan states, where jaghires and tunkhas were given to the army in lieu of pay.

† An amusing instance of the antiquity of this practice may be found in the fables of Vishnu Surma, intitled, Hitopedesa.

dul Rezac; in his instructive work, the Mutla Sadin, relates, that "being sent on an embassy by Mirza Shahrockh into that country, I reached Bijanagur in the month of Mahurrim, in the year of the Hejirah 847 (1448 A. D.) After reposing myself some days from the fatigues of the journey, a messenger came from the Rai one forenoon, to summon me to the presence. After performing my devotions, I repaired to the palace, and presented to his Majesty five beautiful horses, and two pieces of damask and satin. The King was seated near the entrance of a hall supported by forty pillars; on each side he was surrounded by a multitude of persons superbly dressed, with jewels of inestimable value in their ears and round their necks. The King was dressed in an olive-coloured satin, with a necklace of rich gems of a green colour: he was slender and rather tall, and, though of a dark complexion, his face beamed with the graces of youth. As soon as I was carried before him, and had made my salutation, he desired I would be seated on his left hand, and took with his own hand the letter of Mirza Shahrockh, observing, that it had afforded him much satisfaction that my sovereign had sent an ambassador to his court. After which a salver was presented to me, containing beetle-nut, 500 fanams, and 20 misheals of camphor; when I was dismissed, and returned to my dwelling. A daily allowance of two kids, 4 fowls, 5 mauns of flour, 1 maun of oil, 1 maun of sugar, and 2 golden wurfa, were assigned for my expences. Whilst I remained at Bijanagur, the King sent for me twice a-week, in the evening, and proposed questions respecting the condition of Mirza Shahrockh; and always before my

departure the salver was presented, containing beetle-nut, fanams and camphor as at first, observing that it was customary to entertain ambassadors, but that the difference of our religious tenets prevented our dining in company. The King of Bijanagur had at that time 700 ladies in his seraglio: no male is allowed to enter who is above ten years of age; nor are two of the ladies permitted to inhabit the same apartments; but the rules were enforced with the greatest strictness. Through the whole extent of his dominions, when he hears of a girl of extraordinary beauty, he sends for her parents, and by dint of gifts procures their consent; after which the lady is conveyed with great pomp to the royal haram, and her relations never see her more. The Sultauns of Bijanagur display their power and splendour at an annual festival, which is named Monhari*. At that time the chief officers and principal persons of the kingdom, which extends to the distance of four months journey, assemble from all parts in Bijanagur; a thousand elephants with splendid furniture, carrying canopies on their backs, in which jugglers perform their feats, are also in attendance. It lasts for three successive days, viz. on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of the moon Rejeb, during which the nobles of the country, and these elephants resembling mountains, are collected in a spacious area, in which four towers are erected, of three, four, and five stages, painted with figures of all sorts, men, beasts and birds, and even flies and gnats. Some of these towers are so constructed as to turn perpetually round, always presenting new images to the beholder, whilst beautiful girls and youths are seated on each stage.

* Monohori, that is, heart-ravishing.

Stage. For the King a structure is erected; supported on forty pillars, and having nine stages. Between each of these towers a space intervenes where female musicians, with glowing checks and faces like the sun, sing and dance with much grace; whilst the jugglers amuse the multitude with their deceptions. Mulana Camaleddin even relates, that the elephants move their feet and trunks in unison with the music.

Narrative of an Embassy from PERSIA to CHINA; literally translated from a geographical Treatise of KHONDEMIR; to which are subjoined Explanatory Notes.*

KHANBALIC†.

KHANBALIC is the metropolis of Khotaï‡, celebrated for the purity

of its air, and the salubrity of its waters. It was founded by Cublai, son of Tuli Can§: a river thirty guz wide flows through it; parallel
* Q 4 to

* The translator, naturally partial to the fruits of his labour, cannot help considering this narrative as both amusing and curious. He need not remind his readers, that objects always assume a tinge from the optical medium through which they are viewed; the previous habits and previous pursuits of a traveller invariably direct his attention to corresponding particulars. The natural philosopher and the moral philosopher, the physician, the priest, and the soldier, will amass very different observations, from journeying over the same ground: the English and the French, the Italians, Germans or Spaniards, will contrast the manners of the natives with those of their own country, and will censure or approve by a standard existing in the minds of each, and materially differing in all. The writer of this narrative was nothing of all these; he was a Persian; and he was a painter: he is consequently struck with splendid ceremonies and singular edifices; and the simplicity of his relation might attest its authenticity, even had it not been inserted in the body of a work of acknowledged and respected credit. Had the observations of Shadi Khuaja, the principal ambassador, been communicated to the historian; they might have been found to contain general views of politics, population, commerce and religion: possibly they might have proved more instructive; but they would certainly have been less amusing.

† Khanbalic signifies, in the Mogul language, the residence of the Great Khan, and has at different periods been applied to different cities of China and Tartary, as the seat of empire happened to be removed from one to the other. The Moslem writers invariably apply this title to the metropolis of China; and the Cambalu of the earlier European geographers was a corruption of the Tartar epithet. The controversies which arose respecting its position, was the natural result of transferring the same name to places widely remote from each other.

‡ Khotaï is used by the Mahomedan writers to denote the empire of China; yet, in the course of this narrative, the terms of Chin and Machin will also be found to occur. It seems probable that these divisions distinguished the northern and southern parts of the kingdom of Khotaï.

§ Unquestionably, Khondemir has here fallen into the mistake we have above specified. The city founded in Tartary by Cublai Khan, the grandson of the conqueror Ghenghiz Khan, doubtless held for a time the name of Khanbalic: it is also the city meant by European travellers, when they spoke of Cambalu, which they placed in Tartary; but it was not the city visited by the Persian ambassadors. Cublai Khan gave his city the name of Kai-pim-fu, and the epithet of Cham-tu, or of supreme royal city: it was situated seventy leagues north of Peking, and was the Khanbali or seat of empire of the first Mogul Emperors of China, though not of their successors.

to this river runs a high road, which extends to the capital of Machin*; and though the distance be forty days journey, the whole of the road is paved, and an avenue of trees on each side, beneath the shade of which the traveller pursues his way; nor is any person suffered to injure the trees, nor lop off the branches. The road extends through innumerable towns, with idolatrous temples, and well-furnished shops. Some of the peculiarities of Khanbalic may be collected from the following narrative.

It is written in the Mutla Sadin†, that “in the year of the Hejirah 882 (1419), Shahrockh, Mirza‡, appointed some of his courtiers, the principal of whom was Shadi Khoja, to proceed on an embassy to Khotai. Mirza Baifuncor, Sultaun Ahmed; and Khuaja Ghiaseddin, a painter of considerable ingenuity, were nominated to accompany him. The latter was enjoined to commit to writing every

thing he saw after leaving Herat, and the following particulars are extracted from his diary.

“The Khorafans fet out from Herat on the 16th of the moon Zicadel, 822 (1419). They arrived at Samarcand on the 22d of Mohurrim, 823 (1420). Here they remained until they were joined by the ambassadors of Mirza Siyurgamich, of Shah Malic, and of the king of Badofshan. They left Samarcand on the 10th of the moon Sefer: on the 28th of the first Gemadi, they entered Chilca Yulduz, and though the sun was then in Cancer, the waters were covered with ice two inches thick; rain and snow fell frequently, so that the Khorafans had rather an unpleasant journey, till, in the end of the second Gemadi, they reached the city of Terfan§.

“The majority of the inhabitants of Terfan are idolaters, who perform the ceremonies of their religion in spacious temples: on the carpets

* By the capital of Machin, the translator understands the city of Nankin, the capital of the southern provinces.

† The Mutla Sadin was composed by Camaleddein Abdul Rezac, who lived at the court of Herat, and was sent by Mirza Shahrockh, on an embassy to the Rajah of Bijanagur; it comprises a general history of events, from the time of Sultaun Abu Saïd Bahander Khan, down to the assassination of Mirza Sultaun Abu Saïd Gurcan.

‡ Shahrockh Mirza, the fourth son of Emir Timur, commonly called Tamerlane, succeeded by the death of his father to very extensive possessions, to which, in the course of his reign, he added many valuable acquisitions. Herat was the capital, and nearly the centre of his dominions.—At this period, the court of China, contrary to its usual policy, appears to have cultivated, with assiduity, the friendship of the monarchs of Asia. For we find that, in the year of the Hejirah 811 (1408), ambassadors arrived from Day Ming Khan, emperor of China, with letters of condolence on the death of Emir Timur: a second embassy, from the same prince, reached Herat in 815 (1412), and on their return were accompanied by an envoy from Shahrockh: a third embassy arrived here in 820 (1417), and, like the former, were accompanied to China by a Persian envoy. The fourth and last of which we have any account reached Herat in 822 (1419), and it was on this occasion that Shahrockh resolved to depute the ambassadors, of whose journey the particulars are now laid before the public, accompanied by envoys from his sons, and other relations, who then governed the several provinces of his dominions. The whole of the correspondence between these monarchs has been published by the late Mr. Chambers, with copious and instructive notes: and to his valuable work the present translation may be considered as a supplement.

§ Yulduz and Terfan are inhabited by the Khalmuc-Tartars; and at the period when our travellers passed through these countries, were only subject to the Khan of the Khalmucs, entitled Kontavsha; but about the beginning of the present century they were possessed by the Chinese, who have ever since retained and extended their dominions on the side of Western Tartary.

carpets of one of them was placed a large image, which they named Sacyo Muni*. On the 2d of Regeb they left Terfan, and reached Cara Khuaja† on the 5th. On the 10th they were accosted by a party of Khotaï officers, who drew out a list of the names and number of persons who accompanied the embassy. On the 28th they entered Camil.

“At Camil the Cid Fakhereddin has erected a magnificent mosque; but the idolatrous temples, filled with an endless variety of images of all sizes, are also very splendid: above the door of one of these were seen two statues of gigantic dimensions, engaged in single combat. A young Mogul, of a very graceful figure, named Timur Babari, then ruled in Camil.

“After leaving Camil‡, they travelled 25 days through a dreary desert§: on the 12th Shaban they perceived a flock of the animals named Gao Ketas, of whose strength such extraordinary stories are related, such as that they are able to support their riders for a considerable time on their horns. When they reached a place ten days journey distant from Sac-chu (the first town of Khotaï), they were met by a party

of Khotaïs, who had been deputed to receive them. Here they halted; for from this place to the environs of Sac-chu, the desert is totally destitute of water. The Khotaïs erected their tents, and placed sofas in the midst of a pleasant grove, producing abundance of provisions, such as pork, fowls, and kid, with preserved fruits, placing them in china dishes, with ornaments affixed to each. The table was decorated with green sprigs and leaves; and after dinner various intoxicating beverages were handed round. They took a list of the ambassadors and of their suite; and were particularly urgent that it should be given correctly; alleging, that if any concealment were practised, their reception at court would be less agreeable: the merchants who had followed the ambassadors with a view to traffic, were enrolled as their servants, and obliged to act as such during the rest of the journey. The chief man amongst these Khotaïs was named Dang Da-Ji: he commanded in one of the frontier provinces, and on the 16th Shaban invited the ambassadors to an entertainment. On their way to his tent, they remarked that it was surrounded

* The circumstance here related is both important and curious; as it proves, from the most unbiassed testimony, the existence of the religion of Buddha, with the appropriate Sanscrit appellations, north of the 40th degree of latitude, amongst a Tartar tribe, who knew nothing of Sanscrit, but the names consecrated by their mythology. Sacyo Muni, or the hermit Sacyo, is one of the names of Buddha, recapitulated by Omer Singh, in his Sanscrit Dictionary.—D’Anville has placed Yulduz east of Terfan: this must probably be a mistake; for our travellers, in journeying from Samarcand, reach Yulduz, whence they proceed to Terfan.

† In some maps, the site of Cara Khuaja is marked by the name of Aramuth.

‡ The desert of Xama, which bounds Camil on the east, was, in the age of our travellers, the western boundary of the Chinese empire. This province, as well as Terfan, pays now a moderate tribute, and enjoys in return a lucrative commerce with the metropolis of China. Camil is also called Hami by D’Anville, and inserted under that name in our maps. Paolo describes the luxurious manners of its inhabitants, and adds, that they seemed born only for singing, dancing, reading, and writing, after their fashion. Jealousy, in the days of Paolo, formed no part of the character of the husbands in Camil. This city is thought by D’Anville to be the Afmirea of Ptolemy.

§ Between Camil and Sac-chu extends the desert of Xama, chiefly consisting of arid sand; though in some places there are forests, and our travellers mark one fortified station in the route. The animals here mentioned are probably the Yak, or cow of Tartary, whose tail furnishes the oriental luxury of Chawries.

surrounded on every side by the tents of his officers and men; and that the ropes were interlaced in such a manner that no person could pass through the encampment, excepting by the streets, which terminated at four opposite gates on each side of the square. A spacious area was left vacant in the centre; but in the midst of it stood a very large tent, which almost covered an acre, and served as a shop. The Chief's tent was supported in the centre by two lofty Khotai columns, and lesser ones supported the sides to a great extent, of which some were of sandal wood. The ambassadors were all placed on his left, and the nobility of Khotai on his right, the left hand being accounted by them the most honourable station. Before each of the guests two plates were placed, on one of which was dressed meat and pickles, and on the other bread and elegant ornaments of gilt paper and silk. The royal gurca* was exalted in a conspicuous situation, and opposite to it were piled jars and vases, some of china, and others of silver. On each side of the gurca were ranged a band of musicians both vocal and instrumental, and handsome youths, resembling girls, with their cheeks painted red and white, and emeralds in their ears. A guard of soldiers stood under arms, in a line extending from the square to the gate of the tent. After dinner, wine circulated freely. Emir Dersun†, who was chief officer of the commander, filled the cup, and sent it round, ac-

companied by a box of flowers; so that every person who received the bowl was at the same time crowned with a festoon, till in a short time the company outshone the gayest parterre. Revellers appeared in masques of stiff paper, formed like various animals, which entirely concealed their persons; and the entertainment was prolonged by dances. Servants carried round plates of silberds, grapes, walnuts, garlic, onions, water and musk melons; and to whomsoever the Emir sent round the cup, a youth at the same instant presented his plate, that the guest might select what preserves he chose. A reveller in the masque of a stork afforded much amusement by his dancing, and the entertainment was protracted to a late hour.

“ On the 17th Shaban the whole party resumed their journey, and travelled till they reached Vecaraül, an almost inaccessible fortress situated on the summit of a mountain, where another list was drawn out of the persons accompanying the embassy. Pursuing their journey through the desert, the ambassadors at last reached Sac-chu, and alighted at a watch-tower close to the city gate, whence they were carried to the duster (office), and afterwards supplied with provisions; each person being at the same time presented with a silk night-gown, and having a servant assigned to attend him. The same custom being observed at every watch-tower on the road, need not be repeated.

“ ‡ Sac-chu is a very extensive city,

* The translator confesses his inability to discover what is meant by the Chinese term of gurca. At first, he imagined it was the royal standard or banner; afterwards, when he found it was beat at the approach of the Emperor, he conceived it might be the instrument called a gong, whose sound is heard at so great a distance.

† The person styled Emir Dersun seems to have been a master of ceremonies, and to have charge of the Dersun, or public hall.

‡ Sac-chu is called by Ptolö, Succir; by D'Anville, Shatchieu: the wooden cupolas mentioned by our traveller, are possibly the triumphal arches described by modern writers.

city, built in the form of a square, and surrounded by a lofty wall. The streets of the bazars are fifty guz in width, full of ingenious artificers, and regularly swept and watered. In many houses hogs are nourished, and the butchers sell pigs and kids tied together by the leg. The streets of Sac-chu are all drawn in a straight line, and intersected at right angles by others: each street is terminated at both extremities by wooden cupolas of singular elegance, having projecting beams richly ornamented. At equidistances on the wall are placed covered bastions; the four city gates front each other; and although the distance between them be immense, yet, from the straightness of the streets, and the multitude of passengers, it appears inconsiderable; a tower of two stories surmounts each gateway. The number of temples is prodigious, with spacious courts paved with bricks and covered with carpets; young men are placed at the door, who give admittance with acclamations of joy. From Sac-chu to Khanbalic (which is the residence of the Emperor) are 99 yam or towers, adjacent to so many towns; and between each of them are so many furghu, which are towers 60 guz in height, in which ten sentinels constantly keep watch. Each furghu is situated so as to be within view from the next; and if any accident occur, such as the invasion of an enemy, the sentinels kindle a great fire: the same is done instantly by the next, until the information be conveyed to court. Intelligence may thus be conveyed in twenty-four hours from a place three months journey distant from

the capital. Ca-yu-fu signifies a station where couriers are placed for the transmission of letters, and they are situated at regular distances, each measuring 10 mera, and 16 mera are equal to a farfang. Of the ten sentinels employed at each furghu, two are constantly on duty; but the couriers at each ca-yu-fu busy themselves in other occupations, excepting when their services are required.

* Cam-chu is a still more considerable city than Sac-chu, at the distance of nine yam; and here the principal dang-chi, or viceroy of the frontiers, resides. At every yam 150 horses and mules, with 60 carts, were provided for the Khorasans: the men who took care of the horses were named Ba-fud; of the mules, Lu-fu; and those who drew the carts, Ju-fu: the latter tie ropes round their middle, and thus drag these carts in all seasons. The servants who were assigned to attend the ambassadors spoke in a musical tone, were extremely fair complexioned, wore false gems in their ears, and on their heads carried baskets of fruits. The horses furnished them were equipped at all points, having saddles, bridles, and whips, and the ostlers ran before them until they reached the next yam. Dishes of kid, pork, fowls, flour, honey, and garlic and onions preserved in vinegar, were presented to the ambassadors on their arrival at each yam; and in every town an entertainment was provided for them in the Dewan Khana (magistrates hall), which they named Dersun. In every Dersun, before the royal gurca was placed a throne, encircled by a silken curtain. On the steps

* Cam-chu is thought by D'Anville to be the capital of Serica, mentioned by Ptolemy. At all times it appears to have been a city of primary importance; it was the capital of a kingdom which the Hsi-hu founded in China, and which included a considerable portion of Tangustan: Paolo, who calls it Campition, says it was in his time the capital of Tangustan; and at this day Cam-chu is the residence of an imperial viceroy.

steps of the throne a person stood, and the ambassadors a few steps lower; other persons stood on carpets resembling Mollems at evening prayer; then the person near the throne proclaims something in a loud voice three times, when the whole assembly prostrate themselves, after which every man retires to his plate, and begins his dinner. The ambassadors viewed one temple in Cam-chu, which was a square, each side measuring 500 guz. A colossal statue of their deity represented him asleep; the feet measured 9 guz, to which the other parts were in proportion. Other figures of different sizes were above and below, some of them executed with such skill as to appear animated and in motion; they seemed to represent the attendants on the principal personage: the walls were covered with admirable paintings. The temple was surrounded with a building like a caravanera, ornamented with cloth of gold, gilt chairs, sandal columns, girandoles, and china vases. In Cam-chu, one structure particularly attracted the attention of the Khorasans, who named it the vault of heaven. It consisted of 15 stories or stages, each consisting of a hall surrounded by a balcony: the walls were covered with paintings, amongst which was a king seated on a throne, and environed by attendants of both sexes. At the bottom were drawn the figures of huge demons, who appeared to support the edifice on their backs, and to groan under its weight; it was 20 guz in circumference, and the height of each story 12 guz; and though constructed of wood, it might be imagined of massive gold from its appearance. It covered a subterraneous grotto,

from which a column extended to the top of the structure. The lower extremity of this column was concealed by an iron seat, whilst the upper supported a canopy which served as a roof to the edifice; so that by the application of a slight degree of force to the lower extremity of the column, the whole structure might be made to turn round. The presents which the ambassadors had brought for the Emperor were received by his officers at this place, excepting a lion, which Saladdin, the lion-keeper, was suffered to carry to court himself.

“The sumptuousness of the repasts, which the Khotai officers gave the ambassadors increased as they approached Khambalic; each night they reached a yam, and each week a city, until, on the 4th of the moon Shual, they arrived on the banks of the Caramuran. This river is nearly the breadth of the Gihon; a bridge of 23 boats is thrown across it, bound together by chains of the thickness of a man's thigh, and extending about 10 guz on the shore on each side, where they are fastened to two painted pillars, of the thickness of a man's waist. The boats are also fixed by grappling irons, and above them were laid the materials which formed the road. After crossing the Caramuran, they entered a splendid city full of elegant buildings, and partook of a costly entertainment: they remarked a temple of surprising extent, and thought this city superior to any they had yet seen. There were many taverns, at the doors of which sat girls of wonderful beauty; indeed such was the lustre of their charms, that the Khorasans named this city, Hasanabad, or the abode of beauty*.

“The

* Our author does not give the name of this city, but the Persian historians mention a city on the banks of the Caramuran, called Charaja Beni Jasfin, which was besieged by Octai Khan, and taken after a siege of 40 days.

"The ambassadors prosecuted their journey, and arrived, after crossing several rivers, on the 27th Zicadeh 823, at Sedinfur.

"Sedinfur is a city of great extent, and immense population: it contains a very spacious temple, in which an image of their deity is placed, composed of a paste richly gilt. It is of a gigantic size, 50 guz in height: from every joint issued hands, and in the palm of each hand were eyes. It was named "thousand handed," and is one of the most celebrated gods of Khotaï: surrounding the temple are saloons, and chambers in several stories: the first story is as high as the ankle of the image; the second does not quite reach to his knee; the next ascends in like manner; and the highest is on a level with the crown of his head, being surmounted with a canopy of such magnificence as to dazzle the eyes of beholders. Each story of the building is surrounded by a balcony: the image is in an erect posture, and his feet measure ten guz in length; many other statues of painted plaster surround the colossus: the walls are covered with landscape paintings representing mountains and caverns, with figures of soldiers, officers and guards sitting on the watch; besides lions, tigers, dra-

gons and trees, all depicted by the pencil of magic; so that the walls present to spectators an endless variety of admirable drawings. In Sedinfur they also remarked a vault of heaven, still more superb than the one already described. The ambassadors partook here of a splendid entertainment, after which, resuming their journey early in the morning of the 8th Zihejch, they reached the gates of Khanbalic.

"Here they beheld a city of incomparable magnitude, the length of each side of the city wall being one farfang*: the gateways were in a good style of architecture, and each of them crowned with a triumphal arch. When the Khorafans reached the fosse, the gates were still shut, so that they entered by a bastion, which was then undergoing some repairs, and proceeded to the vestibule of the palace of the Emperor Day-Ming Khan†. At the distance of 700 paces they dismounted, and walked over a pavement of flags. Before the entrance stood ten elephants, opposite to each other, whose trunks scarcely admitted them to pass; after which, they entered to a square within the palace. Here, although it was scarce light, they found near 100,000 persons assembled. Opposite to the residence of Day-Ming was a throne thirty

* The farfang may be considered as equivalent to 4 miles.

† "Day-Ming," says Mr. Chambers, "was the third prince of the dynasty of Ming, and ascended the throne in the year 1423, five years before the first of these embassies. It was the founder of this dynasty, the father of this prince, that drew the Tartars of the race of Ghenghiz Khan entirely out of China: after which, he kept his court at Nan-Kin, where he had established himself; but the above Emperor, his son, removed it back to Peking, in the 7th year of his reign. He is said to have been generous, an encourager of learning, but was dreaded on account of some cruelties with which he began his reign. He died in 1426, after he had governed China 23 years." A few further particulars may not prove unacceptable. The father of this prince was a peasant, and a native of the province of Kiam-nan, and of the family of Chu. Famine first forced him to become a bonze, and afterwards a soldier. He rose by his military talents to the rank of a commander; turned his arms against his competitors, and finally against the Moguls, whom he expelled from China in 1367. Thus Chu became the founder of a dynasty, which he named Ming, or luminous, and which subsisted during thirteen successive reigns, in great splendour. The name of Day-Ming was common to all the sovereigns of this dynasty, who appear to have assumed it on their accession to the throne.

thirty guz in height; from the top of which rose pillars, each fifty guz high, which supported a canopy. Opposite to this throne were three gates, of which the middle one was largest, and opened only for the Emperor; the others were designed for the courtiers. Above the middle door was placed the gurca, and a bell, and persons attended to toll it when the king mounted the throne. Before sunrise the multitude increased beyond all computation; 2000 musicians were in attendance; 2000 soldiers kept guard, armed with battleaxes, clubs, spears, javelins, iron maces, hatchets, pikes, and swords. On each side were houses and columns of great height, and the whole square was paved with flags. When the sun rose, the watchmen, who stood upon the palace wall, beat the gurca and the drum, and tolled the great bell. Upon which the three doors were thrown open, and the crowd rushed in; it being the etiquette of this court to run into the presence of the sovereign. When the ambassadors entered, they found themselves in another square, still more superb than the first, and terminated by a palace of incredible grandeur. At that very time the attendants were employed in placing the throne, and covered it with yellow satin, on which were delineated representations of a simurgh and of a dragon. Khotai officers stood on carpets spread on the steps of the throne: first, the commander of a tuman, then of 1000 and of 100, each in their respective places, holding in their hands a piece of wood of about a guz in length, from which they never ventured to lift their eyes. Behind these commanders stood officers of inferior rank, and soldiers with drawn swords arranged in lines; and the whole assembly were as mute and

motionless as if deprived of life. After some time, the Emperor came out of the haram; a silver ladder of five steps was placed to facilitate his ascent to the throne, on which was a chair of sandal wood. His beard extended to his waist, and consisted of two or three hundred hairs, so long that three or four rings were affixed to it. A damsel, with a face like the moon, stood on each side of the throne; her musky tresses gathered into a knot; her face and neck uncovered, and a large jewel depending from each ear: they held paper and pens to minute such observations as the Emperor might dictate, and to read it to him after he retires into the haram; and if any orders are to be countermanded, they write from the women's apartments to the ministers. When the Emperor was seated, some of the courtiers made the Khorafans advance in front of the throne, whilst Day-Ming perused a list of their names. When this was over, he called for a list of the criminals brought to receive sentence: some were pinioned; others were tied to a board, having their heads through an aperture; each of them were held by the hair, by a person who stood behind, in readiness to execute the King's commands: Day-Ming sent a number of them to prison, and others he ordered for execution. Through the whole empire of Khotai, no subject possesses the power of life and death, which is exclusively reserved to the Prince: culprits, after being tried by the competent magistrate, are sent to court with a board affixed to their necks, which specifies their crime, and its legal punishment: and though the residence of the criminal were a year's journey from Khanbatic, no delay is permitted on his route. When these trials were dispatched the
Khorafans

Khorafans were again carried in front of the throne, at the distance of fifteen guz; and a courtier, sitting on his knees, read from a book an account of their arrival. It stated, that the Khorafans had performed a long and fatiguing journey; being sent by Mirza Shahrockh and his sons with presents to the Emperor, and to bend the head of desire to the dust of obedience; and were in expectation of a favourable reception. Mulana Haji Yufuf Cazi, who held a high office at the court of Day-Ming, and some other Mahomedan linguists, then advanced to the ambassadors, and told them, first to bend their bodies, and then to touch the ground thrice with their forehead. The ambassadors bent down as they were directed, but cautiously avoided touching the ground with their heads. They then produced the letters of Shahrockh, and those of the princes of Khorasan, wrapped in yellow satin, as the etiquette of this court requires, and held them above their heads in token of respect. Mulana Yufuf took them, and gave them to an eunuch, who presented them to the Emperor. He opened, read, and then returned them to the eunuch. Day-Ming then descended from the throne, and sat on a sandal chair; 8000 jama, 2000 docia, and 4000 cuba (dresses of different kinds) were distributed amongst the princes and courtiers, who immediately put them on. Seven of the Khorafans were desired to approach the chair: Shadi Khuaji and Cuca, the envoys of Mirza Shahrockh; Sultaun Ahmed Ghiafeddin, sent by Mirza Baifuncor; Arazac, sent by Mirza Siyurgamich; Ardovan, the envoy of

Emir Shah Malic; and Tageddi sent by the King of Badoxshan. These sat on their knees before Day-Ming, who inquired after the health of Mirza Shahrockh; and then asked if Cara Yufuf* paid tribute, and sent vakeels to Herat? The Khorafans replied in the affirmative, adding that the Khotai ambassadors had seen his vakeels in that city, when they came with the tribute. He then demanded, if corn were cheap in Khorasan, and provisions plentiful? They replied, that those articles were extremely abundant. On which, Day-Ming observed, "The heart of your sovereign is fixed on God, and the bestower of plenty has rewarded him with abundance." He added, "I could wish to send ambassadors to Cara Yufuf, to purchase horses, which are of an excellent breed in his country. Are the roads secure? The Khorafans replied, that, within the precincts of Shahrockh's dominions, no travellers encountered any impediment. The Emperor rejoined, "I am well assured of it; but you have come from a great distance; rise, and refresh yourselves." They were then conducted to the exterior square, where they dined; and were afterwards carried to the yam, and found sofas, satin cushions, chairs, preserves, grates, and mats, all arranged in good order for their reception. Sofas of various dimensions were placed around the room. Each of the ambassadors had an apartment of this sort allotted him, with stoves, cups, plates, and other necessaries; and a daily allowance of a kid, a couple of fowls, two mauns of flour, a measure of wheat, a large jar

* This question implies a knowledge of the politics of the western empires of Asia. Cara Yufuf at that time ruled over the provinces of Chaldea, Mesopotamia, Media, and a part of Armenia and of Georgia. Whilst our ambassadors were on their route to Pekin, their master, Shahrockh Mirza, had marched against this Turk; but the death of the latter ensured to Shahrockh the fruits of a victory without its dangers.

jar of sweetmeats, a vessel containing honey; besides garlic, onions, salt; a variety of vegetables, a dish of preserves were regularly brought them, and attendants were assigned them of elegant appearance. On the morning of the 9th Zihejeh, a messenger arrived, and told them to mount their horses, for the Emperor meant to give them an entertainment. When they reached the palace, they perceived the crowd was as great as before; the courtiers conducted them through the first square, and the second where the throne stood, into a still more interior one, where they beheld a very spacious area all paved, and a tent pitched on it; within which was a throne somewhat above a man's height from the ground, with silver ladders on three sides for ascending it; one in the front, and one on each side. Eunuchs stood near it, their mouths covered with thick paper; several seats were placed near the throne, with handles and rich ornaments. Utensils resembling those which are used for burning incense were placed on every side, made of gilt wood. Commanders were ranged in order, dressed in armour, and carrying their weapons. Under the balcony of the tent stood the large gurca; near it a person sat on a stool, and from him extended a long line of musicians. Before the throne were spread seven umbrellas, of seven different colours; without the tent 2000 soldiers were drawn up, all clad in armour, and completely armed. There was a door opposite to the haram, and a large curtain with silk ropes was hung along the passage; the ends of these ropes were held by two eunuchs, and whenever they pulled them, the curtain rolled up, and the door was thrown open. When the whole assembly had taken their places,

the Emperor entered by that door; the musicians began a flourish, which ceased when he took his seat on the throne. About it was spread a large canopy of yellow satin, on which were depicted two dragons engaged in single combat. The Khorasans were carried in front of the throne, and caused to touch the ground, five times, with their foreheads: they were then led into a hall of the exterior court, where a collation was presented, consisting of the most exquisite dainties, and of more than 1000 dishes. The Emperor's dinner was placed near the 7 painted umbrellas, in a recess covered with yellow satin, and when it was carried in, all the musicians began to perform; 7 loaves of bread accompanied it, and although the quantity of provisions was already prodigious, the servants were perpetually bringing new dishes. A number of beautiful youths, of both sexes, were in the assembly; some sung, others performed tricks; in the courts which encompassed the square, an infinite variety of birds were kept, particularly pigeons and crows; the latter were so audacious, as to snatch the morsel out of the hands of the guests; they were unconscious of fear, and none ever disturbed them. The entertainment lasted from matins to vespers, when the company were dismissed. The Khorasans remained at Khanbalic during the space of five months, and received the same daily allowance; besides which they were frequently invited to entertainments. On the 27th of the moon Mohurrim 824 (1421), Mulana Yusuf Cazi dispatched a messenger to the Khorasans, importing that the next day was, with the Khotais, the anniversary of the new year, when the Emperor would remove to a new mansion, and that no person must appear in a white garment, that being

being the colour of mourning. At midnight of the 28th, an order arrived for the Khorafans to attend the Emperor in his new mansion, the former one having lasted 19 years. The shops and houses were splendidly illuminated with a blaze surpassing the light of day. In the new palace an immense multitude were assembled from all parts; from Khotai, China, Machin, Kilmac, Tibet, &c. From the entrance of the court to the extremity of the building, measured 1925 paces: it was constructed of stone and brick, the latter being formed of porcelain earth. Day-Ming had entertained his courtiers the whole preceding day. The astrologers had predicted, that in that year the Emperor should sustain some injury from the element of fire; on this account the lamps were not arranged in the usual manner. For it is usual to have a lofty structure of wood, from which branch innumerable lamps, all connected by threads, so that one being lighted sets fire to the string, which lights the next, and the whole is instantly in a blaze. These illuminations last a week, during which every house is lighted up: all crimes are pardoned during these rejoicings; the Emperor makes large donations; debtors are liberated from their creditors, and prisoners discharged from confinement. On the 13th of Sefer the ambassadors were again conducted to court in the first palace: the multitude was still prodigious: a gilt throne was already placed, and the doors opened: when the Emperor appeared, they all sat on their knees. A second throne was brought out, and placed near the first; three persons ascended it, and one of them read, in a loud tone of voice, an edict of the Emperor. The Khorafans, not comprehending the Khotai language, inquired its meaning, and learned, that three years

had elapsed since the Emperor had celebrated this festival; that all prisoners, whether for crimes or debts, were therefore liberated, with the exception of persons charged with murder. When the proclamation was finished, it was placed below an umbrella affixed by a ring to a lofty column, and both were drawn up to the top by silken pulleys, whilst the musicians made the place resound with their symphonies. The public officers proceeded to deposit a copy of the edict in the yam; whence others were speedily circulated throughout the whole empire.

“On the 1st of the moon Rubbialsul, Day-Ming said he meant to present with falcons, those ambassadors who had brought him the best horses. Accordingly he ordered three to be kept for Sultaun Shah, the envoy of Ulug Beg; three for Sultaun Ahmed, sent by Mirza Baifuncar; and three for Shadi Khuaja, the ambassador of Mirza Shahrokh; desiring they might be kept in the palace until the departure of the ambassadors. On the 13th of the same month, the emperor went out on a hunting excursion, and was to return on the 1st of the second Rubbi. The Khorafans went out to pay their respects; but at the door of the yam they were accosted by Mulana Yusuf Cazi, who, in a sorrowful tone, acquainted them that the Emperor had mounted the horse sent in a present by Mirza Shahrokh, which had thrown him; and he was so highly incensed at the accident as to threaten to send all the Khorafans into perpetual confinement in one of the easternmost cities of the empire. The ambassadors were to the last degree concerned and affrighted at this disaster, and immediately proceeded towards the royal tents. A wall surrounded the encampment, of a square form, being

500 paces on each side, 4 paces in breadth, and 10 guz in height; and, incredible as it may appear, this had been thrown up by the Khotais in one night. A deep ditch surrounded it, and the earth thus excavated was employed in the construction of the wall. The encampment had two gates; in the midst of it two square canopies, each of 25 guz, were supported on four pillars, and on every side were tents of yellow satin. When they were about 500 paces distant from the encampment, Mulana Yusuf told them to alight, and wait there till the Emperor should pass. He himself proceeded on, and when he entered the royal canopy, perceived Vali Daji and Jan Daji standing at the foot of the throne, and guessed that it was debated what treatment the ambassadors should experience. The Mulana, after performing the usual ceremonies, pleaded for their safety; and urged the injury his Majesty's reputation would sustain by the ill treatment of persons whose character was respected by all sovereigns throughout the universe. Fortunately these remonstrances produced the desired effect: and the Mulana repaired to the Khorasans, overcome with joy, exclaiming, "The Omnipotent God has shewed mercy this day, and moved the Emperor to pardon your involuntary crime. Soon after, Day-Ming mounted his horse; it was a small black one; on the white one sent by Ulug Beg was a covering of yellow cloth: two attendants went on each side; he was dressed in red cloth of gold, and his beard was encased in a black satin sheath. Seven covered palankeens were carried on men's shoulders, in which were the ladies of the haram, and one large vehicle was supported by 70 men. A great body of horsemen terminated

the cavalcade, advancing in regular lines, in which each man had his station allotted him, from which he was not suffered to depart. When the Emperor approached the place where the ambassadors stood, they all prostrated themselves on the ground: he ordered them to mount their horses, which they did, and followed in his train. Day-Ming observed to Shadi Khuaja, as they rode along, that "Horses and other presents which princes are in the habit of sending to each other, should always be of a superior quality, in order that the friendship of those sovereigns may continually be augmented: whereas the horse you brought me is so old that he fell down during the chase, by which accident I have hurt my arm, which is still extremely painful." Shadi Khuaja replied, "That horse was a favourite of Emir Timur Gurgan, and was sent by Shahrokh as a token of peculiar regard." With this apology the Emperor seemed satisfied, and complimented the envoy on his ready answer; then calling for a falcon, he let loose a bird, which the falcon pursued and seized: he then presented each of the ambassadors with a falcon, Shadi Khuaja excepted. On their arrival near the suburbs of Khanbalic, an immense multitude was assembled to view the cavalcade, who implored blessings on their sovereign in the Khotai language, whilst he rode at a quick pace to the palace. On the 4th day of the second Rubbi, a messenger arrived to conduct the ambassadors to the court, who said it was intended to confer on them marks of the royal favour. On their arrival, they found the Emperor on his throne, and perceived a great number of covered dishes. When Day-Ming saw them, he ordered the dishes to be placed before

fore them. In the plate of Shadi Khuaja, he found an order for 10 silver cushions, 30 pieces of satin, 70 pieces of Kelai, of Tureu, of Lu, and of Sa; with a Cabki, 5000 chaw, and 3 silk stuffs for his wife. [The translator deems it superfluous to insert the presents to the other ambassadors, particularly as he is unable to explain the Chinese terms which occur in the passage.] After an audience, the Khorafans retired again to the yam.

A favourite wife of the Emperor happened to die soon after; but this event was for some time concealed, and only published on the day preceding her interment. In the mean time, according to the prediction of the astrologers, who had foretold that in this year Day-Ming should sustain some damage from the element of fire, lightning fell upon the new palace, and consumed the hall of audience, which was 80 guz long by 20 wide; and supported on columns beautifully painted. From thence the flame was communicated to a palace at the distance of 10 guz; the haram was totally consumed, and about 250 adjoining houses burnt to the ground. The fire could not be extinguished till the hour of the second prayer, on the ensuing day; but the Emperor and his courtiers paid little attention to this calamity, it having fallen out on a day appropriated to a festival of their religion. But early on the following morning he repaired to an adjacent temple, and; weeping, exclaimed, "O God! the heavens are in anger against me, though I have committed no crime! I never was a source of vexation to my father, nor my mother; neither have I practised any oppression." Soon afterwards the Emperor became indisposed, through anxiety; and it was not known in what manner the deceased princess was interred. It

is reported, however, that the ladies of the royal haram are buried in a grotto of a certain mountain enclosed for that purpose; and that the horses which belonged to them are suffered to range unmolested over the mountains, till their sons claim them, when they have attained a certain age: the grotto is said to be remarkably spacious, and many women and eunuchs receive five years wages for agreeing to live in it, and after their death are interred in it also.

The Emperor had not yet recovered from his indisposition, when the Khorafans, receiving permission to depart, left Khanbalic about the middle of the second Gemadi. They were accompanied by several Dajis, and, in the same manner as before, were sumptuously entertained at every town they passed, always depositing their effects in the yam on their arrival. On the 17th of Zicadeh they reached Sac-chu, where the municipal officers punctually restored to each individual every article they had taken from them on their first arrival. At Sac-chu they met with ambassadors from Mirza Ibrahim and Mirza Rustum, who had come from Shiraz, and were proceeding to Khanbalic: they reported that the road was infested by banditti, so that the Khorafans halted a considerable time at Sac-chu. --About the middle of Mohurrim 825 (1422), they proceeded on their journey, and, after traversing the desert, they reached Andegan on the 21st of the first Gemadi. Here the ambassadors of Ulug Beg took the road to Samarcand, whilst the rest shaped their course for Khorasan; and after crossing the Amuvia, reached Balki, on the first of the moon Ramzan. On the 15th they arrived at Herat, and represented the above particulars of their journey, at the foot of the throne.

Narrative of a Journey to SIRINAGUR.

By Captain THOMAS HARDWICKE.

[Having just received from Calcutta a Copy of the Sixth Volume of the Researches of the Asiatic Society, we have the satisfaction of presenting to our Readers some interesting Extracts from it.]

HAVING some time ago visited the mountainous country of *Sirinagur*, I hope a succinct detail of some of the most remarkable circumstances which occurred in that journey will not be unacceptable to the Asiatic Society.

On the 3d of March 1796 I commenced the journey from *Futtyghur*, in company with Mr. Hunter; and we arrived on the 19th of the same month at *Anoopsheher*: our route was circuitous, for the purpose of visiting the several indigo plantations established by European gentlemen in this part of *Dooab*. Here were conspicuously displayed the effects of skill, of industry, and of a spirit of commercial enterprize in beautifying and enriching a country, which, in other parts exhibiting only waste and forest, supplies indeed matter to gratify the curiosity of a naturalist, but suggests to the philanthropic mind the most gloomy reflections.

At *Anoopsheher* I recruited the necessary supplies for the prosecution of my journey, and on the 23d continued my march alone; for my fellow traveller was under the necessity of returning from this place, to attend the Residency with *Dowlut Row Scindiah*, on a visit to the *Mahratta* camp.

On the 30th of March I arrived at *Nejeebabad*: the town is about six furlongs in length, with some regular streets, broad, and enclosed by barriers at different distances, forming distinct bazars. In the neighbourhood are the remains of many considerable buildings. Near the south-west end of the town is a large garden, called *Sul-*

taun Baugh; containing in the centre a spacious square building, erected by one of the sons of *Nejeeb-ud-Dowlah*.

On the north-east side of this garden, and at the distance of 300 yards, is another, in which lies buried *Nejeeb-ud-Dowlah*: his grave is without ornament, raised on a terrace a few feet from the ground, in an area of about 80 yards, surrounded by a square building, formed into apartments and offices, for the accommodation of the servants appointed to perform the usual ceremonies for the benefit of departed souls.

A considerable traffic is carried on here in wood, bamboos, iron, copper, and tincal, brought from the hills. It is also the centre of an extensive trade from *Lahore*, *Cabul*, and *Cashmir*, to the east and south-east part of *Hindustan*.

At the distance of ten miles and six and a half furlongs from *Nejeebabad*, on the road to *Hardwar*, is *Subbul-gurh*, a very extensive line of fortification enclosing the town, both of which exhibit little more than naked walls falling to decay. Much of the ground within the fort is in cultivation. In the south-east curtain, or face of the fort, is a lofty brick-built gateway. The high road leads close past the north-east bastion, and continues along the north face the whole length, within 30 or 40 yards of the ditch.

On the 1st of April I arrived at *Unjennee Ghaut*, about three miles below *Hardwar*, on the eastern side of the river. The town of *Hardwar* occupies a very small spot, consisting

On the top of this hill is a ter-
fool, or trident, about 14 feet high,
of stone, supported by a small square
base of mason work: the base of
the forks is ornamented on the east
side with figures of the sun and
moon, between which, upon the
shaft, is the figure of Ganésa.

This Mela, or fair, is an annual assemblage of Hindus, to bathe, for a certain number of days, in the waters of the Ganges, at this consecrated spot. The period of ablution is that of the Sun's entering Aries; which, according to the Hindu computation, being reckoned from a fixed point, now happens about 20 days later than the vernal equinox. It accordingly fell on the evening of the 8th of April. But every twelfth year, when Jupiter is in Aquarius, at the time of the Sun's entering Aries, the concourse of people is greatly augmented. The present is one of those periods, and the multitude collected here on this occasion may, I think, with moderation, be computed at two million of souls*. Although the perform-

* R s ance

* This estimate may appear enormous; and it therefore becomes necessary to give some account of the grounds on which it was formed. Small sums are paid by all.

ance of a religious duty is their primary object, yet many avail themselves of the occasion to transact business, and carry on an extensive annual commerce. In this concourse of nations, it is a matter of no small amusement to a curious observer, to trace the dress, features, manners, &c. which characterize the people of the different countries of Cabul, Cashmir, Lahore, Boudan, Sirinagar, Cummow, and the plains of Hindustân. From some of these very distant countries, whole families, men, women, and children, undertake the journey, some travelling on foot, some on horseback, and many, particularly women and children, in long heavy carts, railed, and covered with sloping matted roofs to defend them against the sun and wet weather; and during the continuance of the fair, these serve also as habitations.

Among the natives of countries so distant from all intercourse with people of our colour, it is natural to suppose that the faces, dress, and equipage of the gentlemen who were then at Hurdwar, were looked upon by many as objects of great curiosity; indeed it exceeded all my ideas before on the subject, and as often as we passed through the crowd in our palankeens, we were followed by numbers of both women and men, eager to keep pace, and admiring, with evident astonishment, every thing which met their eyes. Elderly women in particular, saluted with the greatest reverence; many shewed an eagerness to touch some part of our dress, which being permitted, they gene-

rally retired with a salaam, and apparently much satisfied.

At our tents, parties succeeded parties throughout the day, where they would take their stand for hours together, silently surveying every thing they saw.

Sometimes more inquisitive visitors approached even to the doors of the tent, and finding they were not repelled, though venturing within, they generally retired with additional gratification; and frequently returned, as introductions to new visitors, whose expectations they had raised by the relation of what themselves had seen.

The most troublesome guests were the Goofaigns, who being the first here in point of numbers and power, thought it warrantable to take more freedoms than others did; and it was no easy matter to be at any time free from their company: it was, however, politically prudent to tolerate them; for, by being allowed to take possession of every spot round the tents, even within the ropes, they might be considered as a kind of safeguard against visitors of worse descriptions; in fact, they made a shew of being our protectors.

In the early part of the fair, this sect of fakeers erected the standard of superiority, and proclaimed themselves regulators of the police.

Apprehending opposition in assuming this authority, they published an edict, prohibiting all other tribes from entering the place with their swords, or arms of any other description. This was ill received at first, and for some days it was expected

all, at the different watering places; and the collectors at each of these, in rendering their accounts to the *Mechunts*, who regulate the police, are obliged to form as exact a register as a place of so much bustle will admit of. From the principal of these offices the number of the multitude is found out, probably within a few thousands. The Goofaigns, on whose information the calculation was formed, had access to these records; and the result, as delivered above, was thought more likely to be under than over the truth.

pected force must have decided the matter; however the Byraagees, who were the next powerful sect, gave up the point, and the next followed their example. Thus the Goosaigns paraded with their swords and shields, while every other tribe carried only bamboos through the fair.

The ruling power was consequently held by the priests of the Goosaigns, distinguished by the appellation of Mehants, and during the continuance of the fair, the police was their authority, and all duties levied and collected by them. For Mardwar, though immediately connected with the Mahratta government, and at all other seasons under the rule and control of that state, is, on these occasions, usurped by that party of the fakerees who prove themselves most powerful; and though the collections made upon pilgrims, cattle, and all species of merchandize, amount to a very considerable sum, yet no part is remitted to the treasury of the Mahratta state.

These Mehants meet in council daily; hear and decide upon all complaints brought before them, either against individuals, or of a nature tending to disturb public tranquillity, and the well management of this immense multitude.

As one of these assemblies was on the high road near our tents, we had frequent opportunities of noticing their meetings; and one of our sepoy's having occasion to appear before it in a cause of some consequence, it gave us an opportunity of learning some thing of the nature of their proceeding.

The sepoy, it seems, on leaving the station where his battalion was doing duty, was entrusted by one of the native officers with fifty rupees, and a commission to purchase a camel. With the intention of exe-

cuting this trust, he mixed with a crowd where some camels were exposed for sale; and while endeavouring to cheapen one to the limits of his purse, shewing the money, and tempting the camel-merchant to accept for his beast the fifty rupees, he drew the attention of a party of Marwar men, who soon meditated a plan to get it from him. Five or six of those men, separating from the crowd, got round him, said, they (or one of them) had lost his money, to the amount of fifty rupees; that he, the sepoy, was the person who had it; and, with much clamour and force, they got the money from him. Fortunately the sepoy's comrades were near; he ran towards them, and communicated the alarm, and got assistance before the fellows had time to make off or secrete the money; they, however, assumed a great deal of effrontery, and demanded that the matter should be submitted to the decision of the Mehants: before this tribunal the case was consequently brought, and an accusation laid against the sepoy by these men of Marwar. The money was produced and lodged in court, and the cause on both sides heard with deliberation. Unluckily for the Marwarees, they had neither opportunity to examine or change the money, and knew not what species of coin made up this sum: which circumstance led to their conviction, for, being enjoined by the Mehants to describe the money they had lost, they named coin very different from what the purse contained; but when the sepoy was called upon to answer the same question, he specified the money exactly. The judges immediately gave a decision in favour of the sepoy, and restored him his money: the Marwars were fined each in the sum of five rupees, and sentenced to receive each fifty

stripes upon their bare backs with the korah.

The Goosaigns maintained an uncontested authority, till the arrival of about 12 or 14,000 Seik horsemen, with their families, &c. who encamped on the plains about Jualapore. Their errand here was avowed to be bathing; and soon after their arrival, they sent Oodassée, their principal priest, or Goo-roo, to make choice of a situation on the river side, where he erected the distinguishing flag of their sect for the guidance and direction of its followers to the spot. It appeared, however, that no compliments or intimation of their intentions had been made to the ruling power, and the Goosaigns, not willing to admit of any infringement of their authority, pulled down the flag, and drove out of the place those who accompanied it. Some slight resistance was shewn by the Seiks, in support of their priest and the dignity of their flag, but it was repelled with much violence; and the Goosaigns, not content with driving them away, abused and plundered the whole party to a considerable amount.

The old priest, Oodassée, on his return to the Seik camp, complained to Rajah Sahib Sing, their chief, in the name of the body collective, of the insult and violence they had met with from the Goosaigns.

A consultation was immediately held by the three chiefs of the Seik forces, viz. Rajah Sahib Sing of Pattealah, and Roy Sing and Shere Sing of Booreah, who silenced the complainants by promising to demand redress and restitution for what they had been plundered of.

A vakeel was immediately dispatched with a representation from the Seiks to the Mehunts, pointing out the right they conceived they

possessed, in common with all other nations, to have access to the river; and complaining of the wanton insults they had met with from their tribes, when in the peaceable execution of their duty: however, as they had no remedy, to make amends for some part of the ill-treatment they met with, they demanded an immediate retribution of all they had been plundered of, and free access to the river or place of bathing.

The Mehunts heard their complaints, expressed concern at what had happened, and promised their assistance in obtaining the redress sought for; and the matter for the present rested here; the Goosaigns giving back to the Seiks all the plunder they had taken, and admitting of their free ingress and egress to the river.

All was pretty quiet during the few remaining days of bathing; but on the morning of the 10th of April, (which day concluded the Mela, or fair,) a scene of much confusion and bloodshed ensued. About eight o'clock on that morning, the Seiks, (having previously deposited their women, children, and property, in a village at some distance from Hurwar,) assembled in force, and proceeded to the different watering places, where they attacked with swords, spears, and fire-arms, every tribe of fakeers that came in their way. These people made some resistance, but being all on foot, and few if any having fire-arms, the contest was unequal; and the Seiks, who were all mounted, drove the Sannyesses, Byraagees, Goosaigns, Naagees, &c. before them with irresistible fury. Having discharged their pieces within a few paces, they rushed upon those unfortunate pilgrims with their swords, and having slaughtered a great number, pursued the remainder,

der, until, by flight to the hills, or by swimming the river, they escaped the revenge of their pursuers.

The confusion spread amongst other descriptions of people was inconceivable; and every one thinking himself equally an object of their resentment, sought every means of safety that offered: many took to the river, and in the attempt to swim across, several were drowned: of those who endeavoured to escape to the heights, numbers were plundered; but none who had not the habit of a fakcer was in the least hurt: many parties of straggling horsemen now ranged the island between Hurdwar and Unjinnee-gaut, plundering the people to the very water's edge, immediately opposite to us: fortunately for thousands who crowded to this gaut, the greatest part of one of the Vizier's battalions, with two six-pounders, were stationed here; two companies of which, with an addition of a few of our own sepoys, and a native officer, whom Captain Murray very judiciously sent across the river, kept the approach of the horse in check. Finding they could not attack the crowd on the water's edge without receiving a smart fire from the sepoys, as well as exposing themselves to the fire of the guns, they drew off, and about three o'clock in the afternoon all was again quiet.

At this time the cause of such an attack, or the future intentions of this body of Seiks, was all a mystery to us; and popular report favoured the conjecture, that they intended to profit from the present occasion, and, by crossing the river, at a few miles lower down, return and plunder the myriads of travellers who crowded the roads through Rohilcund. However, the next morning discovered they had no such intentions; as, from the adjacent

heights, we saw them take their departure in three divisions, bending their march in a westerly course, or directly from us. The number which had crowded to the river side, opposite to our tents, was too great to be ferried over in the course of the night, and consequently remained in that situation, fearful of the approach of day, and in dreadful alarm from the expectation of another visit from the Seiks; but by eight o'clock their minds were more at ease, and they offered up their prayers for the English gentlemen, whose presence, they universally believed, had been the means of dispersing the enemy.

From the various information we had now collected, we concluded this hostile conduct of the Seiks was purely in revenge against the tribes of fakcers: many of the wounded came to our camp to solicit chirurgical assistance; and they all seemed very sensible that they only were the objects of the enemy's fury.

Accounts agree that the fakcers lost about 5000 men killed, among whom was one of their Me hunts, named Maunporce; and they had many wounded: of the Seiks, about 20 were killed, but the number of the wounded not known.

The mountains in the neighbourhood of Hurdwar afford but little amusement for the mineralogist; nor is a fossil to be found in them, impregnated with any other metal than iron.

In some situations, where the fall of water has exposed their surface for one or two hundred feet, nothing more is exhibited than an argillaceous marl, varying in hardness and colour according to the metallic particles they contain: sometimes this variety is shewn very distinctly *stratum super stratum*, the lowest consisting rather of unceous particles,

particles, having loose quartzose sand, with very little earthy mixture, and crumbling to pieces with the least application of force: the next a fine smooth marl, of a dull cineritious grey, compact and soapy to the touch; it is quickly diffusible in water, and does not effervesce in acids: the next is of a pale liver-coloured brown, possessing properties like those of the preceding one, but somewhat more indurated, and most likely containing more iron: the fourth, or superior stratum, is still browner than the last, and exhibits in its fracture small shining micaceous particles. In other places the whole side of a mountain consists of siliceous sand mixed with mica and some calcareous earth; the whole very slightly connected, laminated, and tumbling in large quantities into the water-courses below; sometimes found sufficiently indurated to bear the violence of the fall. From the place called Neel-koon, a winding nullah of about a mile in length falls into the Ganges a little above Unjinee: in the bed of it a greater variety of stones is found than might be expected from the nature of the hills, in which the source of it lies: thus granite and opaque quartz, of different colours, are found in pretty large rounded masses; yet no such stones, as far as observation can trace, form any part of the mountains of this neighbourhood.

The high ground between the bank of the Ganges and the mountains also contains many of these stones, in a loose unconnected state; some lying very deep in the earth, as may be seen in the fire of the bank exposed to the river: these bear a perfect resemblance to those found in the beds of the nullah and Ganges, which owe their form to the attrition of rolling currents for ages: but the elevated situation

in which these are bedded, leaves no room for supposition, when, if ever, they were subject to such action.

The riches of the vegetable kingdom, however, made ample amends for the want of variety in the mineral productions. As an enumeration of the plants I met with during my stay at this place would interrupt the thread of my narrative, I have subjoined them in the form of an Appendix, together with all the others found in the course of my tour; adding such remarks on their history or economical uses as I judged might be interesting. I have only to observe, that the season just now is not very favourable for finding herbaceous plants in flower; the greatest abundance of this description is brought forward by the periodical rains, and a visit in the months of September and October would no doubt be attended with a very successful investigation. On the other hand, to explore the loftier products of these extensive forests with the deliberation the research requires, it should be begun in January and continued till the end of April.

As a necessary measure previous to my proceeding on my intended journey to Serinagar, I dispatched a servant with a letter to the Rajah of that place, signifying my intentions of visiting his capital, and forwarding, at the same time, a letter I had the honour to receive from the Vizier Asoph-ul-Dowlah, through the kind influence of the Resident Mr. Cherry. My servant returned on the day I was quitting Hurdwar (12th April) with the Rajah's acknowledgment of my letter, and a purwannah or pass through his dominions, written in the ancient Hindu character.

On the 12th of April I took my departure from Hurdwar, or Unjinee.

jinee-gaut; and on the 19th, making two marches of it, arrived at Nejeebabad. This was certainly a retrograde motion: but two or three reasons operated to induce me to change the route I originally intended to take; first, Hurdwar was a place of less security for the cattle and baggage I must leave behind, and the difficulty of feeding them greater, than in a place where established bazars produced abundance of grain.

Secondly, some little inconveniences, necessary to my manner of travelling, I could not get made up here: and thirdly, the road direct from Hurdwar to Serinagur was more difficult of access, and worse supplied with provisions and water, than the one recommended from Nejeebabad; I, therefore, decided in favour of the latter.

Among other preparations, while here, a substitute for a palankeen was necessary; and I made up what is called a Chempaen, which is nothing more than a litter, of about five feet in length and three in breadth, supported between two bamboos or poles fixed to the sides a little above the bottom, and carried in the manner of what is called in Bengal a Tanjaan, by a short yoke fixed between the poles near the ends, and parallel to them.

On the 20th I commenced my march from Nejeebabad, and encamped at the petty village of Coadwara, at the distance of eighteen miles. This village is situated at the distance of three furlongs within the barrier of this gaut, where is the first ascent of the hills through a rugged road. The barrier is a large double gate of plank, flanked on the left by a precipice, and on the right by a wall of loose stones, connected with the neighbouring ridge of hills. This point of land, including the village, is nearly en-

circled by the Koa-nullah, a shallow but clear and rapid stream; but being surrounded on the north, east, and south, by high mountains, the situation must be, at some seasons, intolerably hot, and probably unhealthy.

These ranges of hills rise, with a moderate though unequal slope, from the plains below, and are skirted by deep forests, extending from Hurdwar, through Rohildund, Oude, and the countries to the eastward, and producing many kinds of valuable timber, and an abundant store of plants never yet perhaps brought under the systematic examination of the botanist. They also abound with game of many descriptions. Elephants are found here, and sometimes range beyond the skirts of the woods, to the great injury of whatever cultivation they meet with: but their depredations are particularly directed to sugar plantations.

They are considered inferior in size and value to the elephants brought from the eastern countries, and are seldom caught but for the purpose of taking their teeth.

The soil of these forests varies, from a black fat earth, where the trees or shrubs, which it nourishes, acquires a large size, to a firm reddish clay, and mixtures of gravel and loose stones of various descriptions.

On the 21st I marched to Amfore, a small village on a little cultivated spot. The first part of the road lay in the bed of the Koa-nullah, and the whole of it was so rugged, that although the distance is only computed four cofs, (and I judge it not to exceed seven miles,) I employed three hours and a half in walking it, and my baggage did not arrive till six hours after I set off. The general direction of the road is N. E. by E.

On

On the 22d, a walk of two hours and forty minutes carried me to Ghinouly, the distance of which from Amfore I compute to be eight miles; the road being much less obstructed than yesterday. Towards the beginning of this day's march, the road passes between two stupendous rocks. The stones in this part of the nullah lying in very large masses, the stream passing between with great rapidity, and the only path across being on spars laid from rock to rock, the passenger is exposed to imminent danger. Farther on, I met with one of the small water-mills called Punchuckee, which was now working. The construction is very simple: the stones, which are little larger than those turned by the hand, and called chuckies, are worked by means of a horizontal wheel; the spokes of which are cut like the valves of a venetian window, and set obliquely into the case of a perpendicular shaft: and upon these valves, a stream of water, from a narrow spout at about four feet elevation, falls with force enough to give brisk motion to the machine. The water is brought to it by banking up the stream of the nullah till it acquires the necessary elevation. The hopper is a conical basket, suspended with the narrow end of the cone over the hole in the stones; and being kept in a gentle motion, it supplies them constantly and regularly. In this manner, two men, relieving each other, will grind from four to six maunds of grain in twenty-four hours.

The village at Chinouly consists of three huts. Seldom more than five or six together are to be met with; and it is deemed a large village that has so many as ten.

The hills, in this situation, are not so close as those in the road behind me: the ground between, on

each side of the nullah, elevated and very pleasant; and the cultivation carried to the very summits of those mountains. The sides of all look greener than those hitherto seen, but I was not sensible of any moderation in the heat of the day. The thermometer was up to 95, and never lower than 72 within my tent.

On the 23d, after a walk of three hours and ten minutes, I arrived at Dofah, an inconsiderable village on the bank of the nullah, along which lay the greatest part of the road from my last encampment. This day's journey exhibited a considerable variety of scenery; being now a rugged path between abrupt impending rocks, and now little open spaces surrounded with gently sloping hills, the sides of which are diversified with clumps of fir, oak, and faul, and with cultivated ground. In one of these latter situations, the water is conducted from one side of the nullah to the fields on the other, by an ingenious though simple contrivance. A trough, formed by hollowing the body of a large fir-tree, is placed across, where the over-hanging rocks favour the communication, and conducts a stream sufficient for irrigation.

The Koa nullah has its source about three miles above Dofah, to the north; and its first small branch rises in a spring at Dewara-Kaal, and receives increase from several small rills issuing from the surrounding hills between Dewara-Kaal and this place.

The bed of the nullah here contains great quantities of mica, of various tints, according to the impregnation with iron or other metallic ores: the mountains exhibit very considerable masses; and in many places it falls crumbling down their sides into the water-courses

courses below. Thence it is carried away by the currents, shining at the bottom with a lustre little less brilliant than silver. None of it, however, is of so pure a transparency as to serve the purposes to which this substance is usually applied.

The thermometer, to-day, was at the highest 90, and at four in the morning down to 65; the wind variable and threatening change of weather.

The sportsmen may here find ample source of amusement. Black partridges, hares, and quails, are found in plenty, without much labour; and the eager pursuer, who does not consider the ascending of heights, and creeping into jungles, material obstacles to his amusement, will find two species of fowls, and the deer called *Parch* by the natives. (*Cervus porcinus*, L.)

The fish of the nullah are small, but make a well tasted fry, and are an unaccountable variety to the scanty supply of animal food procurable: they are mostly of the genus *Cyprinus*, four species of which I particularly remarked. The manner of taking fish in these shallow rapid nullahs, may not be unworthy of notice. One method is by rod and line: about eight or ten yards of one end of the line is filled with nooses, or snare, formed of horse hair, from one or three to four hairs strong, according to the size of the fish expected to be caught; and at intervals of about fifteen inches, oblong pieces of iron are fixed, to prevent its being carried away by the force of the current: the other end of the line, perhaps ten or twelve yards, is passed through a bow at the end of a short rod, and kept in the hand below; and both are managed in

the same manner as a trowling rod and line: thus prepared, the fisherman casts the end with the snare across the stream, where he lets it remain about half a minute; during which time, he pokes a light forked stick, carried in the right hand, into holes about the stones; thus driving the fish up the stream, against the snares of the line; and on taking it up, generally has secured from one to four fish. By these simple means he seldom fails, in about half an hour, to get a tolerable fry.

Another method practised by the natives, is to stupify or kill them with vegetable substances: for this purpose they make choice of a pool formed by the current, and, turning the stream, by heaping up stones, stop up the supply of fresh water into it; in the same manner, closing every outlet; then bruising the root of a tree common here, they cast a quantity into the pool, and in about half an hour its deleterious effect seldom fails to shew itself: the fish, unable to preserve their equilibrium, tumble about, rise to the surface of the water, and are easily taken with the hands.

On the 24th, in three hours thirty-five minutes, I reached Belkate. The scenery on this day's march was more beautifully diversified than in any preceding one. The forests of oak, fir, and boorans*, are here more extensive, and the trees of greater magnitude than any I have yet seen. Unfortunately, neither the traveller's mind, nor his eye, can be enough disengaged to admire in security the sublimity of this prospect: for, after the ascent of a pretty high ridge of mountains, the road is continued along their side; winding, and so narrow that, without constant attention, you are in danger of being precipitated

* See the catalogue annexed to this paper.

tated to an alarming depth of valley on the right.

The spot on which I encamped is a narrow valley, separating the villages of Bedeyl and Belkate, which are nearly opposite to each other; the river Nayaar running between, with a stream beautifully abundant in the direction of W. N. W.

The principal source which forms the river, if I am to trust the authority of the natives, lies at a place called Doolace, about 48 coss, or four days' journey east (to a man on foot, without burthen); and issues, in a considerable stream, from the root of a tree called Behanal. It falls into the Ganges, about nine miles below Dew-prang; with which, I find, the natives have some communication in the rainy season; and through this channel carry on a small trade in grain, iron, &c. in canoes formed from the trunk of large forest trees.

I crossed the river in knee-deep water, and pitched my tent under a large mangoe-tree, where two or three trees more afford ample shade for servants of all descriptions.

The mountains in the neighbourhood of this valley lie in lamellated strata, of various coloured siliceous stones or slate; from a dull clay colour to ash, bluish, black, light brown, and ferruginous brown: in some places, a vein of white quartz runs through in an irregular direction. The houses here are covered with a kind much resembling the common writing slate.

On the 25th, I walked, in two hours and fifteen minutes, to Nataana, a village of five or six houses, upon the brow of a sloping hill. It looks into an excessive deep valley, formed by the surrounding hills into a narrow bottom, resembling an inverted cone; and cultivated in ridges, down their sides,

to the very base. The road from Belkate ascends gradually, and the elevation here is such as considerably to reduce the temperature of the air. From an accident to my thermometer, I could only estimate this by my sensations, which did not indicate a higher degree than 85 at noon. The natives say it continues thus cool all the month of May, and they seldom at any time experience excessive heat.

I pitched my tent at the distance of three quarters of a mile from the village, near a little stream of water, which supplies the wants of the inhabitants. It issues from the mouth of a bull rudely hewn out of the rock, and falls into a reservoir below. The stream is not larger than a musquet barrel, but the supply is always constant and clean. The wheat in some parts is now ripe, and women employed in reaping it. The mountains, for some miles round Nataana, have a naked appearance. No trees to be seen, but upon distant hills; some bushes grow along the ridges formed for banking up the earth; and the standing corn is almost the only vegetation besides to be seen. The soil is scanty, and very stony; and the crops thin, except those near the village, which are improved by the little manure the inhabitants give the land; they seem too indolent, however, to extend this improvement beyond one or two ridges: indeed, as the carriage must be upon their own backs, the labour would be great. Their only cattle are bullocks; but those, as far as I could observe, are not used for the carriage of burthens. They draw the plough, trample out the corn; and the milk of the cows forms a principal part of the people's sustenance. Ever since I ascended the gauts, I observed the same features mark the breed of oxen in those hills: they are,

are low, not exceeding the height of the small Bengal cows; their bodies short and thick; legs very short; but slight appearance of that fleshy protuberance common to the male of these animals in Hindustân; their horns are short, tapering, wide at their base, and gradually approximating towards their points, with a slight curve inwards; their heads short and thick: the prevailing colour is from red to dark brown, with black noses, and black tips to their tails.

Curiosity led me into the village, but what chiefly excited my attention, was the appearance of uncleanness, indolence, and poverty: the only proof of their attention to some kind of comfort, is in the structure of their houses, which are of stone, laid in common mortar, with a sloping roof covered with fine slate, raised to a second floor, which is occupied by the family, while the lower, or ground one, gives cover to their cattle in bad weather.

Their cows are the only animals to be met with among them; they have neither dog, cat, sheep, or common fowls.

On the 26th I marched to Adwaanee, along a range of mountains covered with forest trees of various species. The distance from Nataana, by computation of the natives, is four coss. I was three hours and five minutes in walking it, and considering the nature of the road, and time lost by the stopping, I conclude the true distance to be about eight and a half miles. The distance would be considerably less on a line drawn from Nataana to this place, which regains the former direction, and places Adwaanee about north-east from the point marched from.

This situation is a narrow, elevated ridge, exposed to the in-

fluence of a bleak and chilling wind. The only remnant of human industry is the scattered ruin of a house for the accommodation of travellers.

On the 27th, at half an hour past four in the morning, I proceeded on my journey. The road continuing with an ascent for about half an hour, brought me to the summit of a ridge, from whence is seen the lofty chain of snowy mountains in a very extended line from east to west. Those mountains are seen from some parts of Rohileund; but so remote and indistinct as to give no idea of the magnificent scenery that now opened to my view, the grandeur of which was every moment increasing by the more powerful illumination of the rising sun.

One of the most conspicuous summits of this chain is distinguished by the name of Hien, near the base of which is the famous place of Hindu worship, called Buddee-nauth. It is marked to travellers by the greater breadth of its top, and rising in four or five rugged but rather conical points. Its bearing, from where I made these notes, was N. N. E.

The road from this ridge gradually descending, I arrived, at thirteen minutes past seven, at Teyka-ca Maanda. Here is only one indifferent building for the accommodation of travellers, and a few scattered hamlets appear on the sides of distant mountains.

The air proved here as cold as at Adwaanee, and having no shelter from trees, was the more smartly felt. The rocks are of a coarse dull granite in some places; and in others, extensive beds of various kinds of schistus appear, most of them lying in a vertical position, and near the upper surface dividing into fine laminæ, exhibiting colours inclining to purple, yellow, and

and green. That most exposed to air crumbles to dust under its influence.

On the 28th I walked in two hours and fifty-five minutes to Chet-kote, situated in a confined valley, where the heat was excessive. In the early part of the march, over a gentle ascent, the snowy mountains, which had been concealed by a hill in front, suddenly emerging, presented a spectacle truly magnificent.

April 29, 1796, *Sirinagur*. I left Chet-kote this morning, at twenty-five minutes past four, the descent still continuing; and twenty minutes walk brought me to a pretty large nullah, which falls into the Aluknundra, a short distance below *Sirinagur*. By banking up the stream, it is raised to an height sufficient to work two or three of those little mills, called pun-chukees, which, from their vicinity to the metropolis, are kept in constant employ. This nullah is called Koonda Gaad. The road continued along it for twenty-two minutes walk through little fields of unripe corn: leaving the nullah, I ascended for thirteen minutes, which brought me to the summit of a ridge, from whence I had a distinct view of the town and valley of *Sirinagur*, and the winding course of the Aluknundra river through it, running in the direction from east to west along the north side of the town. On the top of this hill, a lakeer has stationed himself, to contribute to the relief of the thirsty traveller, and deals out the waters of the holy Ganges for a pecuniary compensation.

About fifteen minutes before six o'clock I reached the valley, and the banks of the river five minutes after. I was here met by a person of the Rajah's household, who was sent to congratulate me on having surmounted the obstacles of a diffi-

cult journey, and to know what he could do for me, or what contribute to my immediate accommodation; offering, if a house would be acceptable, to clear one for my reception. The compliment was pleasing, but I knew too well the structure of their habitations to suppose they could furnish me with better accommodation than my tent. Therefore I declined the offer, and chose for my encampment a pretty thick mangoe grove, on the south-west end of the town, near the foot of the hills.

As I may now promise myself a little rest from daily fatigue, I will take a slight retrospect of the country I have travelled over, before my attention is called to the objects that may here be worth particular notice.

From the gaut of Coadwara to *Sirinagur*, is an assemblage of hills jumbled together in many forms and directions, sometimes in chains lying parallel to each other, but of no great extent, and often connected at their termination by narrow ridges, and of various shapes, and the distances between each range short, consequently the valleys much confined; and a late traveller justly observes, "Not a spot is to be seen that would afford room to accommodate one thousand men in tents."

Some of these ranges are covered with forests, and are always green, some are naked and stony, neither affording shelter to the birds of the air, nor the beasts of the field.—The number in cultivation form the smallest part; but so few traces of either houses or inhabitants are to be seen, that, to sum up the whole in one general conclusion, depopulation and poverty are striking features throughout, and the greater share of the country seems to be rather in the undisturbed possession of the birds and beasts of the forests, than appropriated

appropriated to the residence of man.

In the evening of this day, the Rajah paid me the compliment of a visit, accompanied by his two brothers, and some other officers of his suite, besides a considerable crowd; of which, however, many more were led to gratify curiosity, than belonged to the train of the Rajah. Himself and brothers were on horseback; and, except one or two others, the rest followed on foot. They dismounted at the entrance into the grove, where I met the Rajah, and after the usual salutation, he introduced me to his brothers Pra-Kerem-Sah and Pretem-Sah.

This ceremony over, we proceeded to the tent, which was soon filled by this party of all descriptions: much order, however, was observed; and the Rajah, after some few questions and complimentary remarks, staid about twenty minutes, when, night approaching, he apologized for his hasty departure, and took leave.

He appears to be about 27 years of age, in stature something under middle size, of slender make, regular features, but effeminate. He speaks quick, and not remarkably distinct. His elder brother is a stouter and more manly person; about 24 years, though he has the looks of riper age than his brother. They bear no resemblance to each other. The younger is a strong likeness of the Rajah in make, features, and voice; a little under him in size, and I believe about 19 years of age.

In their dresses no signs of greatness or ostentation appear; they were in plain muslin jamahs and coloured turbans and kummerbunds, without jewels or other decorations; nor was the dress of the Rajah in any respect more distinguishing than those of his brothers.

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I found the heat of the day very distressing; sometimes without a breath of air, and when any was evident, it came with a very unpleasant warmth.

In the evening of the following day, I returned my visit to the Rajah. He received me at the entrance of a court in front of the house, and conducted me by the hand to a square terrace in the centre of it. I was here introduced to his Vizier and Dewan; and after being seated and compliments over, he commenced a conversation, by asking several questions relative to my journey, manner of travelling, purpose for which I undertook such an expedition, repeating several he had asked the preceding day on that subject.

He made some remarks relative to the extent of the British possessions in India; spoke of the Rohilla expedition, and noticed the knowledge the English possess in the art of war with admiration, and as unequalled by any other nation. He begged to be indulged with the sight of the exercise as practised by our troops, and the little party of sepoy with me performed it, much to his amusement and satisfaction. After a short stay of about an hour, the evening being far advanced, I took my leave.

The valley of Sirinagur extends about a mile and a half to the eastward, and as much to the westward of the town. The river Aluknundra enters the valley near a village called Seerhote, which bears E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. from the town. Its course is nearly from east to west; the breadth of the channel, from bank to bank, 250 yards, but in the dry season it does not exceed 80 or 100 yards. At the western extremity of the valley, the current strikes with violence against the stony base of the mountain. Near this place

* S

Names.	Number of Years reigned.
Lallet Sah - - - - - Who died in 1781, and left four sons, was succeeded by the eldest,	39
Jakert Sah - - - - - And was succeeded by his bro- ther, the present Rajah, Purdoo Maan Sah.	2½

Total number of years, 377½

The extent and limits of this raje, according to the information given by the Rajah's Dewan, are marked on the south by Koadwara Gaut, computed forty coss from Sirinagur; on the north by Budrenaut, called ten days' journey; and on the west by Beshwa, thirty days' journey.

The annual revenue of this country, if the Rajah's word is to be taken, does not exceed five lacks and 6000 rupees. This includes duties on exports and imports, the produce in grain, &c. working of mines and washing of gold.

The collections on cultivation are in some places paid in kind, in others in specie, and generally in the proportion of one half of the produce of the soil.

The remittances in specie to the capital, I believe, are very inconsiderable; for a great deal goes in the payment of the troops allowed to each district, one fourth of whom are never in employ. It is also a custom to pay by tunkhas on different districts, the troops about the capital, some descriptions of servants, and even the dancing girls and musicians who are kept in monthly hire. Of the latter description I met several travelling, perhaps 20 or 30 cosses, with an order on some Zemindar for three or four months arrears of pay.

The produce on washing the sands for gold does not depend on the quantity found, but upon the

number employed in this business, each man undertaking this research pays to the Rajah for that privilege, the sum of 100 rupees yearly, and the quantity obtained is the property of the worker without deduction. The different places where it is sought for are Kerempraag, Paenkunda, Dewpraag, Rickercafe, and Laker Gaut. The position of these five places, from the best descriptions I could obtain, are as follows: Kerempraag lies three days journey to the eastward of Kedarnaut, and on the small river called the Pinder, which has its source in the district called Budhaam, farther east, but here joins the Aluknundra; Paenkunda is on the Ganges; Dewpraag at the confluence of its two branches called Aluknundra and Baghyretty; Rickercafe is on the Ganges, about 120 cosses above Hurdwar; and Laker Gaut a few cosses lower on the same river.

At Naagpore and Dhunpore, the former 40 cosses N. E. and the latter 50 cosses N. of Sirinagur, are two copper mines. These are worked eight months in the year. The richness of the ore varies much, but upon an average produces 50 per cent of pure metal; one half of which goes to the Rajah, the other to defray the expence of extracting it from the mines, smelting, and paying overseers.

At Dessouly, 55 cosses E. of Sirinagur, is a lead mine, the whole produce of which goes to the Rajah, and the people who work it are kept in constant pay, though their labour is only required eight months out of twelve, and sometimes not so long; the quantity of ore extracted being in proportion to the demand the Rajah has for it. As a greater encouragement to the people who undertake the working of this mine, and in consideration of

of the injury to which their health is exposed, they have small portions of land given to them, on the produce of which no tax is levied by the Zemindar.

Iron is produced in several parts of the country, but particularly at Chaandpore, Belungh, Beechaan, and Cholah; but the labour of extracting it is so great, that the Rajah gives up the whole to those who will work it.

Other sources of revenue are, the importation of rock salt and borax from Bootan; musk in pods, chowries, hawks male and female, from the countries bordering on Bud-dreenaar.

From Pacenkunda come a species of blanket called Punckee. They are of sheep's wool, of a texture resembling those sold in the Doonah, and called Loocas, but stronger and finer.

From Rohilkund all kinds of cotton cloth are imported, as also considerable quantities of salt, the kind brought from Lahore, known commonly by the name Nemak Lahooree. This the Bootan people carry back in exchange for the merchandize they bring. A kind of rice is also imported from the southern countries below the gauts, remarkable for the odour it diffuses when boiled. It is produced in several parts of Hindustan, but particularly in the mountainous countries of Ramghur.

At the different gauts or passes into the mountains, duties on imports, and some kind of exports, are levied; which, according to the best information I could obtain, is, on an average, about six per cent. on their value; but on some particular articles an additional duty is laid. The pass at Coadwara is rented by an officer called Hakem, who pays annually to the Rajah 12,000 rupees.

Upon the authority of the Rajah's historian, this raje was for many years exempt from tribute to any one. In the reign of Acbar, that prince demanded of the Rajah of Sirinagur, an account of the revenues of this raje, and a chart of the country. The Rajah being then at court, repaired to the presence the following day: and in obedience to the commands of the King, presented a true statement of his finances; and for the chart of the country, he humorously introduced a lean camel, saying, "this is a faithful picture of the territory I possess; *up and down*, and *very poor*." The king smiled at the ingenuity of the thought, and told him, that from the revenue of a country realized with so much labour, and in amount so small, he had nothing to demand. From that period to the invasion of the country, by the Gorka Rajah, it does not appear that tribute has been paid to any one; but on the restoration of peace, some time in the year 1792, that Rajah demanded, in consideration of relinquishing all the conquests he had made in the Sirinagur country, that it should be subject to the payment of the sum of 25,000 rupees annually. This stipulation was ratified by the Sirinagur Rajah, and the tribute is regularly paid. A vakeel, on his part, resides at the court of the Gorka Rajah; and at the period when the tribute becomes due, an officer is sent half way between Napaul and Sirinagur to meet and receive it.

The standing forces of the Rajah consist of about 5000 men, commonly called Peadahs: these are variously armed, according to the custom of the part of the country in which they are stationed; that is to say, with matchlocks, bows and arrows, and the sword and shield:

the greater number bear the latter, and it is the established and favourite weapon of the country. This body of men is distributed through the several districts to assist in the collections of the country. One thousand of the number remain at the capital. No attention is shewn either to their dress or discipline, and they are paid with little regularity.

The natives of Sirinagur profess the Hindu religion, in the exercise of which I could not discover any variation from the practice of the lower parts of Hindustân.

The town is inhabited by two races of people, distinguished by a difference of feature. This I am inclined to account for, by supposing that many of the natives of the lower countries have, at different and distant periods, emigrated to this part of the world for the advantage of commerce. It is also common for men of opulence and extensive trade, in other parts of India, to send their agents here to establish a kind of central communication between Bootan and the lower Hindustân. Many of these people have settled for the rest of their lives, and their families naturalized, and, knowing no other homes, have continued and increased. From the difference in stature and features between these people and the aborigines of the country, it may be concluded they have little or no intercourse together. The latter are of lower stature, they have better proportioned limbs, faces rounder, eyes a little smaller, and noses shorter, but not flattened.

The dress of the inhabitants of the Sirinagur mountains is seldom more, among the men, in the cold season, than a coarse thick blanket folded loosely over the body, so as to cover all the breast, and reaching just below the knee. The legs

and arms remain uncovered; on their heads they wear a small cap, and on their feet a kind of netted sandal made of leather thongs, with soles of thicker leather. In the hot season they wear a kind of frock of a coarse cloth, manufactured in the country from the common cultivated hemp. The women also wear, made into a close bodied kind of gown and petticoat, with sleeves to the elbow, above the breast drawing together with a string. Over all they wear a loose cotton cloth of lighter texture; they have seldom any other ornaments than beads of glass about their necks, and rings of various coloured glass upon their wrists.

I observed many of the natives of Sirinagur afflicted with those tumours in the neck, commonly called wens: some were of a very large size, but never troublesome or attended with pain. From my inquiries, this disorder is not general through the country, but incident only to those natives who reside near rivers which receive increase from the melting snows.

The country to the northward of Sirinagur, when viewed from one of the highest ridges above the valley, discovers five or six ranges or broken chains of hills rising with a gradation above each other. The last, or most elevated, reaches, to appearance, about half way up from the base of the stupendous Himalaya, whose snowy summit terminates the view from hence. None of the intermediate ranges exhibit the smallest appearance of snow; and though in the winter season those nearest to the high ridge may receive partial falls of it, yet no part remains long upon their surfaces.

With the inclination to pay all possible deference and submission to the accuracy and judgment of Mr. DANIEL, who visited this capital in

in 1789, yet I must here notice a remark by Mr. RENNELL, in his last valuable Memoir of a Map of Hindustân, given upon the authority of the former. The reader is there induced to conclude, that a part of the base of the snowy mountains is at a very inconsiderable distance from the valley of Sirinagur.

Mr. DANIEL acknowledges, however, he trusted to the reports of the natives, who make the distance 14 or 15 geographical miles. But it is certainly much greater, and, I believe, cannot be less than 80 English miles.

I have observed elsewhere, that in tracing the river Aluknundra from below, upwards through the valley of Sirinagur, the course is eastern; and I find, as far as the information of the natives can be trusted, that in a distance of about three days' journey, it takes a more northerly direction near a place called Roodreepraag, where it is joined by a river about half its size, called Kallee Gonga, the source of which is in the mountains near Kidaar-nauth to the north: and its principal branch from a place called Sindoo Sogur, issuing out of the rocks. From Roodreepraag the course is continued about N. E. and at the distance of three days' journey in that direction, near Kerempraag, the Aluknundra receives a small river called Pinder, the source of which is in Budhaan, the country bordering the Rajah's territories on the N. E.

From Kerempraag, at the distance of two days' journey, in much the same direction, and near a place called Nundpraag, it receives the Gurrela Ganga. This branch runs through the district of Dessouly, and has its source in the mountains to the eastward.

From Nundpraag the Aluknundra is said to take a more northerly

direction, and at Bissenpraag receives a river from the eastward as large as itself, called Dood Ganda, or the milk river; it also is known by the name Dhoulee. Pretty near its junction with the Aluknundra, it runs between two villages called Gurra and Nitty.

Bissenpraag is situated near the base of the mountain on which stands the famous temple of Buddrenaat; and is of some importance, as being the residence of the Pundits and principal Hindus of Buddrenaat. Here they hold their *durbars*, exercise their laws and the duties of their religion in the greatest state of security from foreign intruders, and can at any time seclude themselves from the rest of the world, by a removal of the joalahs, or rope bridges, which form the communication across the Aluknundra.

The town consists of about 800 houses; it is a place of some trade, and the inhabitants are all Hindus: my informer told me, no one of any other religion has yet found his way to Buddrenaat, and that if I attempted the visit, it must be at the express permission of the Rajah of Sirinagur. It was hitherto a part of my plan to proceed as far as that celebrated spot, and I had every encouragement to believe this permission would have been granted me. But I found, on the most particular inquiry as to the nature of the road, that I should not be able to execute the journey in less than fifteen days, even without halting for the purpose of rest, or prosecuting my inquiries relative to the nature or productions of the country. My return, therefore, could not have been effected in time to leave the mountainous country before the commencement of the periodical rains. I consequently determined on leaving Sirinagur, and marching back by the way I came.

The immediate execution of this plan became necessary, because the excessive heat had already begun to shew its influence upon my servants, two or three of whom were laid up with violent fevers. I therefore took leave of the Rajah on the evening of the 2d, and next morning began my march towards Futtighur; which was accomplished without any occurrence that merits to be recorded.

APPENDIX.

GENERATION of PLANTS noticed in the preceding Tour, between Hurdwar and Sirinagar, in the months of April and May 1796.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Costus Speciosus of Dr. SMITH.—Common to the skirts of these mountains; the stems now in a dry and withered state, the roots brought thence have since flowered. Flowers white, large, produced in a close imbricated terminal spike. Leaves sessile, in spiral like order, lance, entire, one nerved, smooth, veinless. Calyx above, cylindrical, tubular, three cleft; divisions lance, erect, coloured, permanent. Petals three, unequal, ovate, pointed, with the base slightly truncated. Nectary one leaved, large, waving, spreading, two lipped: base tubular, superior lip oblong, lance, three toothed, shorter than the inferior, anther-bearing. Anthers oblong, two parted, adhering to the upper lip of the nectary, an inch below the point. Germ beneath, roundish, gibbous, style shorter than the nectary, filiform, placed between the anthers. Stigma headed. Pericarp, &c. as in LINN. crowned with the highly coloured calyx. Flowers in August.

Curcuma.—In the forests between Hurdwar and Coadwara Gant, now in flower. Scape from nine to twelve inches high, crowded with yellow flowers and numerous large ovate-pointed bracts, imbricated; and towards the extremity of the scape, highly coloured with a rose red. Leaves radical, long and lance, but do not appear during inflorescence.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Jasminum 1. With climbing stem columnar; branches opposite, distant. Leaves simple, opposite, petioled, ob-

long, ovate, acuminate, entire smooth, four inches by one and a half. Flowers axillary, sometimes terminal; peduncles long, slender, threadform, two or three from the same base, one flowered. Calyx very small, tubular, five toothed; toothlets short. Corol tubular, long. Border five-parted, divisions longer than the tube, linear. Found climbing among other bushes at Dofah.

Jasminum 2.—Leaves simple, paired, few, petioled, ovate, much rounded, entire, terminated by a short obtuse acumen; the large leaves three and a half inches long, two and a half broad. Flowers in small terminal cymes. Calyx belled, small, five-toothed; toothlets linear, distant. Corol tubular, cylindrical. Border the length of the tube, five-parted, oblong, equal. Grows to a small tree in the forests about Hurdwar. Flowers white, sweet-scented.

Jasminum 3.—Leaves alternate, pinnated with an odd one; leaflets from two to three pair, subsessile, lance-ovate, entire, smooth, the lower ones least, terminal one largest, eleven lines by five, but variable. Petioles angular. Peduncles terminal, slender, one-flowered. Calyx small, belled, five-toothed; toothlets, awled, small, distant. Corol tubular, long. Border five-parted, divisions ovate, shorter than the tube, spreading. Branches angular, straggling. Found on the side of a water-course between the mountains at Adwaanee; grows to a large bush, flowers yellow, and very sweet.

Jussiaea Thyrsiformis.—Leaves opposite, petioled; elliptico-lanceolate, entire. The flowers are produced on thyrsiform terminal spikes, intermixed with numerous oblong bracts, ringent, and of a dull orange colour. It comes nearest to *Jussiaea Coccinea* of Dr. SMITH, in 2d Fas. No. 8. The trivial name is added on the opinion of Dr. ROXBURGH. It grows to a large bush on the sides of the Koa-nullah, near Amfour.

Salvia integrifolia.—Leaves opposite, sessile, sub-ovate, entire, woolly, mostly from the lower part of the stem. Flowers in whorls; of a light blue, about six in each whorl. Calyx two-lipped, the upper lip three toothed, the lower two toothed, and twice longer; the mouth much enlarged. Grows among stones, with a strong fibrous root, difficult to withdraw. Stem herbaceous, about a foot high, angular. The natives gather the young flowers, and dress them with their common food. The specific name is given on the opinion of Dr. ROXBURGH.

TRIANDRIA

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Valeriana.—Leaves various, those of the root hearted, obtuse, entire; petioles semi-cylindrical, long, downy, stem leaves sessile, more pointed, sometimes slightly lobed at the base. Flowers triandrous, of a pale pink and white, in compound terminal umbells. Seeds crowned with a twelve-rayed pappus. Root fleshy, sending forth many long slender fibres, soon after taken out of the earth becomes highly scented, which it retains as long as in a vegetating state. It is found in several parts of the mountains, affects moist and shaded situations, is herbaceous, grows to about eighteen inches high, very slender. It seems to differ only in the root from the *Jatamansi* of Dr. ROXBURGH, to which these have no resemblance.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Teora tomentosa of Dr. ROXBURGH.—Found in the neighbourhood of Ghinouly, near the Koa-nullah, acquires the size of a pretty large tree, though of deformed growth, now in flower. Flowers white, numerous.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Androsace rotundifolia.—A beautiful little herbaceous plant, found in great abundance on the most elevated ridges of mountains, one day's journey S. W. of Srinagar. Leaves radical, petioled, subrotund, irregularly sinuated. Petioles very long, villous. Flowers about the size of a cowslip, in umbells, a pretty mixture of white and red, with tints of yellow. Involucre many leaved, the leaves toothed. Perianths unequal, in some flowers larger than the corol, many scattered hairs mixed with the flowers.

Lonicera guaiquesularis.—A pretty large bush, with long slender branches. Leaves opposite, petioled, ovate pointed, sometimes elliptical, entire. Flowers axillary, on short solitary peduncles, each peduncle raising two sessile florets. At the base of the florets, a one-leaved bract, or rather, I think, common calyx, two parted, divisions ovate, concave, coloured. Proper perianth above, small, five toothed, coloured, withering. Corol one petalled, tubular. Border two parted, or two lipped; upper lip oblong, obtuse, entire, reflected; lower more than twice broader; four toothed. Pericarp, in an half ripe state, appears to be a capsule five celled, with about five small ovate red seeds in each cell. Dr. ROXBURGH considers the characters of *Lonicera* and *Hamelia* united in this plant, but thinks the irregular corol will fix it as a specimen of the former, and to the second section thereof, and comes

nearest *Xylosteum*; but the five-celled capsule, and very short common peduncle, preclude the idea of their being the same. It grows in the valleys about Adwanee.

Verbascum Thapsus.—In the valley near Dofah, a robust plant, from four to five feet high, and, from the profusion of its yellow flowers, very showy. The natives have a superstitious notion of the efficacy of this plant, in protecting them from the visitation of evil spirits. It is known by the name *Aakul-ber*, or *ver. Datura Stramonium*.—In every part of the mountains where villages are found. The natives are well acquainted with its narcotic powers, and infuse the seeds to increase the intoxicating powers of their common spiritous liquors. The capsules they use as a suppurative. *Datura* is also the name of this plant in most parts of Hindustan; and probably has been carried from the east to the western world.

Ebretia Tinifolia.—Found both above and below the gauts; grows to a pretty large tree, now in flower; ripens its fruit about the end of May. The berry is about the size of a pepper-corn, one celled, four seeded, of an orange yellow, insipidly sweet. The natives pickle the unripe berries in vinegar, and eat them with their common food.

Ventilago.—Leaves alternate, petioled, two faced, oblong, ovate, acuminate, slightly serrated; serratures wide, unequal; petioles very short, cylindrical, downy. Panicles terminal, peduncles downy. This plant climbs over other trees with a strong contorted stem. The natives of the mountains apply the bark in a green state to many useful purposes, as cordage.

Celastrus Scandens 1.—In most of the forests about Hurdwar, and valleys above the gauts.

Celastrus 2.—Leaves alternate, petioled, subrotund, acuminate, serrulate, smooth. Branches slender, cylindrical, spotted. Flowers in terminal dichotomous panicles, very small, pale green. Grows to a small tree, in the valley about Dofah and Ghinouly.

Cedrela.—The tree commonly called *Toon*, described by Sir W. JONES, in the Asiatic Researches, vol. iv. p. 181, is found in the forests bordering the mountains below the gauts. Grows to a tall tree, but seldom of considerable thickness. Is more in esteem for household furniture by Europeans, than for any use the natives put it to; bears resemblance to mahogany, but of much coarser fibre. Doubtful genus coming nearest to *Hirtella*.—

La.—A small tree on the verge of a rivulet a few miles S. W. of Sirinagur, near the road. Leaves diffuse, petioled, ovate, entire, smooth. Petioles long, cylindrical, highly coloured, of a dark shining red, the nerves and veins of the leaves, young branches and leaves, coloured in the same manner. Flowers very small, produced on terminal compounds diffuse panicles. Peduncles long, very slender, filiform, hairy, stained. Calyx beneath, five cleft, divisions equal, ovate, pointed. Corol, five petals, equal, ovate, obtuse, filaments five, very short. Germ, reniform, compressed. Style from the depressed margin of the germ, very short. Stigma simple, a little depressed. Pericarp, resembles a legume, about the size of the seed of *Errum-ben*, reniform, containing one seed of the same shape, attached to the suture of the valve.

Fitis.—Leaves agree pretty well with the description of *N. Indica*, except that in this plant they are extremely hoary on both sides, white beneath, brown above, five nerved. The petioles, peduncles, and cirri, are also very hoary. Grows in dry situations in the forests about Dofah and Belkate, now in flower.

Gardenia Ulginosa L. ROXBURGH.—Grows to a large tree in the forests, on the borders of the mountain between Hurdwar and Coadwara. The flowers hexandrous, very large, coraceous, of a cream white. It is found also in the lower parts of Rohilkund, near Futtighur; flowers in the month of June.

Gardenia 2.—A small tree in the vicinity of Hurdwar, thorny, branches opposite and thorny, thorns opposite, diverging, rigid, straight, one terminating the branch, an inch or more in length. Leaves obovate, attenuated at the base, half sessile, bundled, three or more entire. Flowers mostly hexandrous; of a yellowish white mixed with green, scattered about the extremities of the branches, sessile; during inflorescence, few leaves on the tree, and those of the preceding year, ripe fruit remaining, about the bigness of a middle sized orange, orbicular; resembles more a drupe than berry. Seeds numerous, nestling in a softish pulp, contained in a hard five or six valved shell, and this enveloped in a spongy fleshy pulp, half an inch thick, of a greenish white within, externally of a brownish ash, and smooth.

Gardenia 3.—A plant of humble growth, shrubby, none seen exceeding two feet in height, growing among fragments of

rocks on the elevated ridge near Chichooa. Leaves terminating the branches, without order, rather crowded, petioled, mostly obovate, entire, smooth, one inch by half an inch, petiole very short. Flowers axillary, single, on solitary short peduncles, of a greenish white colour, and very sweet to the smell. Perianth above, one leaved, half five cleft divisions awled, erect, permanent. Corol funnel form, tube long, widening upwards, partly closed about the middle by a ring of silky down. Border five parted, divisions ovate, equal. Filaments short, within the tube. Anther oblong, partly within the tube. Germ globular. Style length of the tube. Stigma two lobed, lobes ovate, flattened, oppressed. Pericarp, a berry crowned with the calyx, about the size of a common pea, one celled, four seeded.

Nerium reticulata, L.—A strong climber, about the trees near Amfour.

Nerium 2.—With leaves opposite, petioled, ovate, pointed entire, downy; petioles very short, gibbous; foliicles two, long, a little compressed, breadth of the forefinger. The flowers terminate the branches on four or five short divided peduncles, about the size of a primrose, of a greenish white, very sweet scented. It is found in plenty in the forests at the foot of the gaut. Both flower and fruit now on the tree. The nectary in this species differs from the generic description; it is here composed of twelve yellow tridentated scales about half the length of the stamens, neither are the anthers terminated by threads, but rigid at the apices. I have called it a *Nerium* in deference to the judgment of a better botanist, but it will bear a comparison with the next genus *Echites*, I think.

Echites Antidyfentricum, ROXBURGH.—A small tree in the forests about Hurdwar. Leaves opposite, half or sub-petioled, ovate, oblong, pointed, entire, waved, smooth, shining, one nerved, with many pairs of lateral parallel ribs. The *Linnean* characters of the fructification do not strictly agree with this plant. The nectary is here wanting. Anthers almost at the bottom of the tube, filaments scarcely any. The foliicles agree with those of *Nerium Antidyfentricum*. The seeds are in great repute among the natives of Hindustan as a vermifuge.

Genus not determined.—A small tree, or rather large bush, growing by the road side near Teykaka Maanda. Leaves about the tops of the branches, irregularly opposite, petioled, ovate, various-

ly pointed, ferrated, smooth, one nerved; petioles short. Flowers paniced about the ends of the branches; yellowish, with many brown veins, more coloured above. Calyx five cleft, expanding, the divisions slightly lacerated at the edges, rounded, coloured. Corol five petaled; petals oblong, ovate, obtuse, twice larger than the calyx, with a short claw. Filaments five, shorter than the corol, enlarged below, and resembling the germ, slightly coalescing at the base into a ring. Anthers oblong, erect. Germ above, orbicular, smooth, the size of the glandulous base of the stamens in the centre of them. Style the length of the stamens, filiform; stigma simple, truncated. Pericarp not seen.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Apocynum.—A strong climbing bush, spreading itself with much profusion over the underwood of forests between Dofah and Sirinagur. The flowers numerous, pure white, and highly scented, size of a primrose, branches cylindrical, opposite, leaves in the same order, petioled, lance-ovate, entire, smooth; petioles short. Calyx five parted, small, lance, downy. Corol one petaled, wheeled, tube length of the calyx. Border five cleft; segments equal, rounding, spreading. Nectary five glandulous bodies surrounding the germ; filaments five, short, compressed, internally downy; anthers rigid, oblong, pointed, converging, cleft at the base. Germs two. Style length of the stamens; stigma oval, compressed, two lobed, attenuated. Pericarp, follicles two, oblong, bellied, pointed, smooth, one celled, one valved, seeds numerous, imbricated, compressed, crowned with long silky pappus. It bears some affinity to the genus *Echea*. It is found in several parts of Rohilcund and the Duab.

Asclepias, doubtful.—A shrubby climber now coming into flower; branches cylindrical, smooth, opposite. Leaves opposite, heart ovate, much wounded beneath, pointed above, petioled. Flowers in axillary nodding cymes, of a pale green. Calyx five cleft, small, villous, divisions ovate, equal, spreading. Corol flat. Border five cleft; segments broad, obtusely ovate. Nectary, five glandular corpuscles, into which the anthers are inserted without filaments. Germs two. Styles none. Pericarp not seen, therefore its place in the system yet doubtful. Found near the gaut of Coadwara.

Herniaria, doubtful.—A shrubby bush with numerous slender stems and branches, and covered with a profusion of minute yellow flowers. Leaves alternate, petioled, ovate, rather elliptical, entire, smooth, petioles short. Calyx five parted, divisions unequal, erect, coloured. Corol none. Nectary, five minute glandulous three toothed scales, surrounding the foot of the styles. Filaments five, capillary longer than the calyx, erect, inserted into the base of the calyx. Anthers simple, erect. Styles two, filiform. Stigmas simple, recurvated. Germ too minute for inspection in its present state; and as the pericarp is not yet seen, future observation must determine the genus, yet doubtful. Many bushes of it grew in the forest about Coadwara. It was observed in the middle of May; therefore we may conclude the month of June would be a fitter time for the examination.

Gentiana Nana.—Growing and flowering in much abundance and beauty on the elevated mountains near Chichooa.

PENTANDRIA TRYGINIA.

A slender twiggy climbing plant on the mountains near Hurdwar. Branches alternate, columnar, smooth, scattered. Leaves alternate, shortly petioled, ovate, oblong, attenuated, sometimes a little hearted at the base, entire, smooth, distant. Near the termination of each branch is generally one simple cirrus. Flowers terminal, sometimes axillary, in slender diffuse panicles, rather inconspicuous, and very small. Calyx one leaved, half five cleft, divisions equal. Corol none. Stamens five, little longer than the calyx. Anthers twin. Germs three, orbicular, smooth, very small. Style one, the length of the stamens, stigma headed, five cornered. Pericarp.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Linum Trigynum, ROXBURGH.—A plant well known in our gardens at Cawnpore and Lucknow by the name *Gul-ashurfec*, is a native of the high mountains between Napaana and Adwaanec. It is perennial, shrubby, grows to a spreading bush about four feet high, stem and branches erect, slender, biped. It makes a handsome appearance with its numerous yellow flowers in March and April; would doubtless, by some care, thrive in the climate of Britain.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Berberis Illicifolia.—Grows in plenty in the valley through which the Koa nullah has

has its course, now full in flower, and green fruit. The fruit, when ripe, is black, and eaten by the natives. The wood is of a deep yellow, and used in dyeing; but, under the management of the natives, the colour is not permanent.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Rumex Egyptius and *Rumex Acetofella*.—Along the sides and dry parts of the Koa-nullah.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Polygonum Convolvulus.—Growing along the sides of the Koa nullah. In some parts of these mountains it is cultivated for common food among the poorer natives.

ENNEANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Laurus Cassia.—Grows to the size of a small tree, on the sides of the mountains near the roads to the northward of Belkate. In addition to the *Linnean* generic characters noticed, petals hairy; anthers the length of the filaments, slightly compressed, four celled, four valved, or with four lids, which on the exclusion of the pollen fly up, and leave the cells very distinct.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Borhinia Scandens.—Growing on the skirts of the forest along the Ganges near Hurdwar, spreading itself most profusely over the heads of every other tree; and mostly concealing with its broad leaves the foliage and branches of the trees on which it climbs. The flowers are a mixture of white and cream colour, produced on simple terminal racemes. Stamens unequal, three only fertile. Legume large, compressed. Found also on the mountains above the gauts.

Borhinia Variegata.—Common to the mountain; also a variety with milk white flowers, both in flower.

Gustandina Moringa.—In the forests at the foot of the mountains. Trees very large and numerous, now in fruit only.

Murraya Exotica.—Growing to the size of a large bush in the valley near Amsoor, now in flower.

Melia Azadirachta.—Grows to a large spreading tree in the forest near Coadwara, now in flower.

Doubtful.—Growing near Coadwara at the foot of the gaut, and in the neighbourhood of Hurdwar, a large spreading lofty tree, full in flower, the young leaves just starting forth; these are pinnated: leaflets from five to six pair, with an odd one, sessile, ovate, pointed, serrated. Flowers of a pale yellow, varied by tints of brownish orange from

the coloured calyxes, produced on terminal compound racemes. Calyx one leaved, pitched, coloured, mouth five cleft, expanding, withering. Corol, petals five, lance-linear, alternate with the divisions of the calyx, and inserted into the sinuses. Stamens, filaments ten, awled, hairy, the alternate ones shorter, inserted into the calyx, anthers oblong, furrowed. Pistil, germ above, roundish, slightly depressed. Style thread-form, the length of the calyx, hairy, partly coloured. Stigma headed, depressed, five cornered. Pericarp drupe, dry, orbicular, with distant rounded angles, depressed. Seed, nuts five, size of a small pepper-corn, roundish, hard, furrowed, each containing one seed of the same form. It comes nearest to *Quisqualis*, and if it cannot be admitted there, will probably form a new genus.

Doubtful.—Growing in forests of oak on the high ridge of mountains near Adwaanee, a large tree just now conspicuous for its abundant display of large crimson flowers, leaves without order about the upper part of the branches, petioled, lance-oblong, entire, smooth above, hoary, white beneath. The flowers are produced on terminal simple racemes. Calyx one leaved, very small, coloured, five toothed, toothlets obtuse, the two superior ones larger, deciduous. Corol one petaled, large, tubular, bell-mouthed, tube very wide, contracting at the base. Border five cleft, divisions broad, unequally and nicked. Stamens, filaments ten, of unequal lengths, the longest the length of the corol, erect, appressed to the sides of the germ. Anthers oblong, thick, incumbent. Germ above, columnar, hoary, marked with the pressure of the stamens. Style longer than the stamens. Stigma headed, round, depressed. Pericarp, capsule, columnar, ten celled, many seeded. It approaches nearest to *Rhododendron*, but will probably not be admissible there, and perhaps will form a new genus. The natives called it *Bourans*; the wood is used for making the stocks of matchlocks.

Arbutus, doubtful.—A tree of medium size found in forests of fir, oak, &c. between Nataana and Adwaanee. Crowded racemes of white monopetalous flowers, terminal and drooping. Leaves alternate, petioled, ovate, pointed, entire. Calyx half five cleft, small, divisions ovate, erect. Corol pitched, many times longer than the calyx, bellied, neck very narrow; mouth five toothed, toothlets equal, short, obtuse. Stamens, filament,

filaments ten, sometimes longer than the corol, and confined by the narrowness of the neck within it, awled, thick at the base, somewhat hairy, inserted into the base of the tube. Germ above, globular, seated on a five cornered fleshy receptacle. Pericarp (in an unripe state) berry five celled, many seeded. The natives call the tree *Aiaar*, and apply the expressed juice of the leaves with much success in cutaneous eruptions.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Sanisteria Benghalensis, LIN. Syst. Nat. cur. GMEL. ii. p. 724.---*Gartnera Indica* ib. p. 685.---*Hiptage Mada blota*, GERTNER, ii. 169, t. 116.---*Gartnera Racemosa*, ROXB. Ind. Plants, Vol. I. No. 18.---This plant so well described by the late Sir WILLIAM JONES, Vol. IV. *Asiatic Researches*, grows in great abundance in several parts of the mountains, but particularly on the banks of the Koa nullah near Dofah, climbing profusely upon other trees, and beautiful in the display of its crowded racemes of flowers.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Spondias Myrobalanus.---A forest tree between Anisour and Chimouly, now in flower.

Solum Album.---Growing out of the interstices of stone walls laid against the slopes of mountains to retain the soil from washing down. The white flowers have tints of pale red, and make a pretty shew in so humble a plant.

Oxalis Acetosella.---On the heights of Chichooa, on a small spot of pasture.

Crassium Alpinum.---About 'Teykaka Maanda.

Doubtful.---Found in the neighbourhood of Adwaance. A slender bushy shrub. Leaves opposite, sub-petioled, lance-ovate, sometimes obtuse, serrulate, rough, downy beneath. Calyx one-leaved, belled; border half five cleft; division equal, ovate, pointed, erect. Corol, petals five, ovate, cut off at the base, equal, about twice longer than the calyx, spreading. Nectaries, ten oblong, compressed, erect scales, forming a coronet, but not conjoined; as long as the petals, the alternate ones less, broadest at their apices, and widely notched, stamiferous, seated on the germ covering receptacle. Stamens, filaments ten, very short, filiform, of which five are inserted into the apices of the longest nectarious scales, and five into the sides of the shorter about the middle. Anthers globular, four cornered, alternately less, erect. Germ above, globular, covered with a fleshy depressed

ring. Styles five, filiform, length of the petals, approximated, rising through the middle of the germ covering receptacle. Stigmas simple. Pericarp (in an unripe state) capsular, round, five celled. Seeds numerous, attached to a receptacle in each cell. It will most likely form a new genus. The flowers are white, on terminal, solitary racemes, and scattered.

DODECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Carteaya Thopia.---A forest tree in the neighbourhood of the mountains, and now in flower.

Grifflea tomentosa. Dr. ROXBURGH.---In great plenty about Hurdwar, and the interior part of the mountains. The flower used as a cooling medicine by the natives, and as a colouring drug in combination with the root of *Morinda Citrifolia*, in dyeing red, as described by Dr. HUNTER in *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. IV.

DODECANDRIA TRYGINIA.

Euphorbia Canariensis.---In several parts of the mountains.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Punica granatum.---Growing on the sides of the mountains between Belkate and Natanaa, two or three small trees, now in flower; the fruit never eatable, the natives say; called by them *Daarmee-Kutta*.

Prunus.---A cherry tree of common size found in several places between the mountains. Leaves irregularly alternate, petioled, serrulated, smooth, shining, with two globular glands at the base. The fruit in clusters, about the size of the black Herefordshire cherry, of a roundish oval, acid and astringent in a ripe state, and of a dull red colour. The nut furrowed and thick. The wood is in much esteem among the travelling fakcers for bludgeons and walking-sticks, and known in common by the name of *Puddum*.

ICOSANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Crataegus.---Growing among detached rocks on the high mountains near Chichooa. Stem woody, slender, procumbent. Branches without order, mostly two-faced, columnar, terminating with an obtuse rigid point. Leaves, the youngest fascicled, when more advanced appear alternate, petioled, wedge-form, sometimes ovate, entire, hairy beneath, smooth and shining, above five-eighths of an inch in length, including a petiole of one-eighth. Peduncles axillary, solitary, one-flowered, short, hairy. Calyxes hairy. Flowers white,

white, fragrant. Berry size of a common pea, red when ripe.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Pyrus.---With branches alternate, slender, cylindrical. Leaves about the ends of the branches, long-petioled, ovate, acuminate, ferrulate, smooth. Peduncles solitary, cylindrical, long, erect, intermixed with the leaves. Fruit globular, size of a pigeon's egg, of a russet-brown, spotted, harsh to the taste, and stony. Grows to a small tree in several parts of the mountains between Nataana and Adwaanee. Flowers in March.

Spiraea? doubtful.---Leaves alternate, oblong, ovate, petioled, entire towards the base, obscurely crenate upwards, sometimes entire. Corymbs terminal. Flowers small, numerous, of a yellowish white. Calyx, corol, stamens, and pistil, not materially differing from the *Linnean* characters: but to these must be added in the present species---Nectary twelve small, fleshy, compressed, oblong scales, covering the base of the stamens, and united below to the side of the calyx, emarginated above. Pericarp not seen. Grows to a tall slender twiggy bush. Found a few miles S. W. of Sirinagur, near the village of Nandaala. It most resembles *S. Crenata* of LINNÆUS.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Rosa.---Stems numerous, smooth, thorny. Leaves alternate. Petioles thorny, pinnated, from three to five pair of leaflets with an odd one, ovate, pointed, smooth, serrated. Germ ovate, smooth. Peduncles hispid. Flowers pure white in great profusion, and highly fragrant, resembling in smell the clove. Very large bushes of this rose are found in the valleys of these mountains, called by the natives *Koonja*.

Rubus.---Numerous straggling bushes, found most part of the way between Coadwara-gaut and Sirinagur, producing yellow fruit the size of the common red raspberry, of an agreeable acclimated sweet, and which affords a most acceptable means of relieving the thirsty traveller. The stems, branches, and petioles are very hispid, and armed with short recurvated prickles. Racemes terminal. Flowers white. Leaves alternate. Leaflets pointed, ovate, serrated. Called by the natives *Gowrypbul*.

Rubus Aduncus.---Found in oak forests a few miles S. W. of Sirinagur, and in the valley of Sirinagur. Flowers of a pink red. Fruit agreeable to the taste, but possessing in a very small degree the flavour of cultivated raspberry. The stems and branches smooth, armed

with strong recurvated prickles, as also the common petiole. Leaflets from three to five pair, with an odd one. Sessile, ovate, deeply serrated, white beneath.

Fragaria Sterilis.---On the sides of those mountains which are much shadowed and soil rich.

Potentilla fragarioides.---On the mountains about Nataana.

Potentilla reptans.---On the high ridge near Chichooa.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Lagerstroemia Montana. ROXBURGH.---This tree grows to sixty or seventy feet high. Stem straight, thick, and clear of branches to a great height (40 feet). Flowers with much beauty in the month of May. Grows both above and below the gauts. Trees not numerous.

Doubtful.---Found between Adwaanee and Teykaka Maunda, a small tree thickly covered with flowers of a yellowish white, and so fragrant as to be evident to the senses at a considerable distance. It bears the following characters. Leaves alternate, petioled, ovate, serrated, about the base almost entire, smooth above, nerves hairy beneath. Petioles very short, channeled, hairy. Racemes rather simple, terminal, and from the axils of the leaves, numerous. Peduncles hairy. Calyx perianth, one leaved, half five cleft, coloured: divisions thin, obtusely ovate, rather unequal. Corol, petals five, ovate, rounded, two a little less, slightly adhering to each other at the base. Nectaries five, rounded, compressed glands, sitting on the germ, surrounding the style. Stamens, filaments thirty or more, longer than the corol, unequal, slightly attached to the base of the petals. Anthers roundish, erect. Germ beneath. Style shorter than the filaments, thicker, compressed. Stigma headed, depressed. Pericarp (in an unripe state) two celled, in each two or three ovate seeds. It has most affinity perhaps with the genus *Tilia*, except in the pericarp; and on the examination of this, when it can be obtained perfect, we must depend to ascertain its place in the system.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Uvaria.---Near Coadwara above the gauts, a very lofty tree.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Ballota.---A bushy half shrubby plant on the side of the mountains, and near the road descending into the valley of Belkate. About three feet high, seemingly annual, stems and branches four cornered.

cornered. Leaves opposite, petioled, ovate, acuminate, serrated, (teeth distant, deep, obtuse,) downy, veined. Flowers axillary. Peduncles very short, solitary, six flowered, have the appearance of verticils, bracted. Calyx tubular, long, ten striated, bell-mouthed. Border five parted; the divisions sub-ovate, veined, leaf-like, as long as the tube, erect. The rest of the fructification not differing materially from the generic characters of LINNÆUS. The whole plant is extremely bitter, and used by the natives in watery infusions as a stomachic.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Bignonia Chelonoides.---Grows to a pretty large tree in the neighbourhood of Hurdwar and Coadwara. Nothing remains to be said in addition to the minute description given of this plant by the late Sir W. JONES, *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. II.

Gmelina Arborea.---A large spreading tree in the neighbourhood of Hurdwar, and forests on the skirts of those mountains, now in flower; the fruit ripens about the end of May. The wood is light, and used by the natives of Hindustân for making the cylinders of those drums called D'holuks. Name of the tree *Kum-baur*.

Volkameria? bicolor.---A very handsome species, (if a *Volkameria*;) the trivial name taken from the party-coloured corol, one division of which is of a fine blue, the others pure white. Racemes terminal, compound, large. Leaves opposite, petioled, from six to ten pair on a branchlet, ovate, lance-acuminate, entire towards the base, above, (as far as the acumen,) serrated. The calyxes and seeds of this plant are highly aromatic. It grows in abundance in several valleys of these mountains, now in full flower and ripened seeds.

Vitex trifolia.---Common both above and below the gauts.

MONDELPHIA MONOCYNIA.

A tree in the forests near Coadwara, now in fruit, a large berry as big as a common sized lemon, and somewhat of that shape, growing in large clusters, five or six, sessile, and crowned with the enlarged permanent calyx, some retaining the whole of the dry fructification, perfect enough for examination, and which exhibit the following characters. Calyx four parted above; divisions ovate, obtuse, concave. Corol, petals four, rather obovate, oblong, twice the length of the divisions of the calyx (1 inch 1-13th), truncated at the base;

filaments, filaments very numerous (300), capillary conjoined in a ring below, and seated on the receptacle covering the germ. Style longer than the filaments, thicker, filiform. Stigma headed. The berry is composed of a spongy whitish pulp. Seeds six, eight, or more nestling, about the size of the seeds of a citron, and of that form, a little compressed. Leaves terminating the branches sub-sessile, subrotund, attenuated at the base, ending in a short acumen above, serrated, large. A perfect description and figure of this plant may be expected from the extensive and invaluable collection of Mr. R. BRUCE, where it has been for some years, and forms one of the many new genera, wherewith that gentleman is about to enrich the science of Botany.

MONDELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Ceranium.---A very slender herbaceous kind, growing among weeds and bushes on the highest mountains about Natchana. Leaves petioled, from three to five lobed, lobes strip'd. Petioles very long, filiform. Peduncles axillary, solitary, resembling the petioles, one flowered. Flowers pale rose, with a deep purple eye at the base of each petal.

MONDELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Bombax Ceiba.---Grows in the valleys of these mountains to a very considerable tree, none exceeding it in size and regularity of growth: its wood is converted to many uses where lightness more than strength is sought for. For the scabbard of swords it is much used, and canoes of large size are hollowed from its trunk. A variety of this tree is also found with flowers of a reddish yellow, the petals oblong ovate.

Bombax Gossypium.---A small tree, a great ornament to the sloping sides of the mountains in the vicinity of Hurdwar; the flowers yellow, large, and conspicuously bright, on simple terminal racemes, no leaves during inflorescence. The wood of this tree resembles, for its lightness, that of *Bombax Ceiba*, and the young branches abound in a transparent white mucilage, which is given out on immersion in cold water. Seeds sent to the Botanical Garden in Calcutta have come up.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Robinia 1.---A large tree with spreading bushy head, leaves pinnated, leaflets petioled; two pair with an odd one, large, ovate, entire, shortly acuminate, smooth, shining. Racemes axillary, simple, large and showy. Flowers white mixed

mixed with pink. Peduncles—common, columnar, long; *proper*, short, one flowered. Legume short, between oval and kidney shape, turgid, a little compressed, one seeded, seed more reniform, compressed, covered with a dark brown aril. The leaves, racemes, &c. have an unpleasant smell. The natives apply the expressed juice of the unripe legumes as a remedy for the itch. The tree is called by them *Pitpapra*, is found both below and above the gauts.

Robinia 2.—With woody climbing stem and branches, leaves pinnated with an odd one, leaflets from three to five pair, with short gibbous petioles, oblong ovate, (5 inches by 3,) obtusely pointed, entire, common petioles very long, downy. Racemes terminal, simple, flowers of a dull white. Peduncles downy. Legumes oblong, linear, compressed, smooth. Seeds about six, compressed, of a roundish kidney shape. The ripe legumes fly open with considerable force and noise, and take a twisted form. It is common in every forest above the gauts, is found also along the banks of the Ganges, as low as Futtyghur, where seeds are probably brought by the current and lodged, not being found in the jungles of the Duab.

Robinia 3. Doubtful.—With strong contorted stem 20 inches circumference, climbing over the highest trees about Hurdwar, now (April) without leaves, but loaded with long terminal pendulous racemes of blue and white flowers. Peduncles columnar, downy, *proper*, one flowered. Legumes long, sub-linear, compressed, pointed with the persisting style, hairy, adhering to the skin when handled, and slightly irritating. Seeds about six, kidney shape, compressed, smooth, varying in colour, size of those of *Eroum-lens*. The parts of fructification agree best with the characters of *Robinia*. The leaves not yet seen.

Pterocarpus.—The most common tree in the forests, on the skirts of these mountains, delights in a flat rich soil. Is a timber of extensive use, hard, durable, and handsome; well known in Hindustan under the name of *Seefoon*.

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Hypericum.—An under shrub of much beauty, on the elevated hills between Dosah and Bedeyl. Grows to about three feet high, branches numerous, cylindrical, smooth, all terminated with corymb-like clusters of large yellow pentagynous flowers. Leaves opposite,

sessile, oblong, oval, entire, smooth, the large leaves about three and a half inches by one and a half. Capsule five celled, many seeded; seeds oblong.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA EQUALIS.

Prenanthes.—A very pretty half shrubby species, growing out of the hard clay banks of the Ganges near Hurdwar. Stems numerous and procumbent, very leafy, and marked with the vestiges of fallen leaves. Flowers in corymb-like panicles terminating the branches, a pretty mix of white and red, florets five fold. Leaves without order, petioled, obovate, widely serrated, entire towards the base. Seeds five, crowned with a hairy pappus seated on the naked receptacle.

On the sides of the mountains between Dosah and Belkate, a small tree, with black fissured bark, irregular crooked branches. Leaves about the ends of the branches without order, petioled, elliptical, one nerved, entire, about six inches long, white beneath, with a dense cottony down, smooth above. Petioles and peduncles downy, like the leaves. Flowers in cymes terminating the branches, possessing the following characters: Calyx oblong, formed of about twelve unequal imbricated lance-shaped scales, increasing in size from the base, the interior series much longer, erect, and retaining the florets. Corol compound, tubular; corollets hermaphrodite, constantly four equal. Proper, tubular, slender, longer than the calyx. Border five cleft; laciniae long, linear. Stamens, pist, &c. as in the genus *Cacalia*. Seeds solitary, oblong, attenuated at the base, silky pappus, hairy, stiff, erect, the length of the stamens. It comes nearest to the genus *Cacalia*, and to *C. Asclepiadea*.

Leontodon Taraxacum.—On the high mountains near Chichooa. *Hypochaeris glabra* and *Hypochaeris radiata*.—On the mountains about Teykaka Maanda and Chichooa.

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA.

Lobelia Kalmü.—On the sides of the mountains near Dosah.

Viola palustris.—On the sides of the mountains between Adwaanee and Teykaka Maanda.

Impatiens Nolistangere.—In the bed of the Kea nullah, a showy handsome plant, now in flower.

CYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Limodorum.—In the low grounds near Asoph-gur below Hurdwar. Bulbs solid, large, smooth, mostly triangular, the corners pointed, sending forth a few

few fibres; scape simple, from the middle of the bulb, columnar, smooth, erect, about twelve inches high. Flowers scattered, petals oblong-linear, nearly equal. Nectary three cleft, the middle division much larger, rounded. It resembles *L. Virens* of Dr. ROXBURGH.

Epidendrum 1.---Leaves two ranked, sessile, sheathing the stem, oblong-linear, carinated, ending as if cut off. Racemes axillary, simple, drooping. Peduncles as long as the leaves, cylindrical; *proper*, one flower. Flowers scattered, large, white mixed with pink, and very fragrant. Bracts lanceol, concave, coloured, one to each *proper* peduncle. Nectary horn-shaped, unclavated. It adheres to the stems of trees by many strong fibres the string for the leaves. It approaches nearest to *L. forense*.

Epidendrum 2.---Leaves radical, sessile, lanceol, entire, succulent, the interior margin of each leaf, near the base, is split open longitudinally, forming a sheath which receives the edge of the adjoining leaf; leaves folded excepting one inch and a half in length; racemes simple, from the centre of the leaves, but little longer, slender, many flowered. Capsule six-angled, brown above. Roots fibrous, numerous, slender, forming themselves into the fibres of the bark of large trees. The above two species common both in valleys, and on the tops of mountains.

GYNANDRIA DECANDRIA.

Hibiscus Iffra.---In great abundance along the skirts of the mountains from Hindwar to Coadwara, now in flower, very well known in most bazars under the name *Alrozanie*, from the resemblance its contorted calyx bears to a screw, the Hindu name for that instrument.

GYNANDRIA POLYANDRIA.

Grevelia 1.---With leaves alternate, short petioled, three nerved, ovate, much pointed, serrated, harsh to the touch. Calyx five-leaved; leaves lance-linear, nerved, spreading. The petals resemble the leaves of the calyx, but are smaller. Filaments numerous; germ roundish, obtusely four-cornered, villous. Stigma headed, depressed, five-lobed, or cleft. The flowers are of a greenish white, mostly in threes on one common peduncle; peduncles solitary, and opposed to the leaves. Grows to a small tree, numerous on the banks of the Ganges, near Hindwar.

Grevelia 2.---Leaves alternate, petioled,
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three-nerved, ovate, serrated, tomentose, more so beneath than above, white, and resembling the feel of velvet; petioles very short, downy; peduncles axillary, crowded, short, trichotomous, downy. The flowers are much smaller than in the preceding species, and of an orange yellow, the calyxes covered with the same velvet-like knap, the germ thickly enveloped therein, and the younger branches also covered with it. This grows to a large tree in the mountains about Amfore. Fruit not seen.

Grevelia 3.---With large hearted petioled leaves, entire, without nerves, smooth, petioles long, carinated, sheathing the stem. Flowers not seen; the large cylindrical calyxes crowded with ribbed seeds of an irregular ovate shape, about the size of a common pea, covered with a film of a deep red, numerous, and affixed to a common receptacle, the whole externally defended by a thick capular covering, internally marked with as many cells as seeds, externally with numerous radiated lines, and minutely dotted. On handling one of these cells of this covering, many thin needle-like points penetrate the skin, and produce irritation. The stems slender, fibrous, sending forth fibres, which spread on the bodies of those trees over which they climb. The natives call it *Amfore* the irri-
cally hand-

Grevelia

MONOGECIA TETRANDRIA.

El. 1.---Leaves alternate, petioled, ovate, obtuse, obscurely serrated. Peduncles axillary, sessile, conical, about the size of a small nutmeg, the dryuments the only part of the fructification seen. Grows to a pretty large tree, the bark is an article of trade into the plains of Hindustan, said to be used by the manufacturers of chintz to dye red, known by the name *Attefs*. Saw several trees between Dojah and Belkate.

Cicca disticha.---*Acerrhoa acida*, LIN. Syst. ed. XIII. 357.---*Terme* GARTN. 2. 487. t. 180.---*Phyllanthus*, ROX.---A forest tree in the valleys of these mountains, now in flower; grows to a considerable size.

Alernus 1.---Leaves alternate, petioled, oblong, ovate, widely and unequally serrated, acuminate, rough, three nerved, about four and a half inches long. Petiole one and a half inch, channelled. Peduncles axillary, solitary, short, hairy.
 T Aments

Aments cylindrical, short, dense; florets all female. Grows to a small tree in the jungles about Dofah.

Morus 2.—Leaves alternate, petioled, ovate, pointed, a little hearted at the base, from three to five lobed, unequally serrated, teeth obtuse, scabrous about two and a half inch, and petiole three quarters of an inch. Peduncles fascicled, axillary; aments diffuse; florets peduncled, all male. Grows to a small tree in the forests near Coadwana.

Morus 3.—Leaves alternate, petioled, ovate, somewhat hearted, acuminate, widely and unequally serrated, downy on both sides, and rough to the touch, six inches long; petiole one inch, channelled. Peduncles axillary, solitary, short; aments cylindrical, dense, short, both male and female. The fruit when ripe about the size of the first joint of the middle finger, of a deep red, approaching to black; insipidly sweet and mucilaginous. Grows to a tall tree with spreading head; found near the village of Nataana.

MONOECIA POLYANDRIA.

Quercus.—Leaves alternate, petioled, ovate-lance, serrated, teeth distant and rigid, smooth and shining above, hoary, with a dense down beneath, one nerved, from which are fourteen or fifteen pairs of parallel veins. The full grown acorns now in the trees, consequently flowers in the coldest time of the year; and we may conclude, from its situation here, it would bear the climate of Britain. The thickest forests are in the neighbourhood of Adwaanee; the trees rather low, but have the appearance of age, though none exceeded in circumference twelve feet, and fifty in height. The wood is of a reddish brown, very hard, and for this property refused by the natives for any purpose but fire-wood.

Juglans.—Three or four trees in the neighbourhood of Nataana, the fruit yet small, covered with a dense hair. Leaves pinnated with an odd one: leaflets sessile, lance-oblong, entire, smooth, the lower pair least, each pair increasing in size upwards. Growing on the sides of the mountains in a very stony soil.

Carpinus, doubtful.—A low ill-formed tree on the sides of the mountains between Dofah and Belkate. Leaves without order about the ends of the branches, pinnated; leaflets about four pair, broad, ovate, very obtuse, entire, beneath downy; common petiole columnar,

downy, at its origin gibbous; proper, very short, cylindrical, downy. Flowers on long amentaceous spikes, crowded, but not imbricated, those bearing the female flowers longest. Calyx of the male flowers is formed of six spreading unequal leaves, the middle one nearly times longer than the rest, one nerved, veiny. Corol none. Filaments from seven to eleven, scarcely evident; inserted within the leaves of the calyx. Anthers oblong, four cornered, thick, hairy, erect. Female calyx one leaved, three parted, resembling a ternate leaf, with sessile leaflets, the divisions unequal, the middle one much the longest, oblong, rounded above, one nerved, veined. The only appearance of corol are four oblong scales, seated on the germ, round the foot of the style, spreading equal. Germ globular, a little pointed above, hairy. Style short, thick, cylindrical; stigmas two, about the length of the style; thick, slightly compressed, hairy. Pericarp, capule globular, two celled, hairy. This has not been seen in its perfect state.

MONOECIA MONODELPHIA.

Pinus beda.—Between Ghinouly and Sirina, at several mountains are seen covered with this species of fir, the tallest appeared to be from 60 to 70 feet in length; one which had fallen measured 65 feet, and in circumference 7½ feet. The natives prefer it to most other wood for building, and many other uses, for the convenience with which they work on it with their bad tools. It is also used for the purpose the trivial name implies, and is the only light they employ in their copper and lead mines. The means of transporting this useful timber from the situations it is found in, to the plains of Hindustán, appear too difficult and expensive to offer any encouragement for such an attempt.

DIOECIA DIANDRIA.

Salix.—Leaves alternate, petioled, lance, acuminate, unequally serrated, smooth, white beneath; stipules lateral, semicordate, large, serrated, paired. It flowers in November; and in a considerable number of willows, all produced from the same source, none but male plants have been found, and the flowers hexandrous. They grow in plenty on the banks of the Ganges above and below Hurdwar, acquire the height of 40 feet, in circumference seldom exceeding 30 inches. The wood is white, and very fragile.

DIOECIA

DIOECIA PENTANDRIA.

Zanthoxylon.---A small thorny bushy tree growing on the sides of the mountains about Nataana and other places. Leaves unequally pinnated; leaflets sessile, from three to six pairs, the lower pair smallest, increasing upwards, the terminal one being the largest, oblong-lance, obscurely and distant serrated, dotted, smooth, largest, about three inches long and one broad; between each pair of leaflets a solitary straight rigid prickle. Petiole winged, along the middle prominent. Flowers inconspicuous, on short axillary compound racemes (both on male and female plants.) The short bunches of fruit ripen in May; the capsule about the size and shape of a small pepper-corn; these and every part of the plant possess an aromatic and durable pungency. The natives scour their teeth with the young branches, and chew the capsules as a remedy for the tooth-ach. They believe that the capsule, with the seeds bruised, being thrown into water, renders it fit for drinking, by correcting any noxious quality which it may have. The branches cut into walking sticks with their thorns rounded off, have a formidable appearance, and may properly be called Herculean clubs. It differs much from the figure in Catesby's *Carolina*.

Gambis Stativa.---This plant is cultivated in several parts of the mountains for two purposes; one for the manufacture of a coarse thick cloth which the poorer people wear, and the other in making an intoxicating drug. Much used, mixed with tobacco, in smoking, by the people of many parts of Hindustan, and is an article of traffic between the inhabitants of this range of mountains to the eastward and the natives of the low countries.

DIOECIA DIOECANDRIA.

In a shady valley near Ghinouly, a tall, slender, straggling tree, now in flower, the fructification too complicated for abbreviated description, or comparison with other genera, therefore the full characters are here given. Branches alternate, straggling, few. Leaves alternate, towards the extremities of the branches petioled, ovate, entire, smooth above, slightly downy beneath, about nine inches in length. Petioles very short, columnar. The flowers are axillary, produced in a kind of single umbel, three or more from the same axil. Common peduncles cylindrical, about

half an inch in length, downy; *partial* similar, a little shorter; *proper* still shorter, about two lines in length.

Characters of the male flowers. Calyx universal involucre, five parted, perhaps five leaved; divisions rounded, concave, expanding; *partial*, of similar form, carrying six florets in its base; *proper* perianth six parted, divisions lance-ovate, hairy, expanding, sometimes reflected. Corol none. Stamens, filaments mostly thirteen, filiform, unequal in length, hairy, inserted into the base of the calyx, the seven shortest or interior series furnished towards the foot of each with a pair of compressed kidney-shaped glands, inserted singly by a minute thread into the sides of the filament; the six exterior, or longest, simple. Anthers oblong, four celled, two of which are lateral, and two near the apex in front, each furnished with a lid, which, on the exclusion of the pollen, are forced up and show the cells distinct.

Female.---Calyx, universal and partial involucre as in male. Proper perianth, five or six cleft, less hairy, more coloured than in the male, the lacinia of the border small, ovate, thin, withering. Corol none, unless the coloured perianth is so called. Nectaries, six pair of glands resembling those of the male flower, affixed in the same manner to six short hairy filaments, with the addition of a linear hairy scale or filament at the back of each, but distinct, all inserted into the base of the calyx. Pistil, germ above, roundish, ovate. Style cylindrical, obscurely furrowed down the middle; stigma two parted, spreading. Pericarp, a berry, at present about the size of an orange seed, ovate, one celled, one seeded.

N. B. Sometimes the glands in the male flowers are one less, the same number of filaments, however, remain (13.) The partial involucre is sometimes found with five florets only in its base, the number of its divisions in that case was one less, viz. four. The flowers of the male plant are larger and more numerous. The natives distinguished the male and female trees by different names; the former they called *Kutmorecca*, and the latter *Puprecca*. It is found also in the forests near Coadwara below the gaut.

POLYGAMIA MONOECIA.

Terminalia Alata-plabra.---Grows to a very lofty tree in the valleys of these mountains. Stem straight and clear from branches to a great height. The

characters given to the genus *Chuncon*, in Gmelin's edition of the *Système Naturel*, agree well with this plant.

Mimosa Gutchu 1.---In great abundance in the forests of these mountains, and islands of the Ganges near Hurdwar, now destitute of foliage, a shabby thorny tree, the dry legumes hanging in great abundance; flowers during the rainy season.

Mimosa 2.---A large tree bearing great resemblance to *Mimosa lobbeck*, now in flower in the forests near Coodwara. Leaves twice pinnated, abruptly from ten to twelve paired; leaflets sessile, from thirty-two to thirty-four pair, halved longitudinally about three-eighths of an inch long by one eighth, downy. Petioles and peduncles downy, one globular gland on each common petiole an inch below the leaves, and another similar, but smaller, between the terminating pair of leaflets. Stipule lateral, paired, ovate, a umbrated, one nerved, veiny, downy, large. Those on the peduncles resemble them, and are perhaps bracts. The flowers resemble those of *M. lobbeck*. It comes nearest to *M. arborea*.

POLYGAMIA TRIOPCEA.

Ficus laminifera.---An humble species, growing among detached rocks, in a small water-course, and other moist places along the valley of the Koa nullah. The stem is procumbent, shrubby, diffuse. Leaves opposite, lanceolate, entire; fruit laminous. The natives collect the leaves to feed their cattle with, and call it *Chinchiron*.

Ficus 2.---A slender bushy kind, in dry elevated situation near Dofah. Leaves alternate, on short hairy petioles, ovate, pointed, entire, thickish, with prominent reticulated veins. Peduncles axillary, solitary, cylindrical, short, hairy; fruit globular, about the size of a marrow-fat pea, downy. Calyx beneath, three parted, downy; it bears some resemblance to *F. pumila*.

Ficus 3.---Growing in the same situations with the above; a stronger bush. Leaves alternate, few, distant, oblong; sometimes much rounded above, but acuminate, entire, rough, three nerved, with distant veins running into each other along the margin of the leaf; petioles very short, hairy. Fruit axillary, solitary, sessile, rough, globular, about the size of a small gooseberry. Comes nearest to *F. Microcarpa*.

Ficus 4.---A large tree in the forests along the Koa nullah, though on elevated si-

tuations. Leaves ovate, obtuse, entire, large, downy. Peduncles variably produced from the stem and branches, crowded, cylindrical, short, downy. Fruit globular, as large as a small pullet's egg. When ripe eatable, of a yellowish green, mixed with red, not very defensible to the taste of an European, but by the natives esteemed a good fruit. Called by them *Timla*.

CRYPTOGAMIA FILICES.

Ajtekium.---Growing on the bodies of trees covered with moss. Frond simple, lance-linear, narrow, attenuated at both ends, smooth, entire; the fructification in distinct, distant, round pocks along the margin, and over which, when mature, the scales of the frond are reflected, the whole contorting and resembling a worm.

Polytaenium.---Growing in similar situation, with the above. Frond simple, lance-linear, acuminate, entire, woody. The fructification covering the whole of the disk, except at the two extremities; the opposite side smooth and pitted. Root fibrous, numerous, capillary.

Adiantum farallatum.---A round composite. Leaves longitudinally striated. Found on the sides of every hill.

Martia alata and *lanceolata*.---These two beautiful ferns are mostly found together in moist and shaded situations, particularly on the more elevated part of the mountains about Adwancee and Naraunt.

Among many plants observed, whose place in the system, for want of particular parts of the fructification, could not be ascertained, the following may deserve noticing here.

Ka-hi-p, hal, (country name.) GLANDWAT'S *Mut. Med.*---This is a middle sized tree indigenous to these mountains, the bark of which is much valued in Hindustan for its aromatic and medicinal properties, and sold in every bazar under this name. The fruit is a drupe, about the size of a small nutmeg, of a round oval, the nut lony, furrowed, one celled, one seeded, covered with a thin pulp, with a carbuncled surface, red when ripe, and very agreeable to the taste, highly esteemed by the natives. The branches are opposite, cylindrical, much marked with the vestiges of fallen leaves. Leaves irregularly opposite, rather crowded about the extremities of the branches, petioled, ovate, pointed, sometimes elliptical, entire, smooth. Petioles short, channelled. Flowers (according to information from the natives) in the month

mouth of March. It would probably bear the climate of Britain.
 No name.—In the neighbourhood of Hurdwar, a large spreading tree, without foliage or flowers. The full pericarps hanging in many clusters, consisting of five inflated large kidney-shaped capsules, united at one end to the apex of a short woody peduncle, pointed at the other, the points inclined inwards, each capsule in five, &c. resembling the follicle of *Asclepias gigantea*, downy, one celled, with a dorsal suture the whole length. Seeds from six to eight, ovate, about the size of a citron seed, black, covered with a white mealy sub-

stance attached by one end to the edges of the future. Some appearances warrant the conclusion it is a species of *Sterculia*. From the body of the tree exudes a white pellucid gum, discovering similar properties to the gum taken from *Sterculia platensis*, and which so much resembles gum *Tragacanth*, that it has been collected and sold on the supposition of being such. Whether it will stand the test, and be received as such in Europe, time will shew. The plant producing that genuine gum is not found on this side of India, to the best of my information.

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY from AGRA to OUDH:

BY WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq.

From the same.

THE following narrative, it will be proper to detail some of the principal circumstances which led to the journey there is the subject of it. About the month of September 1780, Scindiah, who was engaged in a war with the Rajahs of Jayanagar and Joudhpoor, but had for about two years remained quiet at Matra, and confined the operations of the campaign to his generals, thought it expedient (although his arms had lately been crowned with signal success at Meertah, where the whole force of Joudhpoor was with great slaughter overthrown) to take the field in person.

When his intention was certainly known, Major Palmer, the English Resident at his court, who was then at Agra, offered to accompany him on the expedition. He replied, that as he expected to return soon, he was unwilling to put the Resident to an unnecessary inconvenience. Scindiah directed his course towards Jayanagar, which, being destitute of the means of defence, and governed by a prince, young,

unexperienced, devoted to pleasure, incapable of serious attention, and irresolute in his councils, was thrown into the greatest consternation. The Rajah and his ally of Joudhpoor gladly submitted to any conditions of peace that Scindiah thought proper to dictate. They agreed to pay a heavy fine, and a considerable annual tribute; and they ceded the fortress and district of Ajimere, which had been surrendered to them in a treacherous or cowardly manner during the war, by the officer to whom Scindiah entrusted their defence.

Having brought this affair to a happy conclusion, Scindiah marched to Ajimere, where he was joined by his army from Joudhpoor. Here he had not remained long before he was invited by the Rana of Oudipoor, to assist him in recovering his authority, and in reducing to obedience Bheem Sing, the governor of the fortress of Cheitore, who had thrown off his allegiance, and was in arms against his sovereign. The Rajah of Oudipoor is looked upon as the head of the Rajepoot

jepoot tribes, and has the title of Rana by way of pre-eminence. His family is also regarded with high respect by the Mussulmans themselves; in consequence of a curious tradition relating to his genealogy. He is said to be descended in the female line from the celebrated Anûshirwân, who was the King of Persia at the birth of Mahomed; and thus to have in that line, a common origin with the Seids descended from Hussein the son of Ally. The circumstance is remarkable, and it is certainly worthy of a careful investigation. For, if admitted, it proves so close an intercourse to have existed at that time between the natives of India and the neighbouring Pagan nations, as, compared with the ancient prohibition of the intermixture of different casts, to establish the existing traces of a common origin.

But the Rana, though the first in dignity, is inferior in power to the Rajahs of Jayanagar and Joudhpoor; and the strength of the fortresses of Cheitore, which is situated on a high and rugged mountain, encouraged Bheem Sing, one of his most powerful vassals, to throw off the yoke of subjection.

Scindiah readily accepted the invitation, and proceeded to Cheitore, where he was met by the Rana. He invested the fort; and although his progress against a place of such strength was necessarily slow, he at length reduced Bheem Sing to such straits, that he surrendered the fort and submitted himself to the Rana. Scindiah at first put a garrison into the fort, but soon after delivered it over to the Rana, in pursuance of their previous agreement.

After remaining here some time, Scindiah determined, instead of returning to Matra, to proceed far-

ther southward. A variety of motives has been assigned for this journey, which terminated in his death, and probably contributed to accelerate that event. The measure was liable to strong objections; and no dissuaves were spared on the part of Rana Khan, one of Scindiah's oldest counsellors and most faithful servants, perhaps the only one who followed his fortunes from pure personal attachment; conscious of which, the prince always honoured him with the appellation of brother. The recent conquests in Hindustân were still in a very unsettled state; the stipulated tribute from the Rajahs of Jayanagar and Joudhpoor was yet unpaid, and those chiefs would gladly have seized any opportunity of evading the performance of their compact, in which attempt they might expect to be well supported by their warlike Rajepoots, who burned with impatience to shake off the galling yoke of the Mahrattas. The northern and western frontiers lay exposed to the annual incursions of the Seiks, who might be encouraged by the absence of the chief to acts of greater audacity. Lastly, the jealousy entertained by the Poonah government, of the great accession of power which had accrued to Scindiah, from the conquest of Hindustân, was no secret; and the auxiliaries, that under the command of Holcar and Ally Bahader, were sent him by that court, when he was pressed by a combination of the Rajepoot, Mogul and Afghan forces, were now become at least suspicious friends, if not secret and domestic foes, envious of his exaltation, and willing to embrace any occasion of aggrandizing themselves at his expence.

On the other hand he probably conceived, that while the tranquillity of his possessions in Hindustân

dustân would be sufficiently secured, by committing them to the protection of the same armies by which they had been acquired, under the command of the leaders who had hitherto conducted those armies to victory, some important advantages were to be obtained by his presence at Poonah. He hoped, by establishing an influence at that court, to obtain an order for the recall of Holcar and Ally Bahauder, and thus to be left in sole possession of the new conquests. As the expence of making and maintaining those conquests, in the name as he pretended, and on the behalf of the Peshwa, had greatly exceeded the revenues derived from them, he hoped to receive from the treasury of Poonah, the balance, which, on a comparison of accounts, was allowed to be eight crores of rupees. Lastly, as his paternal estate in the Deccan was destitute of strong places, he was desirous of obtaining a grant of some fortress adjoining to it, for the security of his family and possessions. These were the principal heads insisted on, in his negotiations with the court of Poonah; and his hopes of establishing an influence there (besides what he might expect from the gratitude of the Peshwa and of Nana Furnavese, one of whom owed the sovereignty, and the other his office of prime minister, in a great degree to Scindiah's exertions), were founded on the respectable force by which he was attended, sufficient to awe the government and make it afraid to disoblige him. For the rest, he trusted to his own address, in flattering the vanity and amusing the levity of the Peshwa, so as to create in his mind a personal attachment towards himself.

Besides these grand objects, he had others in view of a subordinate nature. He had been fourteen years absent from Oujein, the capi-

tal of his jaghire; and many complaints having reached him, of mal-administration on the part of those entrusted with authority there, his presence became necessary for the rectification of abuses.

To these political motives were added the calls of *superstition*, to which this chief, though in other respects possessing a vigorous mind and an enlightened understanding, seems to have ever lent a willing ear. Though born and educated in the Hindu religion, and scrupulously observant of all the usages it enjoins, he shewed a great complaisance towards the institutions of Mahommed. And here, by the way, we may observe, that these two religions have existed together in Hindustân for so long a time that the possessors of both have acquired a habit of looking on each other with an eye of indulgence unusual in other countries between those who maintain such opposite tenets. Thus, the Hindû is often seen to vie with the disciple of Ally, in his demonstrations of grief for the fate of the two martyred sons of that apostle, and in the splendor of the pageantry annually exhibited in their commemoration. He pays a respect to the holidays prescribed by the Koran, or set apart for the remembrance of remarkable events in the life of the prophet or his apostles. This degree of complaisance is perhaps not surprising in the disciple of Brahma, whose maxim is, that the various modes of worship practised by the different nations of the earth, spring alike from the Deity, and are equally acceptable to him. But even they who follow the intolerant doctrines of the Koran are no longer those furious and sanguinary zealots, who, in the name of God and his prophet, marked their course with desolation and slaughter, demolishing the Hindu temples, and erecting

mosques on their ruins. They found the patient constancy of the Hindu superior to their violence; that the fear of torments and of death was unable to make him desert the tenets which his ancestors had handed down to him from an unfathomable antiquity; but that if left in the quiet possession of these, he was a peaceable, industrious, and valuable subject. Accordingly we observe among the Mussulmans of Hindostan, a great deference for the prejudices of their neighbours or dependents of the Hindu persuasion. Particularly in the *holy*, or *saturnalia* of India, when liberty of speech and action towards superiors are allowed to as great an extent as among the ancient Romans, the Mussulmans are seen to enter into the diversions with as much alacrity as the Hindus themselves.

Thus the Mahratta prince was not altogether singular in the attempt to unite the observance of both religions; but his complaisance in this respect was certainly carried to an unusual length; which is accounted for in the following manner. Such Munfoo, a Mussulman scholar, who pretended to the gift of prophecy, being consulted by Scindiah, foretold his future greatness; saying, "Go, I have given you the country as far as Delhi." Such a prediction addressed to a mind so ambitious, so persevering in the attainment of any object once proposed to itself, and so strongly tainted with superstition, may have been very instrumental in bringing about its own accomplishment. However this may be, it was fully verified, and Scindiah naturally looked on the memory of the Shah with great veneration. He kept his disciple and successor Hubeeb Shah constantly about his person, assigned him a jaghire and a

numerous retinue, and daily performed the ceremony of prostration before him, and of kissing his feet. Shah Munfoo was buried at Beer, a place in the Nizam's dominions, and Hubeeb Shah had frequently ordered Scindiah to visit the tomb of that saint. Several circumstances contributed at this time to give weight to his advice. Besides the veneration Scindiah had for the prophet of his greatness, and the efficacy he might ascribe to such a pilgrimage in promoting the future success of his affairs, he was anxious for a son to be the heir of his fortunes, and hoped to obtain this boon by his devotion at the holy shrine. One of his favourite wives, also, was lingering under a fatal disorder, and she imagined that the influence of the holy man's ashes afforded the only prospect of relief.

From Cheitore he accordingly marched to Oujain, and finding that city exposed to frequent robberies and other disorders from the neglect of justice, for the exercise of which the persons entrusted with the administration pretended they had not a sufficient force, he gave the police and judiciary power in charge to one of his own confidential servants, whom he supported with a body of soldiers; leaving the management of the revenue in the hands of the former collectors. After staying twenty-three days, he continued his march.

These transactions occupied the space of a year and five months, at which time, in consequence of Scindiah's application for that purpose, Major Palmer received orders to join him. He determined to proceed by the way of Gualior, though a circuitous road, because it lies through countries where Scindiah's passes would be respected.

On the 22d of February 1799, we marched from Agra to Baad, a small

small village lying S. 25 W. distant in a straight line ten and a half British miles. The road lay through a fertile and well cultivated country, interspersed with clumps of mango (*Mangifera Indica*), Neem, (*Melica Azadirachta*), and wild date (*Elate Sylvestris*).

Feb. 24.—Marched to Munniah, S. 13 W. 16,8 miles. This is an inconsiderable village. On the march we crossed two rivers, the Utingen and Ban-Gunga. On the banks of the latter stands Jah-poor, where there is a handsome fort built of stone. This village is rendered famous by two decisive actions fought on nearly the same spot, close to it. The first on the 10th of June 1658, N. S. wherein Aurangzebe totally defeated his brother Dara Shikoh; and the second in the year 1709, between the two sons of Aurangzebe, Shah Azim, and Azim Shah, in which the latter was slain, and left to his brother undisputed possession of the Indian empire*.

Feb. 25.—Marched S. 12 W. 21,2 miles to Diolpoor, a pretty large town, situated within a mile of the Chumbul, on the banks of which is a fort of the same name with the town. The high country begins at this place. One remarkable conical hill near the town has on the top of it a tomb surrounded

with a stone wall. The lower part of the hill is composed of a reddish schistus, and the upper of free-stone.

Feb. 26.—Marched to Choolasera. The distance is only 5,8 miles S. 33 E.; but the Chumbul at the fort is deep; and in order to ford it at Keyteree, near four miles higher up, the road makes a circuit among hills and broken ground, so as to measure twelve miles and three quarters.

The Chumbul is one of the most considerable rivers of Hindustan. Taking its rise near the ancient city of Munda, in the heart of the province of Malwa, within fifteen miles of the Nerbudda, it pursues a north-easterly direction, and after washing the city of Kotah, and receiving the tribute of many subordinate streams, at length empties itself into the Jauna, twenty miles below Etawa. The whole length of its course is about 440 miles. The breadth of its channel, at the ford of Keyteree, is three quarters of a mile. That village stands on the southern bank, which is bold and lofty. In the rainy season, when the channel is full, the prospect of such a body of running water, bounded by hills, which rise in a variety of fantastic shapes, forms a landscape peculiarly interesting to a traveller whose eye has been fatigued with contemplating the uniformity

* Such was the information received from the people on the spot; but the account given by Fakhir Khan, who was present in the field of these battles, proves it to have been fought nearer to Agra.

On the day before the action Azim Shah was encamped between Jah-poor and Agra, on a barren plain, void of water, so that the army was much distressed.—*Memoirs*, p. 32. This must have been between the Ban-Gunga, which runs parallel to the Utingen, which is distant from it eight miles and a half on the road to Agra.

On the morning of the battle, (June 10. 1709, N. S.) the prince Behar Bakht, who commanded the advanced guard of Azim Shah's army, was informed that a stream which was a stream of clear water, was advised by Fakhir Khan to march. This could be no other than the Utingen, which is the only stream of water between Jah-poor and Agra. The prince consented to follow his advice, but afterwards, in the hour of Eclatut Khan, a lancea; giving up the advantages of the water; and as he appears to have marched at least an hour after this before he met with the enemy (*Memoirs*, p. 33,) we may suppose the engagement to have commenced at the distance of three miles from the Utingen, on the side of Agra.

formity of that vast plain which is embraced between the Ganges and the Jumna.

Choola Seray is a small village with a mud fort, in which resides a collector on the part of the Mah-rattas.

Feb. 27.—Marched S. 29 E. 17,2 miles to Noorabad, a large village on the south bank of the Sank river, over which is a bridge of seven arches, very well built of stone. Adjoining to the village is a pretty large garden enclosed by a stone wall; the work of Aurengzebe, as appears by the following inscription, in Persian, over the gate, of which the following is a translation:

“This garden was planted by the King Aalungeer,

“Whose universal bounty rivals that of the Sun in all his splendour:

“When he demanded a sentence to denote its date,

“An invisible voice replied, thou hast seen the *garden of beauty*.”

Anno Hejira 1077:

answering to the year of our æra 1666.

Within the garden is a monument to the memory of Goonna Begum, a princess celebrated for her accomplishments, as well as for the vivacity of her wit, and the fire of her poetical genius. Several of her lyric compositions in the Hindustanee language are still sung and admired*. She was the daughter of the Nabob Ally Kooli Khan, surnamed Chinga, or Sheh Angoshtec, from having six fingers on each hand; a munshdar of 5000 horse. His daughter, after being betrothed to Shujah-ud-Dowlah was married to Ghazec-ud-deen Khan; and this rivalry is said to have in part laid the foundation of the mortal enmity which afterwards

subsisted between that Vizier and the Nabob Sudder Jung, the father of Shujah-ud-Dowlah. The shrine bears this inscription: “Alas! Goonna Begum!” The letters in the original, taken as numerical characters, give the date 1139 of the Hejira, or of our æra 1775.

From this garden the hill and fort of Gualior are seen, bearing S. 32 E.

On this march, besides the Sank, we crossed two other rivers, the Colhary or Quaree, and Ahin; both fordable. The face of the country is bare, being destitute of trees and almost without cultivation. Near the road are several small forts, some of mud and others of stone, possessed by petty chiefs, who derive a precarious revenue from predatory attacks on the unwary and defenceless traveller.

Feb. 29.—Marched S. 27½ E. 13,2 miles to Gualior, and encamped to the north-west of the fort. The hill on which stands this celebrated fortress, runs from N. 11 E. to S. 13 W. It is in length one mile and six-tenths. Its greatest breadth does not exceed 300 yards. The height at the north end, where it is greatest, is 342 feet. At this end is a palace, and about the middle of the fort are two remarkable pyramidal buildings of red stone. They are in the most ancient style of Hindu architecture, and are said to have been built for the residence of the mother-in-law and sister-in-law of a Rajah who resigned in a very remote period, when this fortress was the capital of an extensive empire. A stone parapet runs all round close to the brow of the hill which is so steep, that it was judged perfectly secure from assault, till Major Popham took it by escalad

* One of them is inserted by Sir William Jones in the Asiatic Researches, vol. 1.
55.

on the 2d of August 1780*: the only gate is towards the northern extremity of the east side, from which, by several flights of steps, you ascend to the top of the rock. Within are several large natural cavities in the rock, which contain a perpetual supply of excellent water. On the outside, about half way up, are many cells, which contain the figures of men and animals, carved in the same manner as those excavations themselves, out of the solid rock. Along the east side, near the summit, runs a line of blue enamel, very fresh and brilliant; a proof that this manufacture attained considerable perfection in Hindustân at an early period.

The town, which runs along the east side of the hill, is large, well inhabited, and contains many good houses of stone, which is furnished in abundance by the neighbouring hills. These form a kind of amphitheatre, surrounding the fort and town, at the distance of from one to four miles; they are principally composed of a reddish schistus, which seems to contain a large proportion of iron. Their surface is rugged, and they are destitute of vegetable productions. To the eastward of the town runs the small river Soonrica, which at this season is nearly dry. At the distance of 700 yards from the northern extremity of the fort is a conical hill, having on the top a remarkable stone building. It consists of two

high pillars joined by an arch. It seems to be of ancient workmanship, but I could not learn for what purpose it had been erected. Beyond the river Soonrica is a handsome stone building, with a cupola covered with blue enamel, the tomb of Mahommed Ghous, a man celebrated for learning and sanctity in the time of the Emperor Akbar. Within the inclosure which surrounds this monument, is a small tomb to the memory of Tan-sein, a musician of incomparable skill, who flourished at the court of the same monarch. The tomb is overshadowed by a tree, concerning which a superstitious notion prevails, that the chewing of the leaves will give an extraordinary melody to the voice.

The district depending on this town, which includes the country of Ghod, yields twenty-two lacks of rupees, fifteen of which are paid into the treasury, the remaining seven going to the expences of collection. The administration of the province was at this time entrusted by Scindiah to Ambajee Ingla, one of his principal generals; in whose absence, his brother Khundoojee was collector of the revenue, and governor of the fort.

A considerable trade is here carried on in cloth from Chanderi, and indigo. About seven cofs from hence, on the road to Nirwir, at the village of Beereih is a mine of iron, which is worked to considerable

* The particulars of this brilliant achievement, which reflects equal honour on that officer who commanded in chief, and on Capt. Bruce, who proposed the measure, and led on the party which first gained a footing on the rock, are too well known to stand in need of recapitulation in this place. The fort was soon after delivered, agreeably to the terms of alliance, to the Rana of Gohud. But that prince having failed in the performance of his engagements to the English government during the war, and afterwards deviated from the conditions of the treaty with the Mahrattas, wherein he had been included, was justly abandoned to their resentment. Scindiah invested the fort, and after a fruitless siege of many months, prevailed by corrupting a part of the garrison, who admitted his troops. The Rana was soon after compelled to deliver himself into the hands of Scindiah, who shut him up in the fortress for the remainder of his life. That was not of long continuance, and his death has been usually ascribed to violent means. The prevailing report in the adjacent country is, that poison was administered, which not proving effectual, he was strangled.

able advantage. The fort itself, from its great security, is made use of by Scindiah as the place of confinement for his state prisoners, and the grand repository of his artillery, ammunition, and military stores.

From Gualior, the straight road to Oujein passes by Nirwir and Seerage. But as the Rajah who then possessed Nirwir was a man of a treacherous character, stained with barbarous massacres, and maintained a troop of banditti to plunder every traveller that came within their power, it was recommended to us to go by the route of Jhanli.

The progress of the Mahrattas in Hindustan being marked, like that of a pestilential blast, with destruction; an object of no pleasing contemplation: yet it may not be ungrateful to the benevolent reader to hear, that the cruel Rajah of Nirwir, expelled from his fort, and reduced to depend, for a scanty pittance, on the bounty of the invaders, has no longer the power of doing mischief.

On the 6th of March we proceeded to Antery S. 16, E. 129 miles. The road lies between ranges of hills. It is sufficiently wide, but in many parts so encumbered with large round stones, as to be with difficulty passable by wheel carriages. The first hills towards Gualior are of the same nature with those which environ the front; but those towards Antery are of a quartzose stone. Antery is a pretty large walled town, with a fort adjoining; situated at the foot of the hills on the banks of the small river Dealoo.

March 7. — Marched to Dillorah, S. 28, E. 10 miles. The road is good, over a champaign country, pretty well cultivated. The crop of barley at this time was ripe. Dillorah is a small village belonging to Rajah Partiput of Pa-

chour. That is a fort situated on an oblong hill, which, as well as two other forts belonging to the same Rajah, was in sight on this day's march. The Rajah is, by extraction, a Jaut. He is said to have made an obstinate resistance against the Mahrattas on their entrance into this country; but he has been compelled to pay them a tribute.

March 8. — Marched S. 26½, E. 13,8 miles, to a spot about three miles to the north west of Ditteah. The tents had been sent on to be pitched beyond the town. But the Rajah, who is tributary to the Mahrattas, having fallen greatly in arrears, the approach of our people raised an apprehension that a detachment of troops was coming from Gualior to exact payment by force.

Under this misconception, the Rajah refused to permit our tents to approach nearer the town. But, no sooner were they better informed, than the uncle of the Rajah came with a numerous retinue to pay his respects to the Resident, and with great eagerness of hospitality invited us to pitch the next day on a spot close to the palace.

Close to the encampment of this day, is a pretty high and rugged hill of quartz, some pieces of which are beautifully crystallized. On its side grows the *Tropis aspera* of Koenig, called *Sabzra*. On this poor rocky soil it is low and bushy; but in the plains it is a tree of considerable magnitude. From an idea of its astringent or antiseptic virtue, the natives use little pieces of the wood, split at one end into a kind of brush for cleaning their teeth; the use of these they recommend as a preservative against tooth-ach, or a remedy for that disease.

On the same rocky hill grows a beautiful species of *Evolvulus*, of a blue

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a blue colour, called by the natives *Scheewa*. It is the *E. alpinoides* of Linnæus. It was also found in plenty on the argillaceous hills of Dholpoor and Gualior. Within the fort at the latter place, it abounded so much that in many spots a carpet of the finest azure seemed to be spread on the ground.

March 9.—Marched through the town of Dittéah, which is in length about a mile and a half, and nearly as much in breadth; populous and well built; the houses being of stone, and covered with tiles. It is surrounded by a stone wall, and furnished with gates. At the north-west extremity is a large building, with one large and six smaller cupolas, which was the ancient habitation of the Rajahs, and is now inhabited by some relations of the family; but the present Rajah has built a palace for himself, without the town, on the north-east side. It stands on an eminence, and commands a view of the country as far as Pachour on one side, Nirwar on another, and Jhanû on a third. Close to this hill is a pretty extensive lake, on the bank of which we encamped. Bearing, and distance from the last encampment, S. 40°, E. five miles two furlongs.

This town is in the province of Bundelcund: the inhabitants are a robust and handsome race of men, and wear the appearance of opulence and content. Like the other Bundelâhs, they have the reputation of a warlike people; and about two years after our visit, they gave a signal proof how well they merit that character. Gopal Row Bhow, Scindiah's commander in chief in Hindostân, having marched with all his army against Dittéah, to compel payment of the tribute, and exact a fine, was opposed by the Rajah's forces. An engagement ensued, in which the troops of Dittéah

charged, sword in hand, the veteran battalions of De Boigne, which were commanded by Major Frimont, an officer of ability and experience. The Bundelâhs showed no fear of the musket and bayonet, and there were several instances of grenadiers being cut down, while their bayonets were buried in the breast of the assailant's horse. The brigade lost 300 men in this attack, and Major Frimont himself assured me, that nothing but a continual discharge of grape-shot from the guns preserved it from utter destruction.

The district yields a revenue of nine or ten lacks of rupees annually, subject to the payment of a tribute to the Mahrattas; the amount of which varies with their power to exact it.

This evening the Resident received a visit from the Rajah, whose name is Satterjeet, a man about forty years of age, about six feet high, of an athletic form, and graceful deportment; with a countenance not unpleasing, except that the excessive use of opium has given him an air of stupidity. Notwithstanding his habits of intoxication and an inordinate indulgence in sensual pleasures, he is fond of athletic amusements, particularly the chase. His activity and courage in the attack of the boar, the neel-gaw (antelope *Axis* of Pallas, or white-fronted antelope of Pennant,) here called *neel*, and of the tiger, with all of which the neighbouring forests abound, are greatly extolled.

The following day we halted to return the Rajah's visit, and on the 11th March marched to Jhanû, and encamped to the S. W. of the fort. Course S. 30°, E. distance fifteen and a half miles. This is a considerable town, though smaller than Dittéah. It is commanded by a stone fort on a high hill; to the south east

east of which, at the distance of five or six hundred yards, is another hill nearly on a level with the fort. The district dependent on this town, which yields about four lacks of rupees per annum, belongs to the Peshwa; and having been for fifty years uninterruptedly in his possession, it is quieter and better cultivated than most of the neighbouring territories, which have undergone frequent changes. On this account it is frequented by the caravans from the Deccan, which go to Furruckabad and the other cities of the Duab. Hence an afflux of wealth, which is augmented by a considerable trade in the cloths of Chanderi, and by the manufactures of carpets, and of bows, arrows, and spears, the principal weapons of the Bundélah tribes.

The Subahdar of Jhanfi, Rogonath Harry, commonly resided at Burwa-Sagur, and left the care of Jhanfi to his younger brother Sheuram Bhow. This gentleman paid the Resident a visit on the evening of his arrival. He is a tall, handsome man, and of genteel demeanour. At his request we halted next day, and returned his visit in the evening. He received us at his house in town, where we saw his brother, Litchmun Row, elder than Sheuram Bhow, but younger than the Subahdar. He was merely in a private capacity. Formerly he was in Scindiah's service, and about two years before this period was sent into Bundelcund with a considerable force and twenty-two guns. But he was defeated by Nooni Erjun Sing, a Bundélah chief, with the loss of all his guns and baggage.

March 19.—Marched S. $36\frac{1}{2}$ E. twelve miles five furlongs, to Burwa. Sagur, so called from a rivulet named the Burwa, which runs past it, and, by embankment, is made to form a very large pond (in

Hinduce Sagur) at the back of the fort or castle. The village is small, but contains several good houses; and the fields about it are very well cultivated. The castle in which the Subahdar resided, resembles an old gothic building. It was built by an ancient Rajah of Ouncha, and is said to be one of fifty-two forts, for the building of which he gave order in one day. This ancient city of Ouncha lay on our right on this day's march; it is situated on the banks of the Betwa, about nine miles S. E. by S. from Jhanfi. The Rajah of Ouncha was formerly the head of the Bundélah tribes, from whom the other Rajahs received the *terka*, or token of investiture. But his revenue has, by various defalcations, been reduced to one lack of rupees, and his consequence has proportionably declined. The name of the present Rajah is Bickermajeet.

On this day's march we passed the Betwa for the first time. This river, from its source south of Bopal, to its confluence with the Jumna below Calpee, describes a course of 340 miles in a north easterly direction. Its bed where we crossed was three furlongs in breadth; sandy, and full of round stones. The water at this season is only knee-deep; but in the rains it swells to such a height as to be impassable. Two miles from Burwa Sagur we passed the Bhood nullah, on a bridge of eight arches, built by the present Subahdar.

On our arrival we were agreeably surprised to receive from the Subahdar, a present of cabbages, lettuce, celery, and other productions of an European garden. In the evening the Subahdar paid us a visit: he appeared to be about sixty years of age, rather below the middle stature; his countenance bespoke intelligence, and his manners were pleasing.

ing. Having had occasion, on account of some bodily infirmity, to repair to the English station of Khanpoor for medical assistance, he had contracted a relish for European manners and customs. He had discernment enough to perceive our superiority in arts and sciences over his countrymen; and possessing a spirit of liberal inquiry, and an exemption from national prejudices, which is very uncommon among the natives of Hindustân, he was very desirous of gaining a knowledge of our improvements. Next morning when we returned his visit, he received us in an upper room of the castle, which, instead of Hindustany *muslum*, was furnished with chairs and tables in the European manner. He showed us several English books, among which was the second edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Of this he had got all the plates neatly copied by artists of his own. To get at the stores of science which these volumes contain, he had, even at that advanced period of life, formed the project of studying the English language. He expressed great anxiety to procure a teacher, or any book that could facilitate his pursuit; and was highly gratified by Lieut. McPherson's presenting him with a copy of Gilchrist's Dictionary. He entertained us with several tunes on a hand organ which he had got at Khanpoor; and exhibited an electrical machine, constructed by a man in his own service. The cylinder was a common table shade; with this he charged a viol, and gave pretty smart shocks, to the no small astonishment of those who were the subjects of his experiments, and of the spectators. As the weather was very dry, the operation succeeded remarkably well. He even proposed sensible queries on the na-

ture of the electric fluid, and the parts of the phial on which the accumulation took place; as, whether in the glass, or the coating? &c. which shewed that he did not look on the experiments with an eye of mere childish curiosity, which is amused with novelty, but had a desire to investigate the cause of the phenomena. I am sorry to add, that this man being, about two years ago, seized with some complaint which he considered as incurable, repaired to Benares, and there drowned himself in the Ganges.

March 15.—Marched S. 9 E. 113 miles to Pertipoor, a small village belonging to the Rajah of Ouncha. The road is stony, and much covered with thorns.

March 16.—Marched S. 17 E. 13 miles to Bumouree. The road more open, especially towards the end. We encamped on a plain very prettily shaded with clumps of trees. The village stands upon a rising ground; the houses are of stone, covered with tiles; the streets wide and clean.

March 17.—Marched S. 25 E. 11,3 miles to Belgaung. The road lies through a wood, in the beginning much encumbered, afterwards more open. In the woods we met with the *Bombax Cassipium* of Linnaeus, a beautiful tree of middling size, which grows straight, and has but few branches all at the top. It bears large yellow flowers in clusters at the end of the branches. At the time I saw it, it had no leaves.

March 18.—Marched S. 2 W. 10,05 miles to Tearee. The road in the beginning encumbered with brushwood, but afterwards clear and the country cultivated. The crop of wheat and barley was nearly ripe. This is a large village, with a fort on an adjoining height. It is in the district of the Ouncha Rajah.

jah. Chanderi is reckoned sixteen cofs from hence, and Chatterpoor twenty-five.

March 19. — Marched S. 28½ W. 11,317 miles to Marounee, a pretty large village, with a fort, belonging to Ram Chund, the Rajah of Chanderi, which is distant fourteen cofs towards the N. W. The Rajah lives in a kind of religious retirement at Oude, and has left the administration in the hands of his son, who pays a tribute to the Mahrattas. The road was good except at passing the small river Junnat, the banks of which are steep, and its bed full of large round stones. Also, towards the end of the march, the ground is broken into holes. The country open and pretty well cultivated.

March 20. — Marched S. 36 W. 8,907 miles to Sindwaha, through a country the most completely cultivated that I have ever beheld in Hindustan. The plain, as far as the eye could reach, was covered with a luxuriant crop of wheat and barley. It is in the district of Chanderi, but belongs to a Rajepoot chief, who is in some measure independent of the Rajah, only paying chout to the Mahrattas. Near the village is a pretty large tank, backed in with stone. To-day we crossed the small river Junnat, and a mile. On the banks of this river I heard the *Dhatura* (*Afr. Rep.* vol. ii. p. 40) which I learn from Dr. Roxburgh is the *Lythrum javiense* of LINNÆUS*.

March 21. — Marched S. 21½ W. 9,700 miles to Narat. Road intersected with several nullahs and broken ground: the country cultivated, but not so fertile yesterday. This village is situated at the foot of the

hills which separate Bundelcund from Malava. It belongs to the Bundeloh Rajah of Gurcootah, but pays one fourth of the revenue to the Mahrattas, who have a Pandit here on the part of the Subahdar of Great Sagur, for the collection of it.

March 21. — Marched S. 28½ W. 8,335 miles to Maltown. The road lies through a pass in the hills, the first part narrow, steep, much encumbered with stones and thick jungle. Above the gaut there is a good road, with a gentle declivity all the way to Maltown, and a mile beyond it; where we encamped. This is a large village, with a stone fort. It belongs to the same Rajah as Narat, and pays chout in a similar manner.

March 22. — Marched S. 64 W. 11,902 miles to Khemlafa, a large walled town, and adjoining to it a fort built on a hill. It belongs to the district of Sagur, which is distant about 17 cofs to the south-eastward. The Subahdar of Sagur is son to Balajee of Calcutta. The districts under Balajee, his brother Gungadhar, and his son, yield a revenue of about thirty lacks of rupees, of which nine are remitted to Poonah.

March 24. — Marched N. 64 W. 16,002 miles to Koorwey and Boraso, two towns almost united on the banks of the Betwa. They are of considerable size, and at the former is a large stone fort. They are inhabited by Patans, who settled here about 100 years ago, in the time of Aurengzebe. Their chiefs and the head of the present Bepi family, were brothers, and obtained their respective establishments at the same time. The present Nabob is Hoormut Khan. His revenue is

* The editor of Dr. ROXBURGH'S work refer it to the genus *Griffia*, with the trivial name of *ramantosa*, which seems to have been applied from some misconception, as the leaves, though whitish beneath, are smooth.

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said to be between one and two lakhs of rupees, but it is sequestered for the payment of a debt to the Mahrattas; so that he has nothing more for his expences than they choose to allow him. The road was good, the country well cultivated.

March 26.—Marched S. $28\frac{1}{2}$ W. 14,8 miles to Kirwah; crossed the Betwa close to yesterday's encampment. The banks are steep, and the bed stony. The soil adjoining is a black mould; but two miles and a half farther on we entered on a clay, the surface of which was covered with reddish stones that seemed to contain iron. This extended for a little way on each side of the road, where the ground was high, and appeared to be little capable of cultivation; but at some distance, the fields, which lay lower, are covered with grain. This kind of soil continued for two miles, and terminated at a small nullah, near the banks of which is a plantation of date trees (*Elate Sylvestris*). For the remaining part of the way, the soil is the same black mould that we had seen in the last marches. The grain was in great part cut down and carrying into the villages. The road good, the country well cultivated. Kirwah is a middle-sized village in the district of Koorwey. At the distance of three coss to the south-eastward, is seen a remarkable conical hill, at the foot of which is a large town named Odi-poor, which belongs to Scindiah. There was formerly a fort on the hill, but that has fallen to ruin, or been destroyed.

March 27.—Marched S. $5\frac{1}{2}$ W. 8,12 miles, to Basouda, a large town belonging to the district of Bhilsah. The road was in general good, the soil alternately black mould and a reddish clay, with

stones of a ferruginous appearance. Where the black mould is, the country is well cultivated: the other seems unsuitable to vegetation, and consequently remains waste.

March 28.—Marched S. $13\frac{1}{2}$ W. 14,8 miles to the small river Gulcutta, or cut-throat, so named from murders committed on its banks. The road good. Soil a black mould; country well cultivated; grain almost all cut down.

March 29.—Marched S. 28 W. 10,59 miles to Bhilsah. Road good, soil as before. The wheat harvest, which is the principal grain of the Rubbee, was got in. They cultivate very little barley. In the Khereef they have a good deal of rice, also *Jowar* (*Holcus Sorghum*, LINN.) and *Moong* (*Phaseolus Mungo*), but no *Bajerah* (*Holcus Spicatus*). Celebrated as this place is for tobacco, we could get none of a good quality. The crop of the former year had been all exported, and the new one was too fresh to be fit for use. The town, or, as it is called, the fort of Bhilsah, is enclosed with a stone wall, furnished with square towers and a ditch. The suburbs without the wall are not very extensive, but the streets are spacious, and they contain some good houses. The town is situated nearly on the south-west extremity of the district, where it is contiguous to that of Bopaul. To the eastward of the town, at the distance of six furlongs from the wall, is a high rock, very steep, on the top of which is a durgah, consecrated to the memory of a saint, named Seid-jelal-ud-deen Bokhari. On the top of this rock I found a pretty large tree of the *Sterculia urens* (ROXBURGH's Indian Plants, Vol. I. p. 24.), here called *Curherree*.

April 1.—Marched S. 64 W. 7,32

7,82 miles to Goolgaung, a small village in the territory of Bopaul. The road lies across the Betwa, the bed of which is rocky, very uneven and slippery. The remainder was a good carriage road. The last part lies between hills, which abound with a great variety of vegetable productions. Among these we found *Tendu* (*Diospyros Ebenum*), *Acarp* (*Alangium Hort. mal. iv. 1726.*), and a shrub for which I could get no name at this place. In the Duab it is called *Binna*, or *Ponga*. It is the *Ulmus integrifolia*, ROXBURGH'S Indian Plants, Vol. I. N^o 78.

April 2.—Marched S. 64 W. 7,82 miles to Amary, a village in the Bopaul district, situated between two pretty high hills, and partly built on the face of the most southerly of the two. In the way lies the small river *Ghara-Puchar*, so named from the great number of large, round, slippery stones, with which its bed is filled, rendering the passage dangerous for horses. The road to that river is through a jungle, and in several parts uneven; the remainder good, through a cultivated country.

April 3.—Marched S. 51½ W. 16,11 miles to Bopaul. About four miles from Amary is a steep pass, up hill, for the space of about twenty paces. The remainder of the road is good. The first part of it is through a jungle, the last through a cultivated country. The town of Bopaul is extensive, and surrounded with a stone wall. On the outside is a large gunge, with streets wide and straight. On a rising ground to the south-west of the town, is a fort called *Futteh-Ghur*, newly erected, and not yet quite finished. It has a stone wall, with square towers, but no ditch. The spot on which it is built is one solid rock. To the south-west, under

the walls of this fort, is a very extensive tank, or pond, formed by an embankment at the confluence of five streams issuing from the neighbouring hills, which form a kind of amphitheatre round the lake. Its length is about six miles, and from it the town has the addition of *Tal* to its name. These hills, and others in the neighbourhood, contain a soft free stone, and a reddish granite, the latter of which seems well calculated for buildings that will resist water and the injuries of the weather: it is accordingly used in the new embankment which is now building at the east end of the lake. From this part issues the small river *Patara*, and it is said that the Betwa takes its rise from another part of the same.

The town and territory of Bopaul are occupied by a colony of Patans, to whom they were assigned by Aurengzebe. The present Nabob, Mahommed Hyat, a man about 60 years of age, had, from indolence, love of pleasure, want of capacity, or devotion, (for I have heard each of these reasons assigned,) resigned the whole administration into the hands of his Dewan (since dead), who was born a Bráhman, but purchased when a child by the Nabob, and educated in the Mussulman faith.

The revenue of Bopaul is estimated at ten or twelve lacks of rupees. It does not pay any regular tribute to the Mahrattas, but from time to time a handsome present is given to conciliate their friendship. The people seem to be happy under the present government; and the Dewan, by his hospitality, and the protection afforded to strangers, had induced the caravans and travellers in general to take this road between the Deccan and Hindustán.

April 7.—Marched S. 71 W. 14 miles to Pundah, a pretty large village

village in the Bopaul territory, and situated on the frontier. The first two miles past the town to the edge of the great lake were very stony: afterwards the road was good, the soil rich, and the country well cultivated. The crop now entirely got in.

April 8.—Marched S. 78 W. 9,47 miles to Sehore, a considerable town belonging to the Mahratta chief, Ectul Row. His deputy, Gopal Row, who resided here, had the collection of four pergunnahs, Sehore, Ashtah, and two others, amounting in all to about three lacks of rupees.

Sehore is situated on the banks of the little river Rootah-Seein, and is surrounded with a large grove of mango and other trees. Here is a considerable manufacture of striped and chequered muslins. The road was good, soil a black mould, but the cultivation partial.

April 9.—Marched N. 77 W. 11,19 miles to Furher, a town belonging to the heirs of the Mahratta chief, Naroo-Shunker. It is in the pergunnah of Shujawulpoor, which is divided from that of Sehore by the river Parbutty. The road good, and soil a fine black mould; but there is a good deal of waste land near the road side.

April 10.—Marched N. 50 W. 16,55 miles to Shujawulpoor. Road good; soil the same black mould as before. For the first ten miles very little cultivation, afterwards a good deal.

Shujawulpoor is a large town, situated on the north-east bank of the river Jamneary. It contains a fort, or walled town, and without the wall a good bazar, in which are many large well-built houses. The country is liable to the depredations of a set of robbers, called *Grassias*, which, in some measure, accounts for the inferior state of

cultivation. This is the head town of a pergunnah of eight lacks of rupees, held in jaghire from the Peshwa, by the heirs of Naroo Shunker. They were in camp with Scindiah, and rented the district to aumils, who were changed every two or three years. Those men collected what they could, oppressed the ryots, and brought depopulation on the country. About twelve years ago this district was under the management of Appah-K'handey Raw, and then it was well peopled and cultivated.

This is a considerable market for striped muslins, doputtahs, &c. Opium is cultivated to some extent, and is said to be of a good quality.

April 11.—Marched N. 75½ W. 11,87 miles to Beinfrud, a small village in the district of Shujawulpoor. Road good, soil as before, country more cultivated than yesterday.

In this country are many *Marwab* trees (*Bassia latifolia*, ROXBURGH'S Indian Plants, Vol. I. No. 19; *Madhuca*, ASIAT. REF. Vol. I.) They were now in flower, and, as the number of seeds in the ripe fruit is very uncertain, which has caused some confusion, I this day examined the germina of twenty-one flowers. Thirteen had the rudiments of eight seeds, six of nine, and two of seven. The stamina were 24, 25, and 26; but I have formerly seen flowers with only 10.

April 12.—Marched W. 17,89 miles to Shahjehanpoor. The road was good, the soil as before, but the country appeared to have remained long uncultivated. It is all overgrown with brushwood, among which the *Plas* (*Butea frondosa*) and wild date (*Elate sylvestris*) hold the principal place.

Shahjehanpoor is a considerable town, and head of a pergunnah belonging to Scindiah. It lies on the banks

banks of the river Sagurmuttee. About half a mile to the westward of the town is a conical hill, which is conspicuous at a great distance.

April 13.—Marched S. $59\frac{1}{2}$ W. 16,66 miles to Turana, a town, and head of a pergunnah belonging to Aheliah Bai. The first thirteen miles we met with very bad road, among rocks and broken ground incapable of cultivation. The remainder of the road was good, through a cultivated country. In the neighbourhood of Turana we found an avenue of young trees of considerable extent, which, we were informed by Aheliah Bai, was a taste for improvements of this nature uncommon among Mahrattas; and this gave me a favourable impression of that prince's government, which was confirmed by farther enquiry.

April 14.—Marched S. $48\frac{1}{2}$ W. 12 miles to Tajpoor, a village belonging to Scindiah. The road stony, and the ground full of holes. Little cultivation.

April 15.—Marched S. $75\frac{1}{2}$ W. 10,37 miles to Oujein. The road good. This city, called in Sanscrit Ujjaini, and Awinti, or Avanti, boasts a high antiquity. A chapter in the Poorans is employed on the description of it. It is considered as the first meridian by the Hindu geographers and astronomers; so that its longitude from our European observations is an object of some curiosity. By a medium of eleven observations of Jupiter's first and second satellites (taking the times in the ephemeris as accurate), I make its longitude from Greenwich $75^{\circ} 51' E.$ Its latitude, by a medium of eight observations, $23^{\circ} 11' 15'' N.$

But the city which now bears the name, is situated a mile to the southward of the ancient town, which, about the time of the celebrated Vicramadittya, was over-

whelmed by one of those violent convulsions of nature, which, from time to time, alter the surface of our globe. The following narrative of this event, involved in a cloud of fable, is handed down by the Brahmans. A certain deity, named Gundrufsein, was condemned for an offence committed against the god Inder, to appear on earth in the form of an afs; but on his entreaty, he was allowed, as a mitigation of the punishment, to lay aside that body in the night, and take that of a man. His incarnation took place at Oujein, during the reign of a Rajah named Sundersein; and the afs, when arrived at maturity, accosting the Rajah in a human voice, proclaimed his own divine origin, and demanded his daughter in marriage. Having, by certain prodigies, overcome the scruples of the Rajah, he obtained the object of his wishes. All day, in the form of an afs, he lived in the stable on corn and hay; but when night came on, laying aside the afs's skin, and assuming the form of a handsome and accomplished young prince, he went into the palace and enjoyed till morning the conversation of his beautiful bride. In process of time the daughter of the Rajah appeared to be pregnant; and as her husband, the afs, was deemed incapable of producing such a state in one of the human species, her chastity became suspected. Her father questioned her upon the subject, and to him she explained the mystery. At night the Rajah, by her directions, hid himself in a convenient situation, and beheld the wonderful metamorphosis. He lamented that his son-in-law should ever resume the uncouth disguise, and, to prevent it, set the afs's skin on fire. Gundrufsein perceived it, and though rejoiced at the termination of his exile, denounced the im-

pending

pending resentment of Inder for his disappointed vengeance. He warned his wife to flee; for, says he, my earthly tenement is now consuming, I return to heaven, and this city will be overwhelmed with a shower of earth. The princess fled to a village at some distance, where she brought forth a son, named Vicramadittya, and a shower of earth falling from heaven, buried the city and its inhabitants. It is said to have been cold earth; and to have fallen in small quantities upon the fields all around to the distance of several coss, but to a great depth on the town.

On the spot where the ancient city is said to have stood; by digging to the depth of from 15 to 18 feet, they find brick walls entire, pillars of stone; and pieces of wood; of an extraordinary hardness. The bricks thus dug up are used for building, and some of them are of a much larger size than any made in the present, or late ages. Utensils of various kinds are sometimes dug up in the same places, and ancient coins are found, either by digging, or in the channels cut by the periodical rains, having been washed away; or their earthly covering removed by the torrents. During our stay at Oujein, a large quantity of wheat was found by a man in digging for bricks. It was, as might have been expected, almost entirely consumed; and in a state resembling chizcoal. The earth of which this mound is composed, being soft, it cut into ravines by the rains; and in one of these, from which several stone pillars had been dug, I saw a space from 12 to 15 feet long, and 7 or 8 high, composed of earthen vessels, broken and closely compacted together. It was conjectured, with great appearance of probability, to be a potter's kiln. Between this place

and the new town is a hollow, in which, tradition says, the river Sipparah formerly ran. It changed its course at the time the city was buried, and now runs to the westward.

Adjoining to these subterraneous ruins on the present bank of the Sipparah, is the cave; or subterraneous abode of the Rajah Bhirtary. Before the gate of the court are two rows of stone pillars, one running from east to west; the other from north to south. You enter the court from the southward; within it are the entrances of two caves, or divisions of the palace. The outermost enters from the south, and is sunk about three feet under ground. From this entrance (which is on the side) it runs straight east, being a long gallery, supported on stone pillars, which are curiously carved with figures of men in alto relievo. These figures, however, are now much effaced.

The inner apartment also enters from the south. This is a pretty wide chamber, nearly on the level of the ground, the roof supported on stone pillars, over which are laid long stones, in the manner of beams. On the north side, opposite to the entrance, is a small window, which throws a faint light into the apartment. It looks down upon the low ground beneath the bank on which the building is situated. On the left hand, or west side of the apartment, is a small triangular opening in the stone pavement. Through this you descend about the height of a man, into an apartment truly subterraneous, and perfectly dark. This is also supported on stone pillars, in the same manner as the upper one. It first runs eastward, and then turns south. On the left hand side are two chambers about seven feet by eight. At the southern extremity is a door, which probably led into some further apartment.

apartment, but it is shut up with earth and rubbish. The fakeers who reside here say a tradition exists, that one subterraneous passage went from hence to Benares, and one to Hurdwar; and they tell us, that this door was shut up about 12 or 14 years ago by the government, because people sometimes lost themselves in the labyrinth.

This is said to be the place in which the Rajah Bhirtary, the brother of Vihramaditty, shut himself up, after having relinquished the world. But there are various discordant accounts of its construction and date. By some it is said to have been constructed in its present form by Bhirtary himself. By others, these inner apartments are said to have been the mahl, or private chambers of Gundrofsin, and the colonnade before the gate to have been his public hall of audience, or *Dewan-naam*. That this escaped the wreck of old Oujein, and either was not affected, or sunk gently down so as to retain its form, though thrown under the level of the ground.

Such are the present appearances of this ancient city, which above 1800 years ago was the seat of empire, of arts, and of learning; and it is a task worthy the present lovers of science to discover the means by which this great revolution has been effected. There are not, as far as my inspection goes, any traces of volcanic scorice among the ruins, nor are there in the neighbourhood any of those conical hills, which we might suppose to have formerly discharged fire, large enough to produce this effect. As tradition relates, that the river on that occasion changed its inundation from it might be considered as the cause. And in fact this river, while we were at Oujein, did swell to such a height, that

great part of the present town, though situated on a high bank, was overflowed, many houses within it, and whole villages in the neighbourhood were swept away by the torrent. But yet the size of the stream and length of its course, the source being only at the distance of about fourteen coss, seem unlikely to furnish water enough to produce so complete a revolution. Therefore we must consider the change of its course, in conformity to the tradition, rather as the effect than the cause of that event. An earthquake appears one of the most probable causes; and the only objection to it is the entire state in which the walls are found. They are said to have been found entire, but I am not able from inspection to determine whether or not they are so entire as to render the supposition of an earthquake improbable. The only remaining cause which I can think of, is loose earth or sand blown up by a violent wind. We have instances in Europe of whole parishes being buried by such an accident. The soil of the province of Malava, being a black vegetable mould, is unfavourable to this supposition; but even this when dry is a very light friable earth, and it may have been greatly meliorated in so long a period of ages. If we might be allowed to call in to our aid a tradition, which, though disguised in fable and absurdity, has probably a foundation in fact, it would be favourable to this hypothesis; for none of the other causes would so much resemble a shower of earth as this; and sand driven by the wind would naturally be accumulated to the greatest height on the towns where the buildings would resist its farther progress in the horizontal direction.

The present city of Oujein is of an oblong form, and about six miles in

in circumference, surrounded by a stone wall with round towers. Within this space there is some waste ground, but the inhabited part occupies by far the greatest portion; it is much crowded with buildings, and very populous. The houses are built partly of brick, partly of wood. But even of the brick houses, the frame is first constructed of wood, and the interstices filled up with brick. They are covered either with a lime terrace, or with tiles. The principal bazar is a spacious and regular street, paved with stone. The houses on each side are of two stories. The lower, to which you mount from the street by five or six steps of stone, are mostly built of stone, and are taken up with shops. The upper, of brick or wood, serve for the habitations of the

The most remarkable buildings are four mosques erected by private individuals, and a great number of Hindu temples. Of these the most considerable is a little way on the outside of the town, at Uok-pat, a place held in great veneration, as being that where Kreehen and his brother Bulbudder, or Bildeo, received the rudiments of their education. Here is a stone tank, with stone steps leading down to the water's edge: and this is said to be of great antiquity. But it has been inclosed with a stone wall, and two temples erected within the inclosure, about 25 years ago, by Rung Row Appah, of the tribe Pawar. These temples are square, with pyramidal roofs. That on the right as you enter the gate, contains the images of Ram, Litchmun, and Sita, in white marble; and that on the left,

those of Kreehen and Radha, the first in black, and the second in white marble. All these figures are well executed.

Scindiah's palace in the city, which is yet unfinished, is an extensive and sufficiently commodious house, but without any claim to magnificence; and it is so much surrounded with other buildings, as to make very little appearance on the outside. Near it is a gate, which, being all that remains of a fort said to be built soon after the time of Vicramaditya, may be considered as a good specimen of the ancient Hindu architecture.

Within the city and near the eastern wall is a hill of a considerable height, on the top of which is a Hindu temple of Mahadeo, and adjoining to it the tomb of a Mussulman saint named Goga Sheheed. This hill is conspicuous from a distance; and a spectator on the top of it commands an extensive prospect on every side. To the northward, he sees, at the distance of four miles, the rude and massy structure of Calydeh, an ancient palace built on an island in the Sipparah, by a King of the family of Gour. There are two square buildings, each covered with a hemispherical cupola, and divided below into eight apartments besides the space in the centre. The communication with the land is made by a stone bridge over one of the branches into which the Sipparah is here divided. Below the bridge are several apartments, constructed on a level with the water; and the rocky bed of the river is cut into channels of various regular forms, such as spirals, squares, circles, &c. to which, in the dry season

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* A description of this extraordinary fabric is inserted in the *Oriental Repository*, Vol. I. p. 266, from a letter of Sir C. W. Malet, dated at Oujain, 15th April 1785. The author gives an extract from a history of Malava, which proves the building to be the work of Sultan Nasir-ud-deen Gilgee, son of Gh. Bys-ud-deen, who ascended the throne of Malava in the year of the Hejra 625, and reigned 11 years and 4 months.

the current is confined. Turning to the westward, he traces the winding course of the Sipparah through a fertile valley, where fields of corn and clumps of fruit-trees intermingling diversify the prospect, till his attention is arrested by the fort of Peiroun-ghur, situated close on the opposite bank. It is about a quarter of a mile in length, surrounded by a rampart of earth, and contains an ancient temple, dedicated to the tutelary divinity of the place, whose name it bears. Still farther up the stream, and nearly opposite to the middle of the town, are the gardens of Abha-chitnavees and Rana Khan. On the latter no decoration or art has been spared; the former wantons in all the luxuriance of nature. Exactly over these, at the distance of half a mile from the river, is a grove of trees on a rising ground. It contains the tomb of another saint named Shah Dawul, but is more remarkable for having been the scene of a bloody action, about thirty years ago, between Scindiah and one of his Sirdars named Rágo, who, from having the command of certain troops of horse, was called Págiáh. This officer had been detached by Scindiah with a considerable force to levy contributions in Oudipore, and having received the money, refused to account for it. His master confined his family, who had remained in Oujein; in consequence of which, Rágo marched at the head of 30,000 men to attack Scindiah, who was in Oujein with only five or six thousand. With this inequality the fight began on the plain adjacent to Shah Dawul's durgah; but Scindiah was joined by 6000 Goossains; and a chance shot having killed Rágo, his adherents were routed.

The prospect on this side is bounded by a ridge of hills, at the

distance of about three miles. It runs from N. N. E. to S. S. W. and is seven miles in length; these hills are chiefly composed of granite, and from them the stone employed in building is supplied. But they are covered with vegetable mould to a sufficient depth to admit of cultivation.

To the south-west is a wide avenue of trees, which terminates a course of two miles, at a temple of Ganesh, surnamed Chintamun. It is visited by numerous processions at certain stated periods.

The south wall of the town is washed by the Sipparah, which makes a sudden turning at this place. This extremity of the city, called Jey-sing-poorah, contains an observatory built by the Rajah Jey Sing of Ambheer, since named from him Jeynagur. He built observatories at five different cities, viz. Delhi, Matra, Jeynagur, Benares, and Oujein, as he informs us in the preface to the astronomical tables published by him, which, in compliment to the reigning Emperor, he intitled Zeej Mahommedshahy.

Turning to the east, we are presented with a different prospect. As far as the eye can reach is a level plain, which is only interrupted by a conical hillock at the distance of three miles, beyond which is an extensive lake, that lies close on the left of the road that leads to Bopaul. On the right of the road, at the same place, is a Rumnah belonging to Scindiah, well stocked with deer.

The Rajah Jey Sing held the city and territory of Oujein of the Emperor in quality of Subahdar; but it soon after fell into the hands of the Mahrattas, and has belonged to Scindiah's family for two generations. The district immediately dependent on the city yields a revenue of five lacks per annum, and comprehends

comprehends 175 villages. The ancient landholders, who were deprived of their possessions by the Mahrattas, still retain some forts dispersed over the province; and, partly by treaty with the conquerors, partly by force, receive a proportion of rents from the adjacent villages. One of these people, who are called Grashah, is Hurry Sing, a Rajpoot: he possesses the mud fort of Dooletia, about ten miles from Oujein. He commands a body of 200 Grashahs; and a neighbouring village, Khelma, the rent of which is 2000 rupees a year, pays him 150, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the revenue. But these freebooters, not contented with the regular contribution, exercise the most lawless rapine, so that travelling is unsafe; and they watch the occasion which any casual confusion or distress of the government, or the withdrawing troops for foreign service, occasionally affords them, to extend their ravages to the gates of the city, or even within the walls.

The officers of government are almost the only Mahratta inhabitants of Oujein. The bulk of the people, both Hindus and Mussulmans, speak a dialect very little different from that of Agra or Delhi. The Mussulmans form a very considerable proportion of the inhabitants, and of their number a great part is composed of a particular class, here known by the name of Bohrah. They distinguish their own sect by the title of Ismaelliah, deriving their origin from one of the followers of the prophet named Ismael, who flourished in the age immediately succeeding that of Mahommed. This singular class of people forms a very large society, spread over all the countries of the Deccan, particularly the large towns. Surat contains 6000 families, and the number in Oujein

amounts to 1500. But the headquarters of the tribe is at Burhanpoor, where their *moullah* or high-priest resides. The society carries on a very extensive and multifarious commerce in all those countries over which its members are dispersed; and a certain proportion of all their gains is appropriated to the maintenance of the moullah, whose revenue is consequently ample. He is paramount in all ecclesiastical matters, and holds the keys of paradise; it being an established article of faith, that no man can enter the regions of bliss without a passport from the high priest, who receives a handsome gratuity for every one he signs. But he also exercises a temporal jurisdiction over his tribe, wherever dispersed; and this authority is admitted by the various governments under whose dominion they reside, as an encouragement to these people, who form the most industrious and useful class of the inhabitants. A younger brother of the moullah resides at Oujein, and with that same title exercises, over the Bohrahs resident there, the authority spiritual and temporal annexed to the office. Five mohillahs of the city are inhabited by them, and subject to his jurisdiction.

On our arrival at Oujein, we had plenty of excellent grapes from Burhanpoor. By the time this supply was exhausted, the grapes produced at Oujein came into season. These are inferior in size and flavour to the former. But a singularity in this climate is, that the vine produces a second crop in the rainy season. This however is acidulous, and much inferior to the first. The other fruits are the mango, guava, plantain, melon, and water-melon, two species of *Annona squamea* and *reticulata* (*Shereetab* and *Atab*), several varieties of the orange and

lime

lime trees; the *Falsab* (*Grewia Asiatica*), from which the natives make a most refreshing slightly acidulous sherbet; and, as a rarity in a few gardens, the *Carica Papaya*.

The soil in the vicinity of Oujein, and indeed over the greatest part of the province of Malava, is black vegetable

in the rainy season, becomes so soft that travelling is hardly practicable; on drying, it cracks in all directions; and the fissures are so wide and deep in many parts by the road side, that it is dangerous for a traveller to go off the beaten track, as a horse getting his foot into one of these fissures, endangers his own limbs, and the life of his rider. The quantity of rain which falls in ordinary seasons is so considerable, and the ground so retentive of moisture, that wells are hardly used for watering the fields. Thus a great part of the labour incident to Hindustân is saved. But this very circumstance makes the suffering more severe upon a failure of the periodical rains; for the husbandman, accustomed to depend on the spontaneous bounty of heaven, and unprovided with wells in his fields, is with difficulty brought to undertake the unusual labour of watering, especially as it must be preceded by that of digging the source.

The harvest, as in Hindustân, is divided into two periods, the *Abereef* and *Rubbee*; the former being cut in September and October, and the latter in March and April. The kinds of grain cultivated here, taken in the order of ripening, are as follow:

KHEREEF.—1. *Mukha*, in Hindustân *Bhootab*; *Zea Mays*. It was in flower the 20th of July, and is gathered in August or September.

2. *Congree Panicum Italicum*, was in flower July 28th.

3. *Gord*, or *Musß*; *Phaseolus Max*; flowers in July and August, ripe about the end of September.

4. *Moong Phullee*, *Arachis Hypogaea*, (ground-nut or pig-nut of the West-Indies,) was in flower in September.

5. *Maud* or *Mol*; *Cynosucreus Coracanus*, LINN. *Eleusine Cornuana*, Gaert. in Hindustân the name is *Murbua*; in the Carnatic *Natchony*, and in Mysore *Ragy*.

6. *Bajera**, is a small round grain, esteemed very nutritious, but heating, and somewhat hard of digestion. Being very cheap, it is principally used by the poorer class of inhabitants, and by the Maharrattas, who make of it flat cakes, of which a horseman can carry under his saddle a sufficient provision for many days. It was in flower the 13th September, and is reaped in October.

7. *Joor*. *Holcus Sorghum*, LINN.

Andropogon Sorghum, Roxb.

The culm is very strong, and grows to the height of seven or eight feet. The spike egg-shaped, nodding or hanging (sometimes erect), six or seven fathoms in length, and about nine in circumference. Its times of flowering and reaping are the same with the last.

The *Holcus cornutus*, which is the third species described by Sig. ARDUIN, (*Sagg. di Padou*), does not appear

* The *Holcus spicatus* of LINN. A description and figure of it are given in the first volume of the *Translations of Padoua* (p. 124) by Sig. P. Arduin. He obtained the seeds from Tunis, where it is called *Drob*. The internal structure of the fructification, and the form of the spike, agrees so well with the *Bajera*, that I have no hesitation in referring them to the same species. But the specimen represented by Sig. Arduin is much more ramified, with the culm and principal spike larger than I have ever seen. This is probably a variety produced by diversity of soil and cultivation.

appear to differ from this, except as a variety; the erect or recurved position of the panicle depending on its size and weight, compared with the strength of the stalk. But it is subject to another variety still more remarkable. The hermaphrodite calyx is sometimes bilocular, and ripens two seeds; sometimes unilocular, producing only one. I have found, mixed in the same field, plants with erect lax panicles, and others more compact and nodding. The former had most frequently one flowered calyxes, and the latter two flowered. But in some instances the one and two flowered are found on the same head, and even in the same branch of the panicle. The seeds in the first case are round, in the second hemispherical, one side of each being flattened by

tual contact. To ascertain the matter more accurately, I sent seeds of both kinds to Doctor Roxburgh, who sowed them in the botanical garden at a distance from one another. The plants came up with one and two flowered calyxes indiscriminately, and flowers of both kinds were even mixed in the same panicle.

Moong; Phaseolus Mango. The specific difference between this and the *Oord* (*P. Max*) is very difficult to establish, yet its constancy forbids us to consider them as mere varieties.

11. The stalks of the *Oord* are hispid in a less degree than those of the *M.*

12. The stipules of the former are more acute than those of the latter.

13. The leaves are rather more acute.

14. The legumes shorter.

15. The seeds of the *Oord* larger, more compressed and black; those of the *Moong* smaller, rounder, and green.

This was ripe about the end of

October, being about a month later than the *Oord*.

9. *Bortee*; a species of *Panicum*, used in food; was in seed the 6th of October.

RUBBER.—1. *Wheat; Triticum.* The species cultivated here has the following marks: Calyxes four-flowered, ventricose, smooth, imbricated; the two outer florets with long beards; the third with hardly any; the fourth and innermost neuter. From this character I am doubtful whether it should be referred to the species *africanum* or *spelta*, or whether it may not be a new species. It was in the ear at Onjein the 30th of January; and on the 19th of March, at the distance of six days journey, we found it ripe.

2. *Channah, Cicer arictinum.*

3. *Majoor*, a small legume which I have not sufficiently examined. (*Erum Lens?*)

4. *Toor or Arhor; Cytisus Carjan.* It is sown soon after the setting in of the rains, the seed being mixed with those of *Juar Bajera*, and other grain of the Khereeef. When they are removed, the *Cytisus* remains, and its harvest is about the same time with the wheat.

5. *Poose*; here called *Butt* ripe in the cold season.

Rice is cultivated only on a few detached spots, which lie conveniently for water, but the quantity is so small that it can hardly be reckoned among the crops. In a list I received of the cultivated I find the name of *Glabee Ghannab*, but not having seen it, can give no account of it.

Barley is not cultivated; the soil is unfavourable to this grain; and, besides, the farmers say it would require artificial watering.

The principal articles of export trade are—cotton, which is sent in large quantities to Guzerat; coarse stained

stained and printed cloths; *Anal*, or the root of the *Morinda Citrifolia*, and opium. As the manner of preparing this drug differs in some respects from that which is practised in other parts of India, I shall give an account of it, which I received from some experienced cultivators. The poppy is sown in December: the ground is well manured with cow's dung and ashes: it is ploughed seven times, then divided into little squares of two, or two and a half cubits: in these the seeds are sown in the proportion of one seer and a half, or two seers *, to a begah †. After eight or nine days the ground is watered; that is, it is completely overflowed to the depth of a few fingers breadth, and this operation is repeated at the distance of ten or twelve days for seven times. After each time of watering, when the ground is a little dried, but still soft, it is stirred with an iron instrument so as to loosen it effectually, and the weeds are carefully removed. Also, if the plants come up very close, they are thinned, so that the remainder may be at the distance of four or five fingers breadth from one another. The plants thus pulled out when very young, are used as a pot-herb; but when grown a little larger, as a foot and a half in height, are unfit for this use, from their intoxicating quality.

The poppy flowers in February, and the opium is extracted in March or April, sooner or later, according to the time of sowing. The white kind yields a larger quantity of opium than the red: the quality is the same from both. When the flowers are fallen off, and the capsules assume a whitish colour, it is time to wound them. This is done by drawing an instrument with three teeth at the distance of about

half a line from one another, along from top to bottom of the capsule; so as to penetrate the skin. These wounds are made in the afternoon and evening, and the opium gathered the next morning. They begin at day break and continue till one *p,har* of the day is passed. The wounds on each capsule are repeated for three successive days: the whole capsules in a field are wounded; and the opium gathered in fifteen days. In a plentiful season and good ground, they obtain from six to nine seers of opium from a bigah of ground: a small crop is from two to four seers.

In this district all the opium, even at the time of gathering, is mixed with oil; and this they do not consider as a fraudulent adulteration. The practice is avowed, and the reason assigned is to prevent the drug from drying. The people employed in gathering it have each a small vessel containing a little oil of sesamum, or of linseed. The opium which has flowed from the wounded capsules is scraped off with a little iron instrument, previously dipped in oil. A little oil is taken in the palm of the hand, and the opium gathered with the iron instrument is wiped on the hand and kneaded with the oil: when a sufficient quantity is collected in the hand, it is thrown into the vessel with oil. The whole quantity gathered is, when brought home, kneaded into a mass, and thrown into a vessel with more oil, in which the whole crop of the season is collected. Thus it is evident that the proportion of oil in any given quantity of opium is not determined with much accuracy; but they compute that the oil amounts to half the quantity of the pure drug, or one third of the mixed mass.

The adulterations practised secretly, and considered as fraudulent, are

* The seer is eighty rupees weight.

† One hundred cubits square.

are mixing the powder of the dried leaves of the poppy, and sometimes even ashes.

When cheap, it sells for fifteen rupees; and when dear, or of a superior quality, for twenty-five or thirty rupees per *d'birce*, a weight of $5\frac{1}{4}$ seers, each seer being the weight of 80 rupees.

It is exported to Guzerat, Marwar, &c. : the merchants from different parts of the country advance money to the cultivator while the crop is on the ground : when the drug is ready, they receive it, and settle the price according to the quality and the season. The plant is sown repeatedly on the same ground without limitation, as they find it does not exhaust the soil.

The mixture of oil renders this opium of a very inferior quality to that of the eastern provinces, and particularly renders it unfit for making a transparent tincture.

Fine white cloths are imported from Chanderi and Sehore, and from Burhampoor they receive turbans, *jaries*, and other stained goods. From Surat are imported various kinds of Europe and China goods, many of which we purchased here at a cheaper rate than we could in the English settlements. Also pearls, which are partly consumed here, and partly exported with advantage to Hindustan. *Aja-fetida*, which is produced in Sind, and the provinces beyond it, comes here through Marwar, and is exported to the eastward to Mirzapoor, &c. On the other hand, diamonds from Bundelcund go by this place to Surat.

But the carrying trade between the provinces to the west and eastward is carried on to a much greater extent, and to more advantage at Indoor than here ; because the duties there are lower. At that place only four or five annas are exacted on a bullock-load, which may be

worth three or four hundred rupees ; whereas at Oujein they amount to 10 per cent. on the value of the goods exported or imported ; so that, on such articles as only pass through the place, the duties consume 20 per cent. of the profit. The reason is obvious. Indoor had the good fortune to be under the prudent and peaceable administration of Abelliah Bai, a princess, who, free from ambitious views, had only the internal prosperity of her country and the happiness of its inhabitants at heart ; whereas Scindiah, led away by the dazzling prospect of extending his conquests, and acquiring great political influence, maintained expensive armaments, exhausted his treasury, and was forced to abandon his subjects to the rapacity of those who supplied the means of carrying his schemes into execution.

We remained at Oujein from the middle of April to the middle of March, and so had an opportunity of observing nearly the whole vicissitude of the seasons. In the months of April and May, the winds in the day time were strong and hot ; the thermometer exposed to them being from 93 to 109 at four in the afternoon. These winds, with little deviation, came from the westward. The heat at nine in the evening varied from 80 to 90. But the mornings during all this time were temperate, in only one instance rising so high as 81, and some being as low as 69. From the 18th to the 25th of May we had frequent squalls from N. W. and W. N. W. ; once from N. E. attended with thunder, lightning, and rain. The quantity that fell during these eight days amounted to about ten inches. This weather, the inhabitants informed us, was unusual at that season. It produced a temporary coolness ; but the sky having cleared up before the end of the month, the air returned

to its former temperature, or rather exceeded it, for the morning heat now sometimes amounted as high as 88.

On the 11th of June the rains set in, and the quantity that fell during the season was as follows :

May, as above, about	10 inches	5 days
June - - -	3,521	9
July - - -	12,071	22
August - - -	21,078	22
September - -	3,651	9
	<hr/> 42,341	<hr/> 67

The rain terminated on the 14th of September. From the middle of June to the middle of July, the afternoon heat varied from 107 to 86, gradually diminishing as the season advanced, and sometimes from the commencement of rain was as low as 80. The morning was more uniform, its extremes lying between 87 and 77: the evening between 100 and 70. The weather during this period was constantly cloudy, sometimes hazy: the wind uniformly from the westward, varying from N. W. to S. W.

From the end of this period to the termination of the rains, the afternoon heat was from 80 to 71. The limit between the two periods was strongly marked; July the 12th, at 3 p. m. being 91; 16th, at the same hour, 78. The morning, from 80 to 71; evening, from 80 to 72. During this period the clouds were so heavy and so uniformly spread over the whole face of the heavens, that the sun could seldom be seen through the gloom. The rain was frequent and long continued, but seldom heavy. The only instance in which the rain of one day amounted to so much as three inches, was in the space between the 15th of August at 7 p. m. and the 16th at 9¹. The rain during this period of 26¹ hours was incessant, and the quantity amounted to 10,128 In. It then abated, but did not entirely

cease till the 17th at 4¹ p. m. The quantity in that interval was 6,629. This it was which caused the inundation formerly mentioned. The waters continued to rise till the 16th at midnight, and then gradually subsided; but it was several days before the river was fordable by men or horses.

The winds during this period were most frequently W. sometimes N. W. or S. W. twice S. S. W. four times S. and thrice easterly; commonly light breezes.

After the rains were over, and the sky cleared up, the mid-day and afternoon heat increased. By the end of September it was 92; October 1, 101; and till the middle of November, was seldom less than 90. The morning heat, during that period, gradually decreased from 79 to 46; the evening, from 79 to 37. The dew towards the end of this period was very heavy.

The winds for the first two days continued at west; afterwards calm, and light airs at N. E. to the end of September. To the middle of October those from the N. W. current prevailed, of moderate force, but with frequent calms. To the end of the month the N. E. prevailed, and the mornings were hazy. In November, till the 6th, the easterly was the reigning wind; after which, to the 15th, the N. E. recovered its prevalence: the weather was less hazy than towards the end of the preceding month. On the other hand, during October there was not a cloudy day. To the 8th of November they were frequent, and on the 4th a little rain fell; after that, to the 15th, the sky was clear, and the only two hazy mornings were in this period.

At this time (15th November) I was seized with a fever, which interrupted the meteorological observations till the 1st of February.

All that I know of the weather in that interval is, that about the middle of December we had it stormy, with thunder, and a pretty heavy fall of rain.

From the 1st of February to the 11th of March, when we left Onjein, the afternoon heat varied between the extremes of 73 and 103. The first on February 9, with wind at N. N. W.; the second, March 12, wind W.; sky at both times clear. Morning heat from 46 to 67; evening from 55 to 70.

The westerly were the prevailing winds during this period, varying between N. N. W. and S. S. W. In February the easterly wind was observed twice in the morning, four times at mid-day, and twice in the evening. It did not occur once during our stay in March. The sky was clear, excepting the 4th of February, which was cloudy, with a shower of small rain.

The foregoing abstract gives a pretty distinct idea of the weather we met with during our residence at this place: but we cannot from thence form an estimate of the climate. The quantity of rain in particular was allowed by the oldest inhabitant to be greater than they ever remember to have seen. The country had suffered three years of drought previous to our arrival, in consequence of which wheat flour sold at ten seers for a The coarser grains were proportionably dear, which placed the means of subsistence so far beyond the reach of the poorer inhabitants, that hundreds were reduced to the humiliating necessity of selling their children to procure a scanty meal for themselves. But the deficiency of rain, though severely felt, was not the only cause of all this distress. The scarcity was artificially increased by the rapacity of Cablee Mull, the person entrusted by Sciddiah

with collecting the revenues of the district. His wealth and influence enabled him to hoard up large magazines of grain, and thereby keep the price far beyond its natural standard. And when Sudaheu Naick, an eminent banker, whose disinterested benevolence deserves to be recorded by a much more eloquent pen, attempted to throw open his own stores, and sell the grain at a moderate price; no means of obstruction and intimidation that the union of artifice with power could afford, were left unemployed to make him desist from his purpose. So that he was obliged to confine the exertions of his humanity to feeding the poor at his own house; and in this manner, thousands owed the preservation of their lives to his bounty.

The patient forbearance of the Hindu under this dreadful calamity has been noticed by several writers. In this instance, the indignation of the inhabitants at the unfeeling avarice of their rulers could not be concealed. But instead of breaking open their granaries, demolishing their houses, maltreating their persons, or contumeliously burning them in effigy, the usual proceedings of an enraged European mob, they contented themselves with making a representation of funeral rites, and proclaiming that the Hakem was dead, and Sudaheu Naick appointed to fill his place.

The abundant rain which fell this season triumphed over all opposition. Before we marched, wheaten flour had fallen to 20 seers per rupee. The greedy monopolists saw those hoards which the anguish of the famished poor could not unlock, consigned to putrefaction, or selling at considerable loss, while the smile of plenty and content brightened the face of the peasant in every part of the province

Fevers,

Fevers, chiefly intermittent, prevailed very generally towards the end of the rains, and increased in frequency till the middle of November. A variety of causes contributed to their production. The debility induced by deficient nourishment, predisposed the bodies of the poorer class to be acted upon by every exciting cause. The unusual quantity of rain, and very moist state of the atmosphere, contributed to increase the universal relaxation; the water collected in standing pools, some of which, of great extent, were close to the city wall, in drying up, left a putrid foam; and, lastly, the great afternoon heat in October and November, followed by the cold and damp of the evening, gave irresistible activity to the preceding causes, in constitutions which had hitherto resisted their influence. This it was which occasioned the universal prevalence of the disease among our sepoys and servants after the 1st of October, when we left our habitations in town, and went into tents. Before the rains we had encamped in a grove adjoining to the garden of Rana Khan; but when we marched out, this ground was covered with a crop of corn not yet ripe; and, besides, it was low, and having been overflowed to a considerable depth in the inundation, threatened to be mischievous by its dampness. The place we lived on for an encampment was near half a mile farther to the W. N. W. It was an elevated spot, to which the inundation had not reached, covered on the S. W. by the small grove of Shah Dawul, but perfectly open on every other side. The nearest part of the hilly ridge was at the distance of two miles and a half, the extremities of the ridge lying N. 40 W. to S. 60 W. or, compar-

hending 110 degrees of the horizon. To the S. and S. E. the Jeerah nullah was within a furlong and a half of our tents. As it had swelled to a considerable height during the rains, and was now gradually drying up, it was natural to look for the source of miasma in putrifying vegetable matter left on its banks. But its bottom and banks were a stiff clay, affording little matter of this kind; and the prevailing winds from the beginning of October to the middle of November, were the N. W. W. N. W. and N. E. none of which could convey exhalations from the nullah. Therefore we are obliged to look for some other cause of the prevailing epidemic, and one amply sufficient, I apprehend, may be found in the want of cover to protect the men against the scorching heat of the day, and the chilly damps of night. They themselves at length became sensible of the unhealthiness of the spot, although they entertained superstitious notions of its cause, ascribing it to the indignant manes of those who were slaughtered in the battle formerly described. At their request, some time in December, the camp was removed into the grove near Rana Khan's garden, from which the crop had by this time been carried off. I was then incapable of observing the effects of this change, but have been informed that the disease rapidly declined, and soon disappeared. This fact pleads strongly in favour of an opinion advanced by Dr. Jackson*, that clear elevated situations, notwithstanding the free circulation of air, are, from unavoidable exposure to the morbid causes above enumerated, less favourable to health than has been supposed; and that, "instead of danger, there is safety in the shelter of wood." The question is the high-
est

est importance ; the doctor supports his argument with ability, and the whole passage deserves the most serious consideration of those who are entrusted with the choice of ground for the encampment of troops.

The only complaint which I observed to be endemial was the *dracunculæ*, or Guinea worm, the history of which is too well known to require any description in this place*. It is called by the Spaniards *Culebrilla*, or little serpent, and seems to be the same that is described by M. DE LA CONDAMINE, and known to the French at Cayenne by the name of *Vermaque*. The only difference between the descriptions of the insect in these different countries, is in their length; those of Cayenne being only said to be several inches; whereas those of Africa and the East Indies are known to amount to some ells. And this diversity in the description by different authors is probably rather owing to the accidental circumstance of the specimens that fell under the observation of each, than to any real variety or specific difference between the animals of the two continents. The name by which they are known at Oujein, and I believe in other parts of Hindustân, is *Nernah*.

The cause of their production is still involved in obscurity. I have met with three hypotheses to account for it: 1st, that it is caused by the malignity of humours, deposited and fixed, in some part of the cellular texture. This I was surprised to see assigned as the most probable by the authors of the French

Encyclopædia; after the doctrine of equivocal generation had been so completely refuted and universally abandoned. 2^{dly}, In Dr. RRE's edition of CHAMBERS's dictionary, I find it ascribed to the drinking of stagnant and corrupted water, in which it is probable the ova of the animal lie. 3^{dly}, It has been alleg'd that certain insects which inhabit the air or water in those countries pierce the skin and deposit their ova, which produce the worms in question.

Without pretending to decide between these two last suppositions, or adverting to the difficulty of conceiving how the ova could preserve their vitrifying principle through the processes of digestion, chylification, and circulation, till they are finally deposited by the capillary arteries in the cellular texture; the observation that these insects are only found in the extremities, and most frequently in the lower, which are most exposed to immersion in stagnant water, pleads strongly in favour of the third hypothesis. The following fact renders it probable that the generation and growth of the worm, after the ova have been deposited, is very slow. Although the complaint was very frequent among the inhabitants of Oujein, our people remained exempt from it during our residence there for eleven months; but in the month of August following (five months after we left the place) the disease broke out in many. In all the cases which fell under my observation, the worm was lodged in the lower extremity, excepting one instance.

* X

This

* *Tilaria medinensis*, LINN. Syst. Nat. cur. GMEL.—*Gordius medinensis*, Syst. Nat. ed. xii.—*Vena medinensis*, WELSCH. SLOAN.—*Dracunculus perfarum*, KEMP. The last author gives a very interesting history and description of the animal, which he says he was twice able to extract at one operation, entire and alive. Thrown into warm water, it became flaccid and motionless: being taken out, it was more rigid, and moved obscurely; but when immersed in cold water, it bent and moved itself violently, and, as if impatient of the cold liquid, frequently raised its head above the surface. *Aman. Exot. p. 524, et seq.*

This patient, who was a bhcasty, or waterman, had the complaint break out in his arm. The nature of his profession exposed his arms more than those of other people, to the attacks of the parent insect, supposing her to reside in the water*.

The method of extraction practised by the natives of Oujein differs in nothing from that described by authors; except that gently pulling and rolling it on a pia, when they feel a resistance, they have recourse to friction, and compressing the part in various directions. This is not confined to the tumour, but extended over the limb to some distance. It is said to loosen the worm from its adhesions to the subcutaneous parts, and thus facilitates its extraction. In the American process, the rubbing of the wound with a little oil is taken notice of, but that seems to be adopted with a different view. The accident of breaking the worm was in some instances followed by violent inflammation and tedious suppurations, breaking out successively in different parts of the limb; but I did not hear of any instance of mortification from this cause.

March 1799.—The Resident having received instructions to return to Mithan; the 11th of March 1799, proceeded to Cuttack,

a village under the management of Appah Khandey Raw. It lies from our camp at Oujein N. 27 E. 14,79 miles. The road was in general good, over an open well cultivated country. Only in crossing three ridges of rising ground, the number of stones gave some impediment, and we found three nullahs, the banks of which being steep, rendered the passage of carriages difficult.

March 15.—Marched N. 15½ E. 16,5 miles to Tenaoriah, a village possessed by a Grassiah zemindar, who holds it of Scindiah, and pays between three and four thousand rupees annually.

March 16.—Marched N. 12 E. 10,58 miles to Ager, a large town with a stone fort, belonging to Rung Powar. To the S. W. of the town is a fine lake. The road in general good, soil reddish, or iron-coloured.

March 17.—Marched N. 12½ E. 16,59 miles to Soufner, a pretty large town belonging to Scindiah, and under the management of Appah Khandey Raw, whose Aumil resides here. The road lies across several low ridges of hills, and is in general full of little stones. The soil of a rusty iron colour; very little cultivation.

March 18.—Marched N. 17½ W. 11 miles to Perawa, a town belonging

* Dr. CHISHOLM

in Grenada, to this

inhabitant, and

they are attacked

in the month of January

the disease spreads

through the greatest

part of the gang; and

in the month of March

it entirely disappears

until the following

November. On other

dates the disease was

equally frequent, till

the obnoxious wells

were filled up, cisterns

built, or wells dug in

places not subject to

the influence of the

On one

year about the beginning

of November; in the

month of January

the disease spreads

through the greatest

part of the gang; and

in the month of March

it entirely disappears

until the following

November. On other

dates the disease was

equally frequent, till

the obnoxious wells

were filled up, cisterns

built, or wells dug in

places not subject to

the influence of the

prevalent among the negroes

in which the naked eye dis-

cerns no other water can be had,

year about the beginning

of November; in the

month of January

the disease spreads

through the greatest

part of the gang; and

in the month of March

it entirely disappears

until the following

November. On other

dates the disease was

equally frequent, till

the obnoxious wells

were filled up, cisterns

built, or wells dug in

places not subject to

the influence of the

belonging to Tuckojee Holcar, whose Aumil resides here. Road good, soil black and spongy, like the most of Malava, but little cultivated. The district dependant on this town yields one lack of rupees annually.

March 19.—Marched N. $20\frac{1}{2}$ W. 15,91 miles to Soonel. The road and soil on this day's march much the same as yesterday. A good deal of *Jowar* stubble by the road side, and some wheat now ripe.

Soonel is a town of considerable extent, of a square form, and enclosed with a stone wall. Two broad streets cross one another at right angles, in the middle of the town, which is the *Chowk*. There are 32 villages in this pergunnah, which is held as a jaghne by Khandey Raw Powar, the elder brother of Rung Raw Appah.

March 21.—Marched N. $4\frac{1}{2}$ E. 16,05 miles to Julmee. Road in general good. Passed the *Hoz* river and two nullahs. The ford of the first being very stony, is difficult. Soil black; much cultivation of wheat and poppy. Julmee is a pretty large village, which was assigned by the Peshwa as a jaghire to Naroojee Gonsaih, formerly Dewan to the Subahdar Holcar. Since the death of Naroojee it has been held by Holcar himself. Several villages between Soonel and this place belong to the Rajah of Kotah.

March 22.—Marched N. $5\frac{1}{2}$ W. 15,56 miles to Muckundra. Road in general good; only near the villages of Asculi and Telakhairce, it lies over a stratum of slate which is very slippery. A good deal of poppy is cultivated near these villages. Abegah, they say, yields about five seers of opium. Muckundra is a small village, situated in a valley, nearly circular, about three quarters of a mile in diameter, surrounded by very

steep hills, and only accessible by an opening to the south and another to the north; each of which is defended by a stone wall and a gate. At these gates are posted chokeydars, belonging to the Rajah of Kotah. This is the only pass within many miles through a ridge of mountains which extends to the east and west, dividing the province of Malava from the district called Haroutce, or country of the tribe Hara. The water here is got from a large *bawly*, or well, faced with stone. It is said by the natives to be of a hurtful quality; and that such as drink of it for the first time are liable to fevers.—Chandkhairce, where at this season is a large market for horses and other cattle, is distant from this place seven cois to the eastward.

March 23.—Marched N. $26\frac{1}{2}$ W. 17 miles to Puchpahar. The pass through the hills was narrow and stony; the road afterwards good. Near Puchpahar passed over a bed of schistus, in strata inclined to the horizon. The country rather thinly cultivated; a good deal of grass by the road side.

March 24.—Marched N. $18\frac{1}{2}$ W. 8,04 miles to Anandpoor, a small village, near which is a large tank with a stone wall, and buildings on the bank of it. Road good, thro' a jungle of *piass** and other shrubs. Soil of a reddish colour; little cultivation. Close to Anandpoor the road runs over a stratum of schistus.

March 25.—Marched N. $8\frac{1}{2}$ E. 5,17 miles, and encamped in a rope, among gardens near the city of Kotah. Road in general good; in some parts a stratum of schistus. This city is of considerable extent, of an irregular oblong form, enclosed with a stone wall and round bastions. It contains many good stone houses, besides several handsome public edifices. The palace of the Rajah is an elegant.

* X 2*

elegant structure. The streets are paved with stone. It has on the west the river Chumbul, and on the north-east a lake smooth and clear as crystal, which on two sides is banked with stone, and has in the middle a building called *Jug-mundul*, which is consecrated to religious purposes. Near the north-east angle of the city, and only separated from the lake by the breadth of the road, is the *Ch-terda*, or mausoleum of one of the Rajahs. It is a handsome building; the area on which it stands is excavated, so as to be several feet lower than the level of the country; and paved with stone. On front of the building are placed several statues of horses and elephants hewn out of stone.

To the south of the city, about three furlongs beyond the wall, is a place consecrated to the celebration of Ram's victory at Lanka, on the Dufferah, or 10th of *Koonar Sukhl Pucß*. There is a square terrace of earth raised about two feet above the ground, and at a little distance to the south, an earthen wall with a few round bastions. Behind this, in a recumbent posture, is an enormous statue of earth, which represents the demon Rawoon. On the day above named, all the principal people assemble at this terrace, on which some guns are drawn up. Their fire is directed against the earthen wall, and continues till that is breached, and the image of Rawoon defaced or demolished.

The revenue of Kotah is thirty lacks of rupees; out of which is paid, though not regularly, a tribute of two lacks yearly to Scindiah, and as much to Holcar. The present Rajah is named Unmeid Sing. His uncle, who was his immediate predecessor, was assassinated about twenty or twenty-five years before, by his Dewan Zalim Sing, a Rajepoot of the tribe *Jhala*. He

seized and still retains the administration, having left nothing but the name and pomp of Rajah to the present incumbent. The Rajah's family is of the tribe *Hara*.

We halted here two days, which were employed in receiving and paying visits, and on the 28th marched N. $21\frac{1}{2}$ E. 6,29 miles to Gov. The road but the bed of the Chumbul, which we forded at Gowmuch, was stony, uneven and slippery. This is a small village dependant on Paten, from which it is distant one coss. Paten contains some considerable buildings erected by the Rajahs of Boondce, viz. a palace and a temple dedicated to Vishnu. It is the head of a *pagannah*, containing 42 villages, and belongs half to Scindiah, and half to Holcar.

March 29.—Marched N. 43 W. 9,6 miles to Teekercee, a village belonging to Scindiah, dependant on Paten. Road good; soil greyish; a good deal of jungle by the road side.

March 30.—Marched N. 56 W. 11,2 miles to Boondce. Road in general good, but broken ground on both sides of it; in some places stony; little cultivation; much jungle.

The town of Boondce is situated on the southern declivity of a long range of hills which runs nearly from east to west. The palace of the Rajah is a large and massive building of stone, is about half-way up; and a kind of stone fortification runs to the top of the hill. The pass thro' the hill lies to the eastward of the town, and is secured by a gate at each end.

The Rajah named Bishun Sing, of the tribe *Hara*, is aged nineteen or twenty. His family and that of Korah are nearly related. That of Boondce is the elder branch, and was formerly the chief in point of power: but

but its possessions have been reduced, by the irruptions of the Mahrattas and encroachments of the Kotah family, to the revenue of six lacks; of which even a fourth part, or chowt, is paid to the Mahrattas; one half to Scindiah, and the other half to Holcar.

March 31.—Marched N. 10,28 miles to Dublana, a pretty large village in the district of Boondee.—Road in general good; soil grey and light; very dusty; little cultivation. Much jungle, consisting chiefly of *Palasa* (*Butea frondosa*), *Babool* (*Mimosa nilotica*), *Carcel*, or *Teantee* (a species of *Capparis*), and *Jand* (*Adenanthera aculeata* of Dr. Roxburgh, described by him in the Asiatic Researches, Vol. IV. under the name of *Protopis aculeata*),*

April 1.—Marched N. 6,7 E. to Doogaree, a pretty large village belonging to Boondee. It is nearly surrounded with hills, and has to the westward an extensive lake. On the bank, where it joins to the village, is an old house of the Rajah, on a pretty high hill; and on the extremity of a promontory, that runs into the lake, is a temple consecrated to Mahadeo. Great part of the road on this day's march lay over schistus, the strata of which was nearly vertical; and numerous little pieces of quartz lay scattered on the ground.

In the lake, with its leaves floating on the water, grows a species of *Menyanthes*, here called *Paorein* or *Teeptee*. The hills round the edge of the lake are composed of schistus disposed in the same vertical strata as that on the road. The promontory that runs out into the lake has a vein of quartz running across it. On these hills I found the *Hees* (*Capparis Sepiaria*), the *Hinguta* (a new genus of the order *Decandria Monogynia*, which has been described

by Dr. Roxburgh under the Hindû name *Garu*), and the *Evobulus*, which I formerly observed to abound on the hills of Dholpore, Gualion, and Ditteah.

April 2.—Marched N. 62½ E. 12,42 miles to Bahmen-gatog, a village enclosed by a mud wall with bastions. It belongs to Aheliab Bai. Road over the same vertical and oblique strata as yesterday; with similar little pieces of quartz scattered on the surface. Little cultivation; low forest; chiefly the *Butea frondosa* by the road side.

April 3.—Marched N. 25 E. 10,8 miles to Ooniarat. The road pretty good; little cultivation, and not much jungle; but a dry plain, in which the soil is grey and very dusty.

This is a large town, surrounded by a wall partly of mud and partly of stone. Within the stone enclosure is a handsome house of the Rajah. Round both walls runs a ditch. The Raw or Rajah is of the tribe *Nirooka*, and a feudatory of the Rajah of Jeynagur. The present one, named Bhgem Sing, is only twelve or fourteen years of age. The tribute paid to Jeynagur is 35,000 rupees to the firca, and 3000 to the offices of government.

As we are now entered on the territories dependant on Jayanagar or Ambhâr, some account may naturally be expected of the family which for a long series of ages has held dominion over them. The following particulars rest on the authority of XAVIER DE SILVA, the confidential servant of the present Rajah.

The tribe of Rajepoots, to which this family belongs, is named *Cuchanaba*, and is of the *Suryabansi*, or children of the sun; being descended from Rama, the celebrated Rajah of Ayodhya.

* X 3

Rama

* *Protopis spicigera*, Roxb. Ind. Pl. Vol. I. No. 69.

Rama had two sons, one named Loh, the other Cuh; the descendants of Loh are named Puh-Gajer; and the descendants of Cuh, Cuchwaha. From Cuh, the Jayanagar chronologers reckon 210 Rajahs in succession to Prithi-Raj, who succeeded to the musnud of Ambher, in Sumbut 1559, or A. D. 1502; and died in Sumbut 1584, having reigned twenty-four years, eight months and twenty days.

Prithi-Raj had eighteen sons.
1. Bharanul, who succeeded him.
—2. Bhim, established the Raj of Nirwir.—3. Sencaji, who built Sangner.—4. Rainul.—5. Bhim-pul.

—6. Muctaji. The four last left no descendants. To the remaining twelve sons, Prithi-Raj, to avoid the contention which he foresaw was likely to happen after his death; assigned in his lifetime, portions of territory which descended to their offspring, and are called the twelve chambers (*Cutbri*) of the house of Cuchwaha.

The names of these sons of the families descended from them, of their districts, and their present chiefs, together with the number of troops they can furnish, are as follows:

<i>Sons of Prithi Raj.</i>	<i>Families descended from them.</i>	<i>Districts or Cutari.</i>	<i>Forces in Horse and Foot.</i>	<i>Present Chiefs.</i>
7. Gopal; his son } Naba }	Purimulout	Sambut - - -	10,000	{ Raroul Indel Sing.
8. Purimul		{ Antiently Bhu- lawah; now }	2,000	{ Thakur Beni Sal.
		{ Bambera - }		
9. Jugal, his son } Changar - - }	Changarout -	{ Antiently Sa- miwar now }	7,000	{ Thakurs Dilal Sing, and Pa- kar Sing.
		{ Bujpore - }		
		{ Antiently Ni- bahah, now }	2,000	{ Thakur Cha- pan Sing.
10. Bijabun	Bijalout	Sambhera }		
11. Sultan	Sultanout -	Canuta - - -	5,000	{ Thakurs Suraj Mul and Kurin Sing.
12. Chaterbhaj	Chaterbhajout	{ Antiently Bu- mar, now Bicu }	8,000	{ Thakur Bhag Sing.
13. Bulbhuder	Bulbhuderout	Ajrout - - -	2,000	{ Thakur Cuful Sing.
14. Calian -	Calianout	Calwar - - -	5,000	{ Thakur Ranjit Sing, of Co- hah.
			11,000	
15. Rupsi-Beyragee 16. Shamin-das 17. Puteb-Sing 18. Ram-Sing	His descendants were settled in the Zillah of Ajmer, about Rupnagar, whose de- scendants were <i>Futteh Sing</i> and others in Nirwir. District Bahila. Sabun Cutbi.			Of these four sons no descendants are now re- maining.

But,

But, to complete the Number of Chambers, four other Tribes have been adopted in their room.

<i>Families.</i>	<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Force.</i>	<i>Present Chiefs.</i>
Gopswat	Mohar	41,000	Rawul Bakhtawar Sing.
Bulbaspura	Wangah	2,000	Thakur Gulab Sing.
Suberampura	Bider	7,000	Rawul Hury Sing.
Coumbhian	Bunkahua	5,000	Thakur Padam Sing.
		55,000	

But the whole of the Families descended from the Rajahs of Ambher, are in number 50; of which the principal (besides all those enumerated) are:

<i>Families.</i>	<i>Force.</i>	<i>Present Chiefs.</i>
Rajawat, of which family is the present Rajah. They are the descendants of the Rajah Man-Sing, and were at first distinguished by the name of Man-singout	11,000	
Sethawat		The Thakur of Jangha, with
Nirwa		Raw Rajah Baldev Singh of Mathen, and the Rajah of Unkra.
Hanirdaka Mathani,		

The succession of the Rajahs of Ambher from Pithi-Raj to the present time, is as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Pithi-Raj, - A. D. 1308. | 11. Joy-Sing II. surnamed Sowari, was |
| 2. Bhawanul. | killed on the march to Sagar |
| 3. Bhagwan-Das. | 1750, the son of Phulwa Kant |
| 4. Man-Sing. | son Puch; and died in 1800. |
| 5. Jagat-Sing. | 12. Jhul-Sing. |
| 6. Maha-Sing. | 13. Maha-Sing. |
| 7. Joy-Sing I. | 14. Pithi-Sing. |
| 8. Ram-Sing. | 15. Panch-Sing. |
| 9. Kishen-Sing. | |
| 10. Balen-Sing. | |

From Pithi-Raj to the present time, being a period of 605 years, we have fifteen reigns, giving 40 years to each reign. If we allow the same length to each of the reigns from Cuth the son of Rama, to Pithi-Raj, we shall place Cuth about the year 2608 before Christ.

Next day our tents were sent on, but stopped at a fort named Ram-poor, distant six miles. This formerly belonged to the Rajah of Joy-nagur, and was by him assigned to the priest Jograj; but at the settlement made in 1791 with Tuckojee

Holcar, this fort, with a territory of 60,000 rupees, was ceded to him. It still remained in his possession, and the command of it was entrusted to a Seik named Kirpal Sing. This man, hearing that we were going to the camp of Gopal Bow, the general of Scindiah,

Scindiah, with whom Holcar was then in a state of actual hostility, arrested our tents. No arguments could prevail with him to release them, till a letter was sent to Holcar, who was encamped at no great distance. He expressed great displeasure at the conduct of Kirpal Sing, and dispatched a messenger with orders to attend our camp, and give peremptory orders to all his amils, that none should presume to give us molestation.

The obstacle to our journey being thus removed, we marched on the 8th of April N. 17 E. 13,75 miles to Bhatwarrah, which belongs to a Thakur named Bickernajet, of the family *Rajpoot*, a relation and tributary of the Rajah Jeynagar. This is a mud fort, with round bastions and a ditch.

April 9.—Marched N. 30½ E. 9,3 miles to Bhangwant-gurh, a village situated at the foot of a hill, and having a small fort or watch-tower on the top of the hill. It is held by a Rajpoot Thakur, named Abhey Sing, and is dependant on the district of Rintimbour, or the new city Madhoo-poor, which is five or six coss eastward. Road stony; in many parts the same perpendicular and oblique strata of schistus, as in some of the former marches. Very little cultivation near the road side, but a good deal of low jungle. Here I found in considerable quantity the *Mimosa cinerea*, conspicuous by its elegant pink and yellow flowers. It is the same species that was found by Mr. Bruce in Abyssinia, under the name of *Erzett y' Dimmo*, or Bloody Ergett, in allusion to which he proposes to call it *Mimosa sanguinea*. The wood is said to be very strong and durable.

April 10.—Marched N. 32½ E. 10,94 miles to Khernee, a pretty large village, surrounded with a

stone wall, belonging to Soorejmul of the tribe *Rajpoot*, whose chief place of residence is at Sowar, distant nine coss towards the S. W. Road in general good, but very heavy sand for half a mile, in the bed of the river Benas. No cultivation except a few fields close to the village.

April 11.—Marched N. 40½ E. 6,84 miles to Mularna, a mud fort with a double wall, round bastions, and a ditch. It belongs to the Thakur Beireesal of Jehelala, which is said to be about fifteen coss off. Jeynagar is reckoned from hence 28 or 30 coss, Rintimbour 3 coss, and the new city 3 coss farther, in the same direction. Road good, the first part sandy, afterwards a blackish soil; now in stubble.

April 12.—Marched N. 60 E. 18,39 miles to Amergurh, a small village, with the remains of a fort now in ruins. It was part of the jaghire of Dowlet Ram (since dead) the minister of the Rajah of Jeynagar. Road sandy, near the end much broken ground.

For the direction of future travellers it is necessary to remark, that, by the misinformation of our guides, we were led to Amergurh, which is out of the straight road to Khooshal-gurh. By stopping at Batudoh, Meenapara, or Mutchipoor, either of which villages was as large, and seemed as well able to supply our wants as Amergurh, we should have avoided the broken ground, shortened the whole distance, and divided it more equally.

April 13.—Marched N. 71 E. 6 miles to Khooshal-gurh, a mud fort, with double wall, round bastions, and a ditch; it belonged to Dowlet Ram, whose second son, Hir Narrain, was residing here; it was built by Khoosh Haltee Ram, the elder brother of Dowlet Ram. Road sandy.

April

April 14.—Marched N. 34 E. 11 miles to Peelaudoh, a large village (said to contain 1000 houses) belonging to Jograj Mahunt. A Cheelah of his was living here in charge of it. Road to-day smooth, first part sandy, afterwards a firm clay. The corn all got in.

Jeynagur is reckoned 30 cofs from hence, to the westward; Carouly 8 cofs about E. S. E.; Khooshal-gurh 5 cofs, and Hindoun 7 cofs.

April 15.—Marched N. 61 E. 17, 12 miles to Hindoun, which has been a large city, and still contains pretty extensive buildings; but, from the depredations of the Mahrattas, is now very thinly inhabited. It belonged to Dowlet Ram, the son of whose maternal uncle was residing here. Road in general good; about half-way passed the dry bed of a river, which was deep sand.—Much forest, especially in the first half of the road; little cultivation.

April 16.—Marched N. 49 E. 9, 4 miles to Surout, a large village surrounded with a mud wall, and having within it a square mud fort, with double wall and ditch. It belongs to Bijey Sing, or Bijey Naut, of the tribe *Sultaneut*. Road good; much jungle; little cultivation; soil sandy.

April 17.—Marched N. 49 E. 11, 42 miles to Biana, which has been a large city, and included Agra among its dependencies. The town is still considerable, and contains many large stone houses; it was formerly the residence of a powerful Rajah named Bijey Paal, of the tribe *Jadoun*, from whom the present family of Carouly is descended. But his principal city and fort was on the top of the adjoining hill, and the present town was only a suburb. The whole ridge of the hill is covered with the remains of large buildings, among which the most remarkable is a fort, called Bijey-

munder, containing a high pillar of stone called Bheem-lat, or the Tealee, or oilman's lat or staff. This pillar is conspicuous at a great distance. The town and district now belong to Ramjeet Sing, the Rajah of Bhirtpoor. This prince is the son of the celebrated Soorej-mul, head of the once powerful nation of the Jaats. Having rendered essential service to Scindiah about the time of his entrance into Hindustân, he has been treated with more indulgence than most of the native princes; and his possessions are still considerable, including three large forts, viz. Deeg, Bhirtpoor, and Combhere.

April 18.—Marched N. 61½ E. 9, 62 miles to Rudawull, a village belonging to the same Rajah. Road good, and the country in a good state of cultivation.

April 19.—Marched N. 62 E. 9, 56 miles to Kanua, a village also belonging to Bhirtpoor. Road good, country cultivated.

April 20.—Marched N. 60½ E. 9, 39 miles to Futtehpoor-Sicri. Road good; country well cultivated. A range of stony hills for a good part of the way, close on the left. When we approach near to Futtehpoor, many ruins of tombs on the left.

Futtehpoor is enclosed with a high stone wall of great extent, built by the Emperor Akber. The space within does not appear to have ever been nearly filled with buildings, and the part now inhabited is but an inconsiderable village. This space is divided by a hilly ridge of considerable elevation, which runs nearly from S. W. by W. to N. E. by E. and extends beyond the enclosure four or five miles on each side. These hills are composed of a greyish stone, and have supplied the materials of which the city wall is built.

Near

Near the centre of the enclosure, on the most elevated part of the rock, is built the tomb of Shah Selim Chéetee; by the efficacy of whose devotion; the Empress of Akber, after remaining for several years barren, became pregnant, and bore a son: who, in honour of the saint, was named Selim, and, on mounting the throne of Hindustân, assumed the title of Jehangeer. The approach to this mausoleum irresistibly impresses the mind of a spectator with the sensation of sublimity. The gate, a noble gothic arch in a rectangular screen of majestic elevation, stands on the brow of the hill towards the south. To this you ascend by a flight of steps, the uppermost of which being equal in length to the breadth of the screen, every one, in descending, is increased by the breadth of a step. Thus the whole forms half the frustum of a pyramid, the magnitude and simplicity of which, compared with the rugged surface of the rock, improves the grandeur of the prospect. From the top of this gate, the view of the surrounding country is extensive and highly diversified. The mausoleum at Agra, at the distance of 23 miles, is distinctly seen.

By this gate you enter a square court of 440 feet within the wall. All around is a wide verandah, containing ranges of cells for the accommodation of Darveeshes. In the centre is a square building of white marble, the sides of which are beautifully cut into lattice-work. The side of this measured within is 46 feet. The verandah is about 15 feet broad on every side; and in

the centre is a small chamber, which contains the tomb; a neat sarcophagus, enclosed with a screen of latticed marble, inlaid with mother of pearl. The delicacy of the workmanship renders this an object of exquisite beauty.

Immediately to the westward of this, on the same ridge, is an ancient palace of Akber. It is a rude building of red stone, and of so irregular a form as not to be easily described. In one square court the pavement is worked with squares, in the manner of the cloth used by the Indians for playing the game called Pachec. Here it is said Akber used to play this game; the pieces being represented by real persons. On one side of the court is a little square apartment, in the centre of which stands a pillar, supporting a circular chair of stone, hollowed out like a trough, which extends from the four sides of the apartment to the chair. Here the Emperor used to sit and direct the moves of the people who represented the pieces in the game above-mentioned. Near to this, on the plain below, is a little circular tower, planted thick on all sides, and from top to bottom, with elephants teeth; and terminated above with a cupola, under which it is said the King used to sit, to view the combats of elephants.

Bring now within a forced march of the conclusion of our journey, we marched a little after midnight, (N. 77 E. 20,42 miles;) and next morning, April 21, arrived at the mausoleum of Mumtazâ Zemaân at Agra, having been absent exactly 14 months.

An Account of the PETROLEUM WELLS, in the Burmah Dominions : extracted from the Journal of a Voyage from Ranghong up the River Irrawaddy to Amarapoorah, the present Capital of the Burmah Empire.

By Captain HIRAM COX, Resident at Ranghong.

[From the 6th Volume of the Asiatic Researches.]

SATURDAY, January 7, 1797, wind easterly, sharp and cold, thick fog on the river until after sun-rise, when it evaporated as usual, but soon after collected again, and continued to dense till half-past eight *a. m.* that we could barely see the length of the boat.

Thermometer at sun-rise 52° , at noon 71° , in the evening 69° ; general course of the river N. 20° W. main breadth from one to six and a half miles; current about two and a half miles per hour.

East bank high, rugged, barren downs, with precipitous cliffs towards the river; a free stone intermixed with strata of quartz, martial ore and red ochre; beach moderately shelving, covered with fragments of quartz, flint, petrifications and red ochre, and with rocky points projecting from it into the river.

Western bank a range of low sandy islands, covered with a luxuriant growth of reeds. These at present narrow the stream to three quarters, and in some place to half a mile, but are overflowed in the rain; the main bank rather low and sandy, subject to be overflowed its whole breadth about three miles to the foot of a range of low woody hills, which, in point of vegetation, form an agreeable contrast to the eastern shore: these hills are bounded to the eastward, at the distance of about twenty miles from the river, by an extensive range of high mountains clothed with wood to their summits.

At half-past ten came to the lower town of Rainanghong; a temple in it of the antique Hindu style of building.

At noon came to the centre town of Rainanghong, (literally the town through which flows a river of earth oil,) situated on the east bank of the river, in latitude $25^{\circ} 26'$ N. and longitude $94^{\circ} 45' 54''$ E. of Greenwich. Halted to examine the Wells of Petroleum.

The town has but a mean appearance, and several of its temples, of which there are great numbers, falling to ruins: the inhabitants, however, are well dressed, many of them with gold spiral ear ornaments; and are undoubtedly rich, from the great profit they derive from their oil wells, as will be seen below.

At two *p. m.* I set off from my boat, accompanied by the *meurtha-ghee*, or zemindar of the district, and several of the merchant proprietors, to view the wells. Our road led to the E. N. E. through dry beds of loose sand in the water courses, and over rugged arid downs and hillocks of the same soil as described above; the growth on them consisting of scattered plants of *Euphorbia*, the *Cassia* tree, which yields the *Terra Japonica*, commonly called *dutch* or *cut*, and used throughout India as a component part of a *beer* of *pian*, also a very durable timber for lining the oil wells, and lastly the hardy *Biar*, or wild plum, common in Hindustan.

The sky was cloudless, so that the sun shone on us with undiminished force, and being also unwell, I walked slowly, and as we were an hour in walking to the wells, I therefore conclude they are about three miles distant from the river; those we saw are scattered irregularly about the downs, at no great distance from each other, some perhaps not more than thirty or forty yards. At this particular place we were informed there are 180 wells, four or five miles to the N. E. 340 more.

In making a well, the hill is cut down so as to form a square table of fourteen or twenty feet for the crown of the well; and from this table a road is formed, by scarping away an inclined plain for the drawers to descend, in raising the excavated earth from the well, and subsequently the oil. The shaft is sunk of a square form, and lined, as the miner proceeds, with squares of cassia wood staves: these staves are about six feet long, six inches broad, and two thick; are rudely jointed and pinned at right angles to each other, forming a square frame about four and a half feet in the clear for the uppermost ones, but more contracted below. When the miner has pierced six or more feet of the shaft, a series of these square frames are piled on each other, and regularly added to at top; the whole gradually sinking as he deepens the shaft, and securing him against the falling in of the sides.

The soil or strata to be pierced is nearly such as I have described, the cliffs to be on the margin of the river, that is, first, a light sandy loam intermixed with fragments of quartz, flint, &c.; second, a friable sand stone, easily wrought, with thin horizontal strata of a concrete of martial ore, talc, and indurated argil, (the talc has this singularity, it

is denticulated, its lamina being perpendicular to the horizontal lamina of the argil, on which it is seated,) at from ten or fifteen feet from the surface, and from each other, as there are several of these veins in the great body of free slope. Thirdly, at seventy cubits more or less from the surface, and immediately below the free stone, a pale blue argillaceous earth (schistus) impregnated with the petroleum, and smelling strongly of it. This they say is very difficult to work, and grows harder as they get deeper, ending in shist and slate, such as found covering veins of coal in Europe, &c. Below this shist, at the depth of about 180 cubits, is coal. I procured some, intermixed with sulphur and pyrites, which had been taken from a well deepened a few days before my arrival, but deemed amongst them a rarity, the oil in general flowing at a smaller depth. They were piercing a new well when I was there, had got to the depth of eighty cubits, and expected oil at ten or twenty cubits more.

The machinery used in drawing up the rubbish, and afterwards the oil from the well, is an axle crossing the centre of the well, resting on two rude forked staunchions, with a revolving barrel on its centre, like the nave of a wheel, in which is a score for receiving the draw-rope; the bucket is of wicker work covered with dammer, and the labour of the drawers, in general three men, is facilitated by the descent of the inclined plain, as water is drawn from deep wells in the interior of Hindustan.

To receive the oil one man is stationed at the brink of the well, who empties the bucket into a channel made on the surface of the earth, leading to a sunk jar, from whence it is laded into smaller ones, and immediately carried down to the river

river either by coolies or on hackeries.

When a well grows dry, they deepen it. They say none are abandoned for barrenness. Even the death of a miner, from mephitic air, does not deter others from persisting in deepening them when dry. Two days before my arrival, a man was suffocated in one of the wells, yet they afterwards renewed their attempts without further accident. I recommended the trying the air with a candle, &c. but seemingly with little effect.

The oil is drawn pure from the wells, in the liquid state as used, without variation; but in the cold season it congeals in the open air, and always loses something of its fluidity; the temperature of the wells preserving it in a liquid state fit to be drawn. A man who was lowered into a well 110 cubits in my presence, and immediately drawn up, perspired copiously at every pore: unfortunately I had no other means of trying the temperature. The oil is of a dingy green, and odorous; it is used for lamps, and boiled with a little dammer (a resin of the country), for paying the timbers of houses, and the bottoms of boats, &c. which it preserves from decay and vermin; its medicinal properties, known to the natives is as a lotion in cutaneous eruptions, and as an embrocation in bruises and rheumatic affections.

The miners positively assured me that no water ever percolates through the earth into the wells, as has been supposed. The rains in this part of the country are seldom heavy, and during the season a roof of thatch is thrown over the wells. The water that falls soon runs off to the river, and what penetrates into the earth is effectually prevented from descending to any great depth, by the increasing hardness of the oleaginous argil of shift; this will rea-

dily be admitted when it is known, that the coal mines at Whitchy are worked below the harbour, and the roof of the galleries not more than fifty feet from the bed of the sea; the deficiency of rain in this tract may be owing to the high range of mountains to the eastward, which range parallel to the river, and arrest the clouds in their passage, as is the case on the eastern side of the peninsula of India.

Solicitous to obtain accurate information on a subject so interesting as this natural source of wealth, I had all the principal proprietors assembled on board my boat, and collected from them the following particulars; the foregoing I learned at the wells, from the miners and others.

I endeavoured to guard against exaggeration, as well as to obviate the caution and reserve which mercantile men in all countries think it necessary to observe, when minutely questioned on subjects affecting their interests; and I have reason to hope my information is not very distant from the truth.

The property of these wells is in the owners of the soil, natives of the country, and descends to the heir-general as a kind of entailed hereditament, with which it is said government never interferes, and which no distress will induce them to alienate. One family perhaps will possess four or five wells. I heard of none who had more; the generality of them have less, they are sunk by and wrought for the proprietors: the cost of sinking a new well is 2000 tecals flowered silver of the country, or 2500 sicca rupees; and the annual average net profit 1000 tecals, or 1250 sicca rupees.

The contract price with the miners for sinking a well is as follows: for the 40 cubits they have 40 tecals, for the next 40 cubits 300 tecals, and beyond these 80 cubits to the

the oil they have from 30 to 50 *tecals* per cubit, according to the depth (the Burmah cubit is nineteen inches English), taking the mean rate of 40 *tecals* per cubit, and 100 cubits as the general depth at which they come to oil, the remaining 20 cubits will cost 800 *tecals*, or the whole of the miners wages for sinking the shaft 1140 *tecals*; a well of 100 cubits will require 950 *caffia* staves, which, at 5 *tecals* per hundred, will cost 47½ *tecals*. Portage and workmanship in fitting them, may amount to 100 *tecals* more; the levelling the hill for the crown of the well, and making the draw road, &c. according to the common rate of labour in the country, will cost about 200 *tecals*, ropes, &c.; and provisions for the workmen, which are supplied by the proprietor when making a new well, expences of propitiatory sacrifices, and perhaps a seigniorage fine to government for permission to sink a new well, consume the remaining 512½ *tecals*: in deepening an old well, they make the best bargain in their power with the miners, who rate their demand per cubit according to its depth or danger from the heats or mephitic air.

The amount, produce, and wages of the labourers who draw the oil, as stated to me, I suspect was exaggerated or erroneous from misinterpretation on both sides.

The average produce of each well, per diem, they said, was 500 *vifs*, or 1825 lbs. *avoirdupois*, and that the labourers earned upwards of eight *tecals* each per month; but I apprehend this was not meant as the average produce, or wages for every day or month throughout the year, as must appear from a further examination of the subject; where facts are dubious, we must endeavour to obtain truth from internal

evidence. Each well is worked by four men, and their wages is regulated by the average produce of six days labour, of which they have one sixth, or its value at the rate of one and a quarter *tecals* per hundred *vifs*, the price of the oil at the wells. The proprietor has an option of paying their sixth in oil; but I understand he pays the value in money, and if so, I think this is as fair a way of regulating the wages of labour as any where practised, for in proportion as the labourer works he benefits, and gains only as he benefits his employer. He can only do injury by overworking himself, which is not likely to happen to an Indian. No provisions are allowed the oil drawers, but the proprietors supply the ropes, &c. and lastly, the King's duty is a tenth of the produce.

Now supposing a well to yield 500 *vifs* per diem throughout the year, deducting one-sixth for the labourers and one-tenth for the King, there will remain for the proprietor, rejecting fractions, 136,876 *vifs*, which at 1¼ *tecals*, the value at the wells, is equal to 1710 *tecals* per annum. From this sum there is to be deducted only a trifle for draw-ropes, &c. for I could not learn that there was any further duties or expence to be charged on the produce; but the merchants say they gain only a neat 100 *tecals* per annum for each well, and as we advance we shall have reason to think they have given the maximum rather than the minimum of their profits; hence, therefore, we may infer, that the gross amount produce per annum is not 182,500 *vifs*.

Further, the four labourers share, or one sixth, deducting the King's tithe, will be 2250 *vifs* per month of thirty days, or, in money at the above price, 28 *tecals* 50 *avas*, or 7 *tecals* 12 *avas* each man per month:

but

but the wages of a common labourer in this part of the country, as the same persons informed me, is only 5 teicals per month when hired from day to day; they also admitted that the labour of the oil drawers was not harder than that of common labourers, and the employment no way obnoxious to health. To me the smell of the oil was fragrant and grateful, and on being more indirectly questioned, (for on this part of the subject, perhaps owing to the minuteness of my inquiries, they were most reserved,) they allowed that their gain was not much greater than the common labourers of the country; nor is it reasonable to expect it should, for as there is no mystery in drawing of oil, no particular hardships endured, or risk of health, no compulsion or prevention pretended, and as it is the interest of the proprietors to get their work done at the cheapest rate, of course the numbers that would flock to so regular and profitable an employment would form lower the rate of hire, nearly at least to the common wages of the country: besides, I observed no appearance of affluence amongst the labourers; they were meanly lodged and clad, and fed coarsely, not on rice which in the upper province is an article of luxury, but on dry grains and indigenous roots of the nature of *Cassia*, collected in their wastes by their women and children. Further, it is not reasonable to suppose that these labourers worked constantly—nature always requires a respite, and will be obeyed, however much the desire of gain may stimulate; and this cause must more particularly operate in warm climates to produce what we often improperly call indolence. Even the rigid *Cato* emphatically says, that the man who has not time to be idle is a slave. A due consideration of this physical and

moral necessity, ought perhaps to vindicate religious legislators from the reproaches too liberally bestowed on them for functioning relaxation: be that as it may, I think it is sufficiently apparent that the article of wages is also exaggerated, and that 500 vifs must only be considered as the amount produce of working days, and not an average for every day in the year. The labour of the miners, as I have observed above, is altogether distinct from the oil drawers, and their pay proportioned to their hardships and risks they endure.

Assuming therefore as data, the acknowledged profit of 1000 teicals per annum for each well, which we can hardly suppose exaggerated, as it would expose the proprietors to an additional tax, and the common wages of precarious employment in the country, that is one month with another, including holidays, the year round, 44 teicals per month, as the pay of the oil drawers, which includes the two extremes of the question, it will make the average produce of each well per diem 800 vifs, or 100,500 vifs per annum, equal to 395,675 lbs. avoirdupoise, or 170 tons 955 lbs. or in liquid measure 794 hogheads of 63 gallons each; and as there are 520 wells registered by government, the gross amount produce of the whole per annum will be 56,940,000 vifs, or 92,781 tons 1560 lbs. or 412,360 hogheads; worth at the wells, at one and a quarter teicals per hundred vifs, 711,750 teicals, or 289,757 sicca rupees.

From the wells the oil is carried in small jars, by coolies, or on carts, to the river; where it is delivered to the merchant exporter at 2 teicals per hundred vifs, the value being enhanced three-eighths by the expence and risk of portage; therefore the gross value or profit to the country of the whole, deducting five

in its march over the Lybian Desert, and he distinguishes them by the various symptoms they produced. But the dreadful catalogue given by LUCAN should rather be considered as poetical embellishments, than historical facts; and whatever truth may be in this variety of symptoms, it is infinitely of more importance to know that the nature of the venom is the same in all of them, and consequently to be removed by the same means: this opinion appears to be just and natural, though it may not admit of any direct proof. It has uniformly been observed, that even the same serpent possesses very different degrees of power in its bite, according to the season of the year, and other circumstances. This is beautifully touched upon by VIRGIL, when speaking of a serpent that was, in his time common in Italy:

Postquam exhausta palus terræque ardore
 exsiccat,
 Exilit in siccam, et flammantia lumina
 torquens
 Scivit agris, asper præ furi, neque extrinsecus
 a litu.
 Ne mihi nun molles sub dio cupre
 sonant,
 Non dorso nemoris libet jactare per
 herbas:
 Can positus novus exaritis, nudusque
 vultu
 Volvitur, aut catulos totis, aut ovis relin-
 quens
 Ardens, ad solem, et linguis micat ore
 infuleis.

VIRG. GEORG. lib. 3.

SECTION III.

We are now to inquire in what manner the venom produces such fatal effects upon the human body. This, it will be admitted, is a very interesting question, and has given rise to a great variety of opinions; but, after all, no subject seems to be less understood. Ancient writers have offered a variety of crude conjectures which have deservedly been forgotten; they however made one

important observation, "that the poison produced its effects in consequence of a wound, and through the medium of the blood." Upon this view of the disease the whole of their practice was founded; it was the object of all their applications, as expressed by CELSUS, "*quo plus vitiatum jam sanguinis extrahatur.*" This opinion, however, did not continue to be maintained: later physicians, supported by the respectable authority of Dr. MEAD, observing how quickly death sometimes follows the bites of serpents, concluded that the venom could act through the medium of the nerves only. This is one of those vague conjectures which has served at one time or other to obstruct the progress of every science, and which owes its reputation to a sort of readiness in explaining every thing, because it can explain nothing in an intelligible manner. The celebrated Italian naturalist, FONTANA, has freed us from this difficulty, by demonstrating, from a great variety of experiments on different animals, that the venom of the viper is perfectly innocent when applied to the nerves only; that it produces in them no sensible change, and that they are incapable of conveying the poison to the animal. On the other hand, he has shewn, in a very strict manner, that it acts immediately upon the blood; that through the medium of this fluid it destroys the irritability of the muscular fibres, and produces death. Neither is it difficult, upon this view of the subject, to understand how the poison may sometimes produce very sudden death; for, if this active matter happens to be thrown immediately into a large vein running along the surface of the body, it will more readily be carried to the vital parts, and may render the use of the most powerful remedies ineffectual.

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MISCELLANEOUS TRACTS.

The ground being so far cleared, the question now occurs, what is the peculiar quality of the venom which enables it to produce such direful effects? Till we can answer this question in a satisfactory manner, it is evident that the practice in this disease must be guided by chance, and we can entertain no rational hope of correcting the poison. It is not many years since this subject seemed to be covered with an impenetrable veil, and FONTANA, among all his reasonings upon the poison of the viper, does not once attempt to remove it. It is therefore an agreeable reflection, that the rapid progress which chemistry has made of late years, enables us to enter upon this part of the subject with some degree of confidence; and if it should be thought I have failed in determining this question with sufficient precision, the view here taken of the subject may not be altogether destitute of use. It is an opinion, at least as old as PLINY*, that the blood is a living fluid; but it was reserved for the late celebrated physiologist, Mr. J. HUNTER, to place this opinion among the number of those truths that can no longer be disputed. How the life of this fluid begins, and in what the living principle itself consists, are matters concerning which we shall probably remain for ever ignorant; but it has been established beyond all controversy, that the life of the blood immediately depends upon the action of the atmospheric air, to which it is exposed in its passage through the lungs. The human heart, and in general the heart of all animals with warm blood, before it is returned to the right ventricle of the heart, has performed two circles, a lesser between the heart and the

lungs, and a larger between the heart and the rest of the body. While the blood passes through the lungs, it undergoes a very remarkable change in its colour and other properties: a certain portion of the atmospheric air is attracted and absorbed, while the remainder carries off by expiration that matter in the blood which is either useless or noxious to the body. The atmosphere we live in, it is now well known, is a compound fluid, one fourth part of which is called pure, or oxygen air, and the remainder, and larger portion, noxious, or azotic air; but it is the former part only which is attracted by the blood as it passes through the lungs, and contributes to the support of animal life; from whence also, *the red colour of the blood, and the heat of animals is derived*. Independently of the direct proofs of these facts, afforded by chemical experiments, they admit of further illustration from serpents themselves. The heart of serpents, and other cold blooded animals, has but one cavity, and the blood performs but one circuit round the body, so that a small portion only passes through the lungs; hence little of their blood is exposed to the action of the atmosphere; it is therefore but little loaded with oxygen, it is not of so high a colour, and the heat of their bodies is less.

These fundamental truths have already given a new appearance to the theory and practice of medicine, and they now lead me to conjecture that the poison of serpents acts upon the blood, by attracting the oxygen which it receives from the atmosphere on its passage through the lungs, and upon which its validity depends.

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* In treating on the blood, he observes, "Magna et in eo vitalitatis portio. Emissum spiritum secum trahit, tamen ractum non sentit."—PLIN. Secund. Nat. Hist. lib. xi cap. 38.

In support of this opinion I would adduce the following arguments :

1. Man, and other warm blooded animals, exposed to an atmosphere deprived of oxygen, quickly expire. The poison of a serpent, when introduced into the blood, also causes death; but, carried into circulation by a wound, and in very small quantity, its operation is comparatively slow and gradual.

2. The appearances on dissection in both cases are very similar. The blood becomes of a darker hue, and coagulates about the heart and larger vessels; the irritability of the fibres are nearly to the same degree destroyed; and the body has a strong tendency in both instances to putrescency.

3. Doctor MEAD mixed the venom of the viper and healthy blood together out of the body, and he did not perceive that it produced any change in its appearance: this arose from his mixing a small quantity of the venom with a large quantity of the blood: but if two or three drops of venom be mixed with forty or fifty drops of blood, it immediately loses its vermillion colour, becomes black, and incapable of coagulation.

4. It is a very remarkable circumstance, that the poison of the serpent has most power over those animals whose blood is the warmest, and the action of whose heart is the most lively; while, on the contrary, it is not a poison to the serpent itself, nor in general to cold-blooded animals. The reason appears to be this: cold-blooded animals do not require a large quantity of oxygen to preserve them in health; this is evident from the conformation of their heart and respiratory organs, as already mentioned. It does not however follow, that no quantity of the venom would destroy them; for it is also evident, from their possessing respiratory or-

gans of any kind, that a certain quantity of oxygen is absolutely necessary; and hence we know that some of them, such as frogs, may be killed by the venom, though it always produces its effects more slowly upon them than upon animals with warm blood.

Having thus endeavoured to ascertain the method in which the poison operates, it may now be asked, what substance can it be that so strongly attracts the oxygen of the blood? The venom is inodorous and insipid; contrary to the opinion of Dr. MEAD, it is neither sharp nor fiery, for it has scarcely any perceptible taste: it has the appearance and sensible properties of an animal mucus; but this mucus is evidently a vehicle to some very active matter: on this subject it would not be difficult to conjecture; but as, in the present state of our knowledge, no conjecture we could offer could be established upon any satisfactory grounds, we shall leave this part of the subject for future investigation.

SECTION IV.

We now proceed to inquire into the most successful method of curing the disease which the poison produces; and this part of the subject will, we hope, afford an additional proof, that the view here taken of the operation of the poison is most probably a just one.

It would be an endless and unprofitable task to enumerate all the remedies which have been imposed upon the credulity of mankind as specifics against the poison of serpent—they have been obtained from all the kingdoms of nature; and there is no country, however rude and barbarous, where the inhabitants have not boasted of some specific peculiar to themselves. The ancient physicians highly extolled various preparations of the viper it-

self

self as a remedy in this disease: it would have been a fortunate circumstance if the same animal that produced the poison, should also have afforded an antidote to destroy it. Human saliva, as we are informed by SENECA and the elder PLINY, was believed to be a powerful remedy for the bite of a viper. The *Pijli* and *Marji*, in ancient times, pretended to possess some charm in their persons destructive to the poison of serpents; and we are told by Mr. BRUCE, that a set of men still exist in Egypt, who will suffer themselves to be bitten, and with impunity, by the most venomous serpents in the country, whose bite would be to others certain and speedy death. A great variety of vegetables have been celebrated in different countries for the bite of the serpent, and none more highly than the root of the *Ophirrhiza Mungos* LINN. concerning which KÆMPFER relates very surprising effects. It is chiefly used for the bite of the *Cobra de Capello* (*Coluber Naja*, LINN.) by the natives of this country, and it would appear that they place great confidence in it*. In America also, a variety of snake-roots have been discovered, and other vegetable remedies, which seem in general to unite the two qualities of warmth and bitterness; and it is, very probable that, by rousing the vital functions, they may be of some use in assisting na-

ture to resist the deadening operation of the poison.

The volatile alkali is the remedy most commonly employed by physicians, both in this country and in Europe; but the belief which formerly prevailed, that it possessed some specific power which corrected the poison, seems to be now very generally relinquished†. And it is now acknowledged to have no other action than that ascribed to it by Mr. WILLIAMS, of stimulating the heart and vascular system to a more vigorous exertion.

The calces, or, as they are more properly called, the oxyds of some metals, as arsenic, mercury, and silver, have been made use of; the efficacy of which, as remedies in this disease, merit a more attentive consideration.

Arsenic has long been employed by the natives of this country, since it forms the principal ingredient in what is called the Tanjore pill. The little experience collected by Europeans, does not enable us to form any very exact judgment respecting it. The remedy itself produces very violent effects, and, if used with any freedom, might occasion death. It is therefore difficult to distinguish the effects of the remedy from the symptoms of the disease; it should probably be employed in desperate cases only, and where no other powerful remedy can be procured. For though it

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* A particular description of this plant will be found in the 2d vol. of the *Amaznat. Academice*. In the 3d vol. of the *Asiat. Researches*, Sir W. JONES describes a plant under the name of *Chandiaca*, which, from the quality ascribed to it by the Bengal peasants, of curing animals bitten by snakes, he conjectures may be the same. There seems to be much obscurity among authors in their account of this plant, which sufficiently justifies the conjecture of Sir W. JONES. It is named by different writers, *Ramcul*, *Nagharwalli*, *Ekazorya*, *Cajular*. I took some pains to inquire among the natives for this root. A specimen was brought me by a snake-doctor, which corresponded to the description given of it by KÆMPFER. He named it *Nagharwalli*: he said, when a person was bit by the *Cobra de Capello*, the piece of it was rubbed upon the eye-lids, lips, and tongue; that it produced sickness and vomiting, but had no effect upon those who were not bitten. I chewed some of it; it was bitter, and aromatic.

† *Asiat. Researches*, Vol. II.

may be very well adapted to counteract the poison, yet I think it neither so safe, nor so efficacious, as other remedies which are now to be mentioned;

The preparations of mercury, so far as I can judge from the limited opportunities I have of collecting information from books, seems also to have been but little used in this disease, although mercury is a remedy from which, I think, much benefit might be expected. I find in the *Systema Naturæ*, the following observation on the *Coluber Rbedi*, LINN. "*Morsu celerrime lethalis, nisi mercurii solutione gummosa, et gentianæ decoctæ succurratur ægro.*" If mercury should ever come into use in this country, it should certainly be employed in a more effectual manner than is commonly practised; and if we are right in asserting that the nature of the poison is the same in all serpents, the observation of LINNÆUS respecting the *Coluber Rbedi*, will, with some limitation, apply to them all.

We are indebted to FONTANO for any knowledge we possess on the use of the lunar caustic, which is a preparation of silver in the nitric acid; and considering the length of time that has elapsed since his publication, and the advantages resulting from its use, it is wonderful it has not excited more general attention.

I shall comprize the result of FONTANO's experiments on this substance in a few words. He first mixed the venom with the lunar caustic, applied this mixture to a wound, and found that the venom was rendered entirely innocent, while the corroding power of the caustic was diminished. He next wounded a variety of animals with venomous teeth, scarified the wounds, and washed them with a solution of

lunar caustic in water: by this means the lives of the greatest number of animals were saved, though they were such as he knew were most easily to be killed by the poison, and the death of others was retarded. He also tried a weak solution of the same remedy internally with remarkable success, and upon the whole he congratulates himself in seeing his labours at length rewarded by the discovery of a true specific remedy for the bite of the serpent.

FONTANO was led to the use of this remedy by no previous theory, for neither before nor after his discovery does he attempt to account for its effects; and the infinite variety of his experiments, as well as the fidelity and accuracy with which he relates them, entitle him to our confidence and praise.

I am now to explain in what manner the successful use of these substances supports the principles we have been endeavouring to establish; and here again I am under the necessity of assuring some facts which are established and indisputable.

1. Oxygen enters into the composition of all acids, and is the principle, as its name imports, upon which their acidity depends.

2. Metals are united with oxygen under various circumstances, but chiefly in two ways: the first is by burning them in an open fire, or, to speak more correctly, by the contact of heat and air, when they are converted into metallic oxyds: the second, by the decomposition of acids, when they form compound salts.

3. Oxygen is attracted by different metals with different degrees of force; those which attract it with the least force, are the perfect metals, as platina, gold, silver; hence, they cannot be converted into an oxyd by exposure to heat and air, except

except at very high temperature. After them comes mercury, and after it, the imperfect and semi-metals; these last, of which arsenic is one, for the most part attract oxygen strongly, and are generally found united with it under various forms in the bowels of the earth*.

Oxygen, we have already observed, is a principle which enters into the composition of the blood, and performs a very important part in the animal economy. It must also be evident that the blood may be more or less loaded with this principle, and that disease may be produced, either by too great or by too small a quantity being present in the circulating mass. We have already said, that the disease produced by the bite of a serpent arises from the subtraction of oxygen from the blood; the indication of cure must therefore be to supply this oxygen which we suppose to be withdrawn. The most obvious method of accomplishing this will be, to employ such substances as are known to contain oxygen in the greatest abundance, and to part with it with the greatest facility. This is precisely the character of the lunar caustic, which is made by dissolving silver in the nitric acid, and is also accurately ascertained; it differs from the common nitrous acid; and afterwards evaporating and crystallizing the solution. The composition of the nitric acid is also accurately ascertained; it differs also from the common nitrous acid of the shops, by containing a greater quantity of oxygen, and in a singularly loose form: so that if our reasoning upon the poison of the serpent be in any degree correct, no medicine

would appear to be better calculated than this to obviate its effects.

The application of the foregoing principles will explain the probable efficiency of the different metallic preparations we have just spoken of, which will be connected with the order of their attraction for oxygen, and the quantity they contain: it will also lead us further to improve and perfect the practice; for whenever a person is bitten by a serpent, and danger is apprehended, every means should be employed, which human ingenuity has discovered, of speedily oxygenating the system.

Whether the same method might not be applicable to the diseases arising from some other animal poisons, is a subject which remains for experience to determine. There is great reason to believe that the venereal poison is removed by this method†, and it is not improbable that the same practice might be successful in the *Rabies Canina*. This disease, however, very seldom makes its appearance in this part of India, although it is mentioned by the natives as not a very uncommon disease at Poona. I lately attended in this place, with Mr. SCOTT, a man who had been bit by a dog, and who was supposed to have some symptoms of this disease: we suspected at first, and were soon convinced, that the whole was imaginary, for the man without any assistance quickly recovered; and this is the only instance I have had an opportunity of seeing in India.

I shall conclude this paper by giving a connected view of what appears to be the most advisable method of treating the bite of a serpent,

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* I am very sensible, that the terms perfect, imperfect, and semi-metals, are improper; for all metals are equally perfect of their kind: but I have complied with the common terms, that I might the more readily be understood.

† I refer here to a paper published by Mr. SCOTT on the Nitric Acid.

pent, which is apprehended to be venomous. This obviously divides itself into the external treatment of the wound, and the internal use of medicines to counteract the action of the poison in the blood.

The *Psylli*, as already mentioned, possessed a high reputation for curing the bites of serpents; but their whole method, where stripped of mystery and fable, consisted in sucking the wound. This practice is recommended in strong terms by Celsus, who observes, that it is not only harmless to the person who sucks the wound, but will save the life of the person wounded: "*ergo quisquis id vulnus exsuxerit, et ipse tutus erit, et tutum hominem praestabit.*" Though I would not be so sanguine in the success of this practice, yet, as giving one chance to escape, it ought not to be omitted. A ligature should, as soon as possible, be tied above the part bitten, so as to impede, but not entirely stop the circulation of the blood; for the bite of a serpent is for the most part superficial, and the poison is carried into circulation by the smaller vessels on the surface. The wound should next be scarified, and washed with a solution of the lunar caustic in water: I would prefer, for this purpose, a weak solution, because it may be used more freely, and frequently repeated. The same medicine should also be given internally, and repeated at intervals, as circumstances might point out. The foregoing reasoning upon this medicine induced me some months ago to make trial of it internally in a different disease: this, therefore, is not the place to state the result of these trials; but it is proper to mention, that I know,

from repeated experience, it may be taken two or three times in the day, in the quantity of half a grain dissolved in two ounces of pure water*, and its use persisted in for several days with great safety. The principal effects it produces are a heat in the stomach and breast, and after a time a tenderness in the gums, and a disposition to bleed, but without that swelling and pain attending the use of the oxyds of mercury.

To these means might be added, especially if the symptoms that may have come on are not materially relieved, a warm bath acidulated with the nitric acid. In this bath, which should be made sufficiently strong to produce a very sensible irritation on the skin, the wounded limb and a great part of the body might be placed for half an hour, and repeated as circumstances might direct. We are informed by Fontana, that he found a bath of warm water exceedingly useful; he says that it lessened the pain, abated the inflammation, and the part bitten did not become so livid and changed. I apprehend that the moderate addition of the nitric acid to this bath would be a great improvement: it has been made use of successfully in this place, by Mr. Scott, in some cases of *Leues Venerea*, and I have used it in some bad cases in this country with great effect.

There are a variety of other methods of oxygenating the blood, but all of them may not be so well adapted to remove the disease, nor of such easy application and attainment. I should hope, if the foregoing plan be diligently pursued, it would, in almost every instance, be sufficient to effect a cure. The blood may be oxygenated through the medium of the

* The water should be distilled, or at least it should be rain-water, otherwise the lunar caustic will be in part decomposed, which will be evident by a white cloud forming in the solution.

the lungs, either by exposing the patient to an atmosphere loaded with nitric vapours in the manner recommended by Dr. C. SMYTH, in contagious diseases, or a more highly oxygenated atmosphere might be breathed by means of a pneumatic apparatus, adapted for the purpose, as recommended by Dr. BRIDGES.

But as this paper has already extended to a greater length than I at first intended, I content myself with barely mentioning these methods, and must refer to the authors themselves for a particular account of the practice here alluded to.

I hope I have said enough to shew that the principles I have attempted to establish are at least supported by

probability; that the method here proposed has already been sanctioned by a more certain experience than any other; and that it affords the most likely means of counteracting the deadly poison of the serpent.

It is, however, to experience alone we must trust for the ultimate decision upon this subject; and, to whatever conclusion this may lead us, I shall most willingly follow: professing myself much more anxious for the discovery of truth, than for the support of any of the opinions stated in this paper. I shall think myself sufficiently happy, if this Essay should in any way tend to elucidate a subject, as important, as it is obscure.

SUPPLEMENT to the foregoing PAPER on the POISON of SERPENTS.

HAVING at length succeeded in procuring a snake with the venomous teeth and poison bag entire, but which are commonly extracted in those serpents which the natives carry about with them, I resolved to make some experiments with it. The snake I had procured was a large *Cobra de Capello* (*Coluber Naja*, LINN.) and which is generally represented to be the most venomous of all serpents.

Experiment I.—I was, in the first place, desirous of ascertaining the power of the venom: for this purpose the snake was made to bite a young dog in the hind leg, and for which no medicine internal or external was made use of. The dog, upon being bit, howled violently for a few minutes; the wounded limb soon became paralytic: in ten minutes the dog lay senseless and convulsed; in thirteen minutes he was dead.

Experiment II.—A dog of a smaller size, and younger, was now

bitten in the hind leg, when he was instantly plunged into a warm nitric bath, previously prepared for the purpose; as soon as possible after he was in the bath, the wound was slightly scarified, and a weak solution of lunar caustic in water was poured down his throat: but the symptoms made the same progress as in the first experiment, and the dog died in the same time. Upon opening these two dogs, about half an hour after death, the blood in the heart and in the larger vessels was of a dark colour, in a fluid state, and did coagulate on exposure to the atmosphere.

Experiment III.—After the interval of one day, the same snake was again brought and made to bite a young puppy in the hind leg, but above the part to be bitten I had previously tied a ligature: immediately after he was bitten the wound was scarified and washed with a solution of lunar caustic. The dog did

did not appear to feel any other injury than what might arise from the ligature round his leg: half an hour after he was bitten, the ligature and dressing, which consisted of lint dipped in the solution of lunar caustic, were removed. The dog soon began to sink, gradually lost the use of his limbs, breathed quick, convulsed, and died in half an hour more. On opening this dog, the blood coagulated readily on being emptied from the vessels.

Experiment IV.—Another dog was now bitten in the hind leg, and immediately after a ligature was applied, as in the preceding experiment: the wound was scarified and washed as before, and for two hours the dog continued lively and well, when the ligature was removed.

Experiment V.—Another puppy having been bit in the same place, the wound was simply scarified and washed with a solution of the lunar caustic, and for two hours the animal continued free from disease. In these two last experiments the dogs were very young, and fed by their mother's milk; at the expiration of the time mentioned, they were carried to her, but she avoided them, and they both died in the course of the day.

Experiment VI.—Observing in the last experiments, that the venom was probably weakened by use, I waited for two days, and resolved to try a second time where no medicine was made use of. A dog was accordingly bitten by the same snake in the usual manner, and in twenty minutes he was dead. It is, however, worthy of notice, that though the mortal progress of the poison was certain as before, it did not now appear to produce any pain; the animal did not howl upon being bit, but gradually sunk and died. The blood of this dog also continued in a fluid state, and was of a dark colour.

Experiment VII.—A second dog being now bit, the wound was scarified and washed with a solution of lunar caustic, and the same medicine given in small quantities internally, and repeated at intervals. The dog appeared to be but little affected for about half an hour, when he vomited violently for several times, gradually sunk, and died at the expiration of an hour. The blood in this dog coagulated after death.

Experiment VIII.—A third dog being bit in the same manner, the wound was washed with a volatile alkali spirit, and the same medicine given internally diluted with water, and repeated at intervals. This dog was in a short time convulsed; vomited several times, and then seemed to revive: but he soon relapsed, and in three hours he was dead. This dog was not opened.

Experiment IX.—After the interval of two days, the same snake was brought, and as the volatile alkali appeared to have been of some use in the last experiment, it was determined to try it first; and this experiment, as well as several of those already related, was conducted by my friend, Dr. MOIR, with attention and accuracy. A dog was accordingly bitten in the usual place; and the volatile alkali given as in the preceding experiment: the dog was dead in eighteen minutes.

Experiment X.—To a dog bitten in the same place, immediately after the former, that we might have the means of ascertaining the remedy, nothing was given; he died in eighteen minutes.

Experiment XI.—Observing in the seventh volume of the medical facts published by Dr. SIMMONS, that Cayenne pepper was a powerful remedy for a vegetable poison obtained from the roots of the *Jatropha Manihot*, or bitter *Cassada*, I determined to make trial of it. To
a dog

a dog bitten in the usual manner, five grain pills of the pepper were given, and the wounded limb was washed with an infusion of it in warm water. These pills had been repeated four times in the space of an hour, when the dog died.

Experiment XII.—A young puppy was now bitten in the ear, and exactly half an hour after the ear was cut off. The wound made by the knife bled freely. The dog continued lively for some time, but in half an hour he began to droop, and in half an hour more died. It is observed by FONTANO, and he sufficiently well accounts for it, that in biting the ear of animals, a drop of venom collects on the ear, at the hole made by the tooth: this was

now reduced: a quantity of venom, like a drop of yellow serum, collected on the ear and trickled to the ground.

It may be proper in general to observe, that, in all those experiments, the part bitten did not swell nor inflame; a livid mark could be distinguished where the tooth entered, but could be traced only for a very little way. When the wounds were scarified, they bled little or none at all: but before death they commonly bled freely, and the scarifications were exceedingly discoloured.*

In all the dogs which were opened the blood was found to be in a fluid state. Upon examining, after death, those animals which died by the poison of the viper, the Abbé FONTANO commonly observes, that he found the blood coagulated about the heart and larger vessels. My experience has not confirmed this observation, which I attribute to the great difference in point of strength possessed by the venom of the snake made use of in the preceding experi-

ments. In those cases where the poison acted rapidly, the blood, when emptied from the vessels, shewed no disposition to coagulate, and seemed to be of a darker colour than natural: but in those cases where the animals died more slowly, the blood readily coagulated on exposure to the atmosphere. It is not foreign to the present subject to observe, that, while the poison of serpents in mingling with the blood has a strong tendency to prevent its coagulation, it on the contrary more readily coagulates in those animals who have breathed pure oxygen air.

These experiments will, perhaps, serve little other purpose than to prove the quick and destructive operation of the poison of this kind of serpent, and of the inefficacy of the most celebrated remedies which have been hitherto discovered. It is certain, however, that, upon larger animals, the progress would have been neither so rapid nor destructive, and upon the human body it is also probable that remedies might have been employed with greater success: for the delicacy of the human skin is very great, and the absorption of any remedy that might be applied to it, extensive and speedy. Dogs, we are told, do not perspire, and it is probable that there exists much correspondence between the powers of absorption and perspiration.

The little success attending the use of the lunar caustic in these experiments, affords a sufficiently convincing proof, that the success made use of by the Abbé FONTANO, and the one made use of by me, possess very different degrees of strength in their venom: there are one or two experiments where this remedy appeared to be used with some effect; but I imputed it to the weakened power

* BRIDGES on Facitious Airs.

power of the venom by use : and I am fully convinced that the poison of this kind of serpent, when it is in full vigour, is so certainly and rapidly destructive, at least to small animals, that neither the lunar caustic, nor probably any other remedy, could be applied in a shorter time. No experiment could be better calculated than this last, to shew the power of the venom of this kind of serpent ; for FONTANO observes, that it is very difficult to kill either dogs or rabbits when bitten in the ears ; and out of all the experiments he makes upon the ears of these animals, and where no attempt was made to relieve them, none of them died.

I am therefore still of opinion,

that the method of cure mentioned in the foregoing paper is the most rational, and the most likely to succeed in preventing death, as well as the other bad consequences which sometimes follow the bite of a serpent that is not mortal. In the use of the nitric acid bath I should have much confidence ; and this confidence arises from a greater experience of its powerful influence upon the human body in different diseases : this experience will soon be communicated to the public by my friend Mr. SCARR, whose labours in the application of a most powerful and useful agent in medicine, and especially useful as applied to the subjects of warm climates, merit the greatest praise.

A Treaty between MAHOMMED and the CHRISTIANS.

A TREATY, supposed to have been made between Mahommed and the Christians, was lately translated from the original Arabic into French, by Citizen VILLEBRUNE, who has prefixed to his translation a learned commentary, wherein he gives an account of the manner in which the original was obtained and has been preserved, and at the same time endeavours to prove its authenticity. We have not been able to procure a copy of VILLEBRUNE'S publication ; but the following account of it, together with the Treaty, which appeared in the *Moniteur* in August last, we have translated for the entertainment of our readers.

The writer in the *Moniteur* has not stated the proofs by which he says VILLEBRUNE has maintained that this Treaty is in reality the production of Mahommed ; nor are we informed that the translator has published the Arabic original, the internal evidence of which would have enabled us to decide whether or not it be a forgery, without employing much reasoning on the subject. It appears to us, that this is the same Treaty which was published by STONITA, at Paris, in the year 1630, intitled "Mahommed's Patent in favour of the Christians," the authenticity of which was admitted by SALMASIUS, and denied by GROTIUS ; which was supported by RENAUNOT, and doubted by HORTINGER ; which MOSHEIM, in his Ecclesiastical History, inclines to believe spurious, and which ABULPHARAGIUS, the primate of the Jacobites, insists is genuine. It would be of little utility, and less amusement, to revive, in the present day, this antiquated controversy about a matter of mere curiosity, and upon which the critical acumen of SALMASIUS, and the genius and learning of GROTIUS, were so unprofitably employed. As far, however, as we can judge of the Treaty by the French translation in the *Moniteur*, which, by the way, does not appear to be very happily executed, there does not seem much reason to question its authenticity. Some parts of the phraseology, and much of the sentiment, accord with those of the Khoran ; and the spirit of libera-

lity which it breathes throughout, corresponds with the lenity which ABULFIDA informs us, Mahommed shewed to the Christians of Arabia, after the different tribes of the Arabs had embraced his doctrines, and submitted to his power. It is indeed certain, that Mahommed made war on the Jewish tribes of *Kainoka*, *Nadhirites*, *Koraidha*, and *Chaihar*; that he treated them with the harshest rigour, and finally banished them from the peninsula of Arabia; but, it is equally well attested, that the Christians were excluded only from the city of Mecca and its precincts, which, being considered as sacred, were rendered inaccessible to the profane*. The spirit and tenour of this Treaty, therefore, appears to be reconcilable with the history of Mahommed, as well as with his principles and conduct; but it could have been designed to extend only to the *Manichæans*, the *Jacobites*, and the *Nestorians*, who had preached their "fantastic opinions and apocryphal gospels" in Arabia, upwards of 250 years before the birth of Mahommed; and supposing it to be genuine, it must have been concluded subsequent to his war with HERACLIUS, in the year 636 of the Christian era.

A Treaty made between MAHOMMED and the CHRISTIANS of all Sects; by which they are allowed the free Exercise of their Worship, and secured in their Properties and Hierarchies.

(Translated from the heads of the MS. in the MSS. Lib. of the Vatican.)

[Full MS. in the MSS. Lib. of the Vatican.]

The author begins by giving his opinion upon this singular expedition.

About sixteen years ago, he says, a treaty made between Mahommed and the Christians of all the sects of his time, was mentioned in the English papers; by virtue of which treaty, he secured to them their properties, their free worship, and the preservation of their hierarchies.

A private person, it was said, arriving at London from Constantinople, brought a work with him in French, on the Seraglio, in which this treaty was mentioned as still existing, and preserved in the archives of the Divan, where it was kept hidden from the Christians. The ministers of France hearing of this, ordered the treaty to be looked for in the royal library, supposing it had been printed in the last century in France; but it was look-

ed for in vain. The librarian said to me, "I freed me from this perplexity: we are looking for a treaty of Mahommed's, which the minister requires. We are told that it was printed at Paris." I shewed him directly where it was. I had met with the copy printed at Paris, in Holland, whilst I was studying the oriental languages, and I had translated it from the original, having found the Latin translation defective in many places.

The Citizen Villebrune relates, that, when chief librarian to the national library, he began to make an edition of his translation, which was interrupted. He mentions a Latin translation of this treaty printed by Lejay in 1760, two copies of which, he says, should be in the national library.

Then running over all the objections which might be made against the

* See Abulfida, Gagnier, D'Herbelot, and Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, vol. ix.

the authenticity of this treaty, the Citizen Villebrune answers them by such details as would be sufficient to shew his profound erudition, if that was not already so generally known. We shall not follow him through this dissertation; but we mean to give our readers the whole of the Treaty attributed to the Prophet.

Treaty and Convention made by MAHOMMED, the prophet of God, with the People of the Christian Faith.

Mahommed the prophet writes this to all men, in order to announce and make known to them the word of God; and that the law of God may remain fixed according to the Christian rite, as well in the east as in the west, in all civilized and in barbarous nations, near or far off, known or unknown.

He deposits with them this writing as a treaty to be strictly obeyed, and a Population publicly made; so that the law resulting from it shall become the basis of justice, and an engagement that shall be exactly fulfilled.

Therefore he who follows Mahommedanism and shall refuse to obey, and violates this treaty, so committing himself like the unfaithful, will be considered as having rejected the conditions of the treaty of God, as having renounced the promises therein made, and as having been wanting to his own conscience, whether he be a foreigner, or any other man amongst the Believers and Mussulmans.

Therefore in granting to the Christians this treaty mutually binding, and which they required, not only from me, but in the name of all other Mussulmans, willing that I should make a treaty with them in the name of God, and a general covenant with the Prophets, the Emirs, the Kings, the Saints, Believers and Mussulmans, anterior and future; I then in the name of God, and with a resignation as sincere as a prophet should have, and a messenger endowed with the same attributes, namely those of the divinity, do ordain the following clauses and condition:

I will protect the Judges of the Christians in my provinces with my cavalry, and with my infantry, my auxiliaries, my disciples, my believers, in whatever place they shall be, against the enemy, either at a distance or near, in peace or in war: I will take them under my protection, I will keep the enemy from their churches, their chapels, their monasteries, from the

hospitals of their pilgrimages, in whatever place they shall be, upon a mountain, or in a valley, or in a grotto, or in a house, or on the plains, or on the sands, or in any building whatever.

I will protect their religion, their properties, wherever they shall be, in the east or in the west, on land and at sea, as I would defend my own person and seal, and the Believers and Mussulmans.

Under my protection they shall be safe from all vexation, violence, offence, oppression and trouble. I shall be behind them and around them, defending them against their common enemy with my disciples, my auxiliaries, and my people in general.

I thus having the sovereignty over them, and by that bound to be their guardian, I will defend them from all grievances, and nothing shall befall them that will not befall likewise to my people, who will assist in strengthening my undertaking. I will exempt them from all charges, even those which the allies will bear by the commutations and contributions; and in this respect they shall do nothing but from free will. They shall not then bear any charges, nor suffer any constraint on this subject.

A monk shall not be expelled from his house, nor a Christian from his church, nor a monk from his monastery, nor a pilgrim disturbed in his pilgrimage, nor a hermit driven from the solitude of his mountain. No part of their churches shall be taken and employed in building a temple or an habitation for Mussulmans. He that shall do so will thereby violate the treaty of God, injure his Prophet, and insult the Majesty of God.

Hermits shall not then be taxed, nor bishops, nor in general those who are not subjected to taxation: they shall give only what they themselves choose.

The rich associated merchants, the pearl fishers, those who search the mines for diamonds, for gold, for silver; those who have a great trade in harness for horses; in herbs: rich Christians in short shall only be taxed twelve deniers a year in whatever dwelling-place they may be where they are fixed and settled. But if they have no habitation, and are only passing without having any settled dwelling-place, they shall not be subject to any contribution or tax, unless they possess a part of the land of some person who pays a tax to the legitimate sovereign. In that case they shall be subject to the same contribution as any other in the like situation.

No person shall be taxed but in proportion to their means. Those shall not be inconsiderately taxed who are taxed for land, habitation, or the produce of the soil.— Nothing shall be required of any one but what

what any other tributary of the same class would pay.

Those who are comprised in this treaty shall not be compelled to march with the Mussulmans against the enemy, to fight, or to act as spies to discover their force, for war does not belong to these people; and this treaty is to release them from being constrained to it; for the Mussulmans shall guard them, and protect them from all offence. They shall not then be under any obligation to accompany the Mussulmans, who alone shall march against the enemy, and give them battle.

Neither shall any subsidy be exacted from them, either in cavalry, or in arms; what they furnish shall be voluntary. We shall be grateful to them for it, and they shall be indemnified.

No Mussulman shall practise any extortion, or be guilty of any other offence against the Christians, or seek to take any advantage of them, unless it be that of rendering them service. He shall spread the wing of mercy over them, shall keep all evil from them, and all offence wheretoever they may be.

If a Christian commit a crime or offence of any sort, the Mussulman shall go to his assistance, shall hasten to the completion of his crime (if it be yet possible), or shall interpose in his behalf, and act as a mediator between him and the person or persons offended.

If he be able to purchase the redemption of his crime, that redemption shall be facilitated; he shall not be abandoned, he shall not be rejected. In short, I grant this treaty to the Christians, that every thing that is in favour of the Mussulmans may be also so to the Christians, as every thing that is unfavourable to the Mussulmans ought likewise to be so to the Christians; so that the advantages and disadvantages may be common.

In virtue of this treaty, the grant of which could not be refused to a reasonable demand, and a sincere resolution of faithfully fulfilling its tenor; the Mussulmans are obliged to defend the Christians from all grievances, and to shew every sentiment of humanity in their favour; so that both Mussulmans and Christians shall necessarily participate in the same advantages and disadvantages.

Concerning marriage nothing shall be done inconsiderately. The parents of a young girl shall not be ill-treated or injured in order to force them to marry her to a Mussulman. No violence shall be done them, though they should oppose the union of the betrothed persons; for that union should only be with their good-will, and their full approbation and consent.

If a Christian woman lives with a Mussulman, he shall allow her to follow her religion, according to the doctrines of her priests and superiors, to the end that she may receive their instructions. He shall by no means constrain her to renounce her religion, by threatening to send her away. He shall not force her to abjure her faith; if he does so, and to that end ill-treats her, from that moment he violates the treaty of God, breaks this stipulation of his Prophet, and appears before God in the number of the liars.

If the Christians wish for a contribution or any other assistance from the Mussulmans to repair their churches and monasteries, the Mussulmans shall contribute; but this shall not be considered as a debt contracted by the Christians, it shall be considered only as assistance given them in support of their religion and faith, by virtue of the treaty made by the Prophet of God, and purely as a present made them in order to fulfill the treaty between them and the Prophet of God.

If a Christian is in the company of Mussulmans, they shall not shew him any enmity; they shall not say to him with a tone of rancour: Be my messenger, my guide; they shall not oppress him with any forced conditions, or do any thing that may give rise to a blood feud. He that shall so conduct himself, shall be considered as an impious man, a rebel to the will of God, and a violator of his covenant.

But the conditions of this treaty, by which the Prophet of God engages the Christians by their religion and conscience, to adhere under the seal of the good faith with which he has granted it, are these:

No Christian shall give shelter or habitation to any military man enemy to the Mussulmans, either secretly or openly; they shall admit none of their enemies, nor receive them hospitably in their caves, nor in the places consecrated for their worship.

The Christians shall not furnish the enemies of the Mussulmans either with men or arms, either cavalry or infantry; they shall give the enemy no pledge, nor shall receive none from them; they shall not correspond with them, nor make any treaty with them; and if these enemies retire to any place, they shall leave them to defend themselves; then it will remain to these enemies to defend their lives, and their religion at the price of their blood, whereforever they may be, or shall be found.

The Christians may not prevent the Mussulmans from taking subsistence for three days, both for them and for their people, and for their beast of burden; they shall

shall even give them variety in their provisions, and refuse them nothing in this respect.

They shall defend them from all grievances and from all violence; and if it should happen that any Mussulman shelters himself in their habitations, either in one part or another of their dwelling-places, they shall treat them as friends, relieve their wants, and be solicitous to shew them every kindness in their misfortune; they shall never discover them to the enemy; and they shall in no manner depart from their duty in these respects.

Whoever among the Christians shall refuse these conditions, and breaks them, shall no longer have any share in the articles obtained by the treaty of God and his Prophet, nor to the firm promises which he has made to the chief ecclesiastics, to the monks, and to the Christians in general, on the part of the people, followers of the Khoran.

The Prophet in the name of God adjures his people, by their faith, to observe this treaty strictly in every point, in whatever place they are, or may be: he pledges himself also by his own faith, and that of the Mussulmans in the deposit which he leaves them; and he requires an entire obedience, for which the recompence is certain. May this treaty be perpetuated to all ages, to the last hour, and to the end of the world! And to this writing made between the Prophet of

God and the Christians with these clauses and conditions which they have mutually agreed to, enjoining its strict observance, have signed:

Abubacre-Affdicq, Omar Ben-Al-chatal, Othman Ben Afan, Ali-Ben-Abi-Taleb, Moavia Ben-Abi-Sofian, Abu-Abdarda, Abu Adim, Abu Hossin, Abdalla-Ben Masud, Abdalla-Ben-Alabbes, Hamza Ben-Abdi-Motalleb, Fodail Zaid Ben-Thaben, Abdalla Ben Zaid, Harfuz Ben-Zaid, Alzobair Ben Anlon, Saad Ben Moal, Ben-Mamin, Abdalla ben-Omar, Alhar, Aben Rabana, Hazan Ben-Thabet, Ghal Ben Abi Taleb, Aben-Alabbes, Talba Ben-Abdalla, Saad Ben-Abide, Zaid Ben-Arcam, Sahel Ben-Bada, Daud Ben-Giolan, Aba-Ahaha, Ali Abriha-Ben O-zair, Hakhem Ben-Affia, Omar Ben-Jamin, Caab Ben-Malec, Caab Ben-Caah.

May the good will of God be with them all!

And Moavia Ben-Abi-Sofian, one of the soldiers of the Prophet of God has written this, being secretary, the last day of the moon of the fourth of the Hejra at Medina.

May God reward those that have signed this, as witnesses of what is in this writing; and glory to God, ruler of the world!

Narrative of an Eye-Witness to the horrid Custom of the Brahman Females burning themselves on the Death of their Husbands.

[This custom is not confined to the Malabatta Provinces, but is also practised in the Provinces under the British Government; and so strong are the prejudices of the Hindus in this respect, that it has not been deemed politic to prohibit it.]

POONAH, 24th July 1786.

This evening about five o'clock I was invited to be a spectator of the shocking ceremony of self-devotion sometimes practised amongst the females on the death of their husbands.

Soon after I and my conductor had quitted the house, we were informed the *suttee* (for that is the name given to the person who so devotes herself) had passed, and her track was marked by the goulal and beetle-leaf, which she had scat-

tered as she went along. She had reached the *mostab* which runs close under the tower before we arrived, and having performed her last ablutions, was sitting at the water's edge: her head was held a punkar, an attendant fanned her with a handkerchief, and she was surrounded by her relations, a few friends and some chosen Brahmans, the populace being kept aloof by a guard from government. In this situation, I learn from good authority, she distributed among the Brahmans

Brahmins two thousand rupres, and the jewels with which she came decorated; receiving, only, as is usual on these occasions, a small ornament in her nose, called *nasal*, (perhaps from a pearl or two on it,) and a bracelet of plain gold on each wrist. From her posture I could see only her hands, which, with the palms joined, rose above her head in an attitude of invocation. Quitting, therefore, the post, I removed to a distance that gave me an opportunity of observing the conversation more generally; and, in a short time, a way by which I might approach.

The spot chosen for the pile was about forty paces from the shore, and directly opposite the gate. When I came to the bank, only a few feet of water, of four or five feet deep, or six or seven feet high; they stood rather more than nine feet under the arches, and under the bridge; for the arches, by ropes fixed to the top of the uprights, were supported by small rafters, and on it again leaped as many billets as it could bear; beneath arose a pile of more substantial timber, to the height of four feet, which was covered over with dry straw, and bushes of a fragrant and sacred shrub called *vetiver*. The sides and one end being thus filled up with the same materials, the other extremity was left open as an entrance. After this ceremony, the lady got up and walked forward, supported in the midst by her friends: one approached the door-way, and there having paid certain devotions, retired a few yards aside, and was encircled as before. The deity body now brought from the bank (whence it had hitherto remained close to the place the fette lately sat on) was laid upon the pile, and

with it several sweetmeats, and a paper bag, containing either flour or dust of sandal. The widow got up, and walked three times round the pile; then having herself encircled to the entrance, on a small square stone, constantly used on such occasions, and on which two feet were rudely sketched, she received and returned the necessary compliments, and then stood up

again, and, having struck the hand over the heads of a multitude of persons, in a loud manner, she uttered a Persian invocation, the first of which was full of the most beautiful but empty promises, and the last, *Thien,*

God, be merciful to me. Then, she turned round, and, having again struck the hand over the heads of the multitude, she uttered the same invocation.

After this ceremony, the lady, who was seated on a carpet, got up, and, the first of the multitude having encircled her, she gave herself, in the manner usual in such cases, a salute to the multitude. A person, who was seated on one very high stool, or bench, with which the square was clothed up, and all the persons in this tragic scene seemed to view each other who stood heaved forward in hurrying it to a conclusion. At once, a loud peal of air with a cloud of gongs, drums, and their hatchets, and the depending cords, broke the laden raft upon her; and others rushed eagerly forward to apply the final torch: at this moment of agony, when the mind must have lost its influence, the trumpets broke forth from every quarter.

When the conflagration took place, and not till then, the pile was fed for a time with large quantities of ghee thrown by the nearest

of kin; but, except the *toolsee* and straw before-mentioned, no combustible whatever, that I either saw or could learn, was used in preparing the pile. It is said to be the custom, that as the suttee ascends the pile, she is furnished with a lighted taper to set fire to it herself; and my companion, who was a Brahman, asserted that in this instance it was the case; but I traced the whole progress of the ceremonies with so close and eager an attention, that I think I may safely contradict him.

As curiosity may be excited to know something of the subject of this terrible, though here not un-

common immolation, I have collected the following particulars:

The lady's name was *Toolefboy*; her husband's, *Ragaboy Tauntea*; he was about thirty years old, and nephew to *Junaboy Daddab*, a person of distinction in this place; a little girl about four years of age, the fruit of their union, survives them. *Toolefboy* was nineteen, her stature above the middle standard, her form elegant, and her features interesting and expressive; her eyes, in particular, animated and commanding: at the solemn moment in which I saw her, these beauties were eminently conspicuous.

Description of various Articles found in the Palace at Seringapatam, and sent to England as Presents to the Royal Family, and to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Memorandum respecting the Hunting Establishment of Tippoo Sultaun, at Seringapatam, with an account of the Chetas sent to His Majesty.

The principal amusement followed by Tippoo Sultaun at Seringapatam, for several years, was to hunt antelopes with chetas*. His predilection for this diversion was manifested in the precautions taken to preserve the game, and the attention paid to render the sport as perfect as possible. A consider-

able tract of ground to the S. W. of Seringapatam, and called the *Rumna*, was exclusively appropriated for the maintenance of the game, and guarded with the utmost vigilance. There were several hunting bungalows† in different parts of the rumna for the Sultaun to retire to after the fatigues of the day. To each of these was attached a small establishment of servants, who were responsible for the care of the buildings and gardens‡. The number of chetas in

Tippoo's

* A species of spotted tyger, and known, in the relations of travellers, under the name of hunting leopard. See annexed account.

† A name used in India for a small light building.

‡ Each of these gardens contained four small but neat buildings, regularly disposed, and fronting each other; the ground between them being laid out in walks of the Cypress trees. The ground adjacent to the buildings was also laid out in gardens; and the whole was surrounded by a thick hedge, through which there were entrances and gates.

N. B. The Sultaun chose whichever of the buildings he preferred, and the party took the others.

Tippoo's possessions at the period of the capture of Seringapatam, amounted to sixteen; the greater part of them were well trained. Each cheta had an establishment of four men*, one cart, and four bullocks; and the whole were under the superintendence of a meer shikar, or chief huntsman, with a certain number of assistants.

Whenever Tippoo determined to take the amusement of hunting, one day's notice was generally given to the huntsmen, to prepare the chetas and bullocks; and on the evening preceding the day appointed for this amusement, six or eight chetas were carried out to some village near the spot of the runna fixed on as the rendezvous for the hunters. At day-break the following morning, the Sultan, accompanied by one or two of his sons, and ten or twelve favourite noblemen, proceeded to the runna. On these excursions he was attended by a few horsemen, and some officers called Mootshirikas, (independent officers not belonging to any corps,) who were constantly attached to the Sultan's person, and remained near him on all occasions, both at the palace and in the field. Very little state was observed, and no persons were present but those who received particular invitations. The Sultan generally reached the runna by about six o'clock, and then immediately the hunt took place as follows:

Each cheta was carried on a light cart, drawn by two bullocks regularly trained for the purpose. The huntsman of each cheta was seated on his respective cart, and the other attendants ran close to it on foot. The carts followed each other in regular succession, the meer shikar conducting the leading cart.

The cheta was hoodwinked, and all the spectators and sportsmen kept close to the carts, and endeavoured to preserve silence in order not to alarm the game.

The huntsmen followed any direction across the country which they thought proper. On discovering a herd of deer, they proceeded with more caution, and endeavoured to take up such a position as should oblige the antelope, when chased, to run up hill, or over broken ground, in either of which cases, the probability of success is much in favour of the cheta. When they arrive within four or five hundred yards of the game, the men on foot turned the cheta's head towards the antelope, uncovered the cheta's eyes, and then let him loose.

The great aim of the cheta is to place himself exactly behind his prey; and the skill and caution he displays in attaining his object, constitutes one of the principal beauties of this diversion. The cheta continues to be very cautious till he is within two hundred yards of the antelope; he then gets bolder, begins to run, and follows his prey with the greatest rapidity for about three or four hundred yards, when he is either successful, or gives up the chase. In the latter case, he generally moves about slowly, and prowling, till his keeper comes up: the cheta then suffers himself to be hoodwinked, and conveyed back to the cart. If the cheta has been successful, after seizing the antelope, he holds it by the neck with his mouth, in such a manner as not to hurt it, and keeps the prey down on the ground in this position until the keeper arrives: he is then hoodwinked; the throat of the antelope is cut, and a leg or two

* Z 2

given

* 1 Huntsman, 2 Keepers, and 1 Bullockman.

given to the cheta as his reward; after which, he is carried back without any difficulty to the cart. If it should be wished, however, the antelope may be taken *alive** from under the cheta, who, when hoodwinked, is perfectly manageable, the spectators keep at a proper distance till the huntsman has covered the eyes of the cheta, but they may always choose their ground in such a manner as to see the whole of the hunt.

A cheta will run two or three times in a day, and often is successful in every chase. He always selects the largest hog or the deer, though it should not be so valuable a position for his purpose as many other smaller deer. He hunts in herds, two or four chetas at a time, and then the sport is highly diversified and interesting.

After hunting until about eleven o'clock, the Sultan retired with the party to the next bungalow, where he passed the remainder of the day, and in the evening returned to his palace in Seringapatam.

A description of the Cheta.

The cheta is the animal mentioned by Tavernier, Bernier, and other eastern travellers, under the name of the *hunting leopard*. It differs, however, from the leopard properly so called, in the following particulars:

First, in shape.—It is of a long make, narrow deep chest, and slender waist. Its legs also are very long in proportion to the body; in which particular, as well as in its general form, it bears a greater resemblance to the greyhound, than to its *cogeners* of the feline tribe.

4

2dly, The size of the cheta's head is smaller in proportion to its body than that of the leopard, or of most other quadrupeds. The colour of the iris is of a deeper yellow than in the leopard, and its face is distinguished by a dark line reaching from the corner of the eye to that of the mouth on each side.

3dly, The hair on the throat, breast, belly, and the under side of the tail, is much longer than on the other parts of the body; it is of a dusky white colour, with few or no spots. The hair on the upper part of the neck, and on the shoulders, is also somewhat longer than on the body, though not sufficient to entitle the cheta to the specific name *Is Zabala*, given by Linnaeus to the leopard.

4thly, The spots on the cheta, instead of being marked in circles like those of the leopard and panther, are each distinct. The body and limbs, excepting where the long hair extends, are thickly covered with these spots, varying in size of a dark colour, and a round or oval shape, on a light tawny brown ground. The ears, which are short and round, are each marked behind with a broad dark bar; and the tail, which is long, slender, and somewhat bushy at the end, is marked with four such bars from the tip upwards.

5thly, The last and principal difference between the cheta and leopard is in respect to disposition; the leopard is incapable of being tamed, and always retains its fierce malevolent habits. The cheta is easily broken in and trained for the chase. I have never seen one, however, that could be said to be thoroughly

* This is seldom practised, and requires management and confidence in the huntsman.

† This description is written by J. Fleming, Esq. of the Bengal Medical Establishment, and the other parts, only of the memorandum, by Capt. Sydenham.

roughly tamed. It still retains some share of its natural ferocity and treachery, which it betrays by its restlessness, the obliquity of its movements, and the duplicity of its looks. It suffers no one to approach it familiarly but its keeper, and even he caresses it with caution and diffidence. It must be led to the chase chained and hoodwinked; and all that can be expected from it, even when it has been carefully trained, is that it should return quietly to its keeper when the chase is over.

The size of a full-grown cheta is as follows:

Length from the nose	ft.	in.
to the tail	3	8
Length of the tail	2	3
Height at the shoulder	2	4
Height at the rump	2	3

Mr. Pennant's description of the cheta (*Hist. of Quadr.* vol. 1, page 284) is tolerably correct; but his figure is a very bad one, and conveys a very erroneous idea of the shape of the animal.

The chetas that will be presented to his Majesty by the Court of Directors, were caught in the woods near Rydroog. They are about three years old, were trained at Seringapatam, and have been frequently hunted by Tippoo Sultaun.

Their daily food is six pounds of mutton, with as much water as they can drink. This allowance is sometimes varied to three fowls. A *mesala*, or mixture of spices, is given to them once a day with their food, and serves to keep them in health and spirits. Each cheta has two keepers; and one cart with two trained bullocks is sent at the same time as a specimen of the carts used at Seringapatam. The cart sent to his Majesty was actually one of the Sultaun's, and has frequently been used by him; and the bullocks are also part of his hunting establishment.

Three of the keepers were formerly in Tippoo's service; their names are—

Names.	Country.	Cast.	Time of service in the Hunting Department.
Sheikh Meun,	{ Carnatic, and carried away in Hyderabad invasion.	Sheikh,	Near 8 years,
Abdul Rohman,		Do. - -	7 Do.
Sheikh Imaun,	Do. - -	Do. - -	1 Do.
The remaining three were engaged at Calcutta, and are—			
Seikh Mahomed,	Bengal, - -	Seikh.	
Mecr Bukfoo,	Do. - -	Syed.	
Mirza Ahmed,	Hyderabad, -	Moyal.	

Note of the Articles sent.

Tippoo's Wardrobe. For the Hon. Court of Directors.

The Golden Tyger's Head and Carpet.—Formed part of the throne of Tippoo Sultaun. A drawing and description of it was sent home by the overland dispatch in September. The Carpet is a Royal one, and was used by Tippoo.—Recommended to be presented to His Majesty.

Wooden Tyger.—Recommended

by the Governor General to be presented to His Majesty.

Three Chetas, or Hunting Tygers, with a Hunting Cart, two trained Bullocks, and every other article necessary for hunting the Cheta in England, in the same manner as the Royal hunt of the Sultaun was conducted at Seringapatam. These are accompanied by six native huntsmen, three from Tippoo's service.—Recommended to be presented

presented by the Court to His Majesty.

A rich War Jacket and Turban, worn by Tippoo Sultaun.—The Governor General requested that this might be presented by Major Davis to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in his Lordship's name.

A War Dress and Turban.—The Governor General requested that this might be presented by Major Davis to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, in his Lordship's

Memorandum relative to Tippoo Sultaun's Wardrobe.

The wardrobe of Tippoo Sultaun was considerable, both with respect to the number and variety of the dresses. It contained only the clothes that were in constant use: all kinds of cloths, muslins, &c. were kept in the *Tosbekhana*, or royal store-rooms, in which were deposited a very large and ample quantity of European and Indian cloths of almost every kind. These have been sold on account of the army as part of the prize.

Soon after the capture of Seringapatam, the Princes, sons of Tippoo Sultaun, requested and obtained permission to select some dresses from their father's wardrobe for their own use. The remainder was purchased on account of the Company, by order of the Governor General, in consequence of intelligence communicated by Colonel Wellesley, that the Mahomedans remaining in Mysore intended to purchase it for the purpose of distributing the several articles worn by Tippoo as sacred relics of his pretended prophetic and holy character. With the exception of such articles as were deemed unworthy of being sent to England, and of a war dress sent to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the

whole of Tippoo's wardrobe is now transmitted to the Court of Directors, under the care of Major Davis, late Aid-du-Camp to the Governor General.

It may not be improper to observe, that in the Deccan, or southern part of India, the Mahomedans clothe themselves as follows:

Full-dresses. 1st, Jamahs, or long gowns, numastums, or dress jackets; 2d, pukrees, or turbans; 3d, pai jamahs, or drawers; 4th, kummerbunds, or fashes, (cloths) round the waist; 5th, roomalls, or handkerchiefs.

Undress, worn in private and at home. 1st, Augurkas, or plain cloth and muslin jackets; 2d, kulahs, or small caps; 3d, duputtahs, a kind of kummerbund, part of which is rolled round the waist, and the remainder thrown across the body over the shoulders.

The present wardrobe was packed in four chests, numbered and containing, viz.:

Box, No. 1.—84 Turbans of different sorts and colours. Among these are two curious worked pink turbans, with inscriptions at the ends from the Koran. When worn, the turban is so made up that the ends may hang over and be seen.—The dark green turbans were much used by Tippoo, his family, and all the Syeds at Seringapatam.

50 Pocket handkerchiefs.

Box, No. 2.—57 Jamahs, or gowns of different kinds.

14 Augurkas, or plain jackets.

26 Kulahs, or caps.

2 Pair of mofahs, or leather boots.

Box, No. 3.—54 Asteems, or jackets of various kinds.

36 Pai Jamahs, or drawers.

40 Duputtahs, or cloths for the undress.

20 Kummerbunds, or fashes.

10 Roomalls—rich handkerchiefs

to be suspended from the khurjer, or dagger (worn in the full-dress) by way of ornament. There are two with inscriptions from the Koran on them. These are tuburrucks or holy gifts from Mecca.

1 Rezai, or shawl quilt.

Box, No. 4.—Contained two trunks, in one of which was the Sultaun's bedding; in the other there were two green war helmets, dipped in the waters of the fountain of *Zum-zum* at Mecca, and hence supposed to be invulnerable; one *peitu*, or cuirass, to cover the body.

N. B. In the wardrobe there were several jackets, turbans, and handkerchiefs, marked with the *bubbe-ree*, or tyger stripe, which deserve attention. The tyger stripe was the royal mark, and was peculiar to Tippoo and his family; no other person dared to use it on any occasion.

Memorandum respecting the Tyger's Head.

This head formed part of the throne of Tippoo Sultaun. It is made of wood, and is covered with plates of purest gold, about one-tenth of an inch in thickness. The teeth are of rock crystal, and the eyes of the same material.

The throne was of an octagonal form, and entirely covered with similar plates of gold, marked with the tyger stripe. Over the throne was raised a canopy of gold, supported by eight light but strong pillars.

There was a fringe of pearls round the top of the canopy, of about four inches in depth; and the whole was crowned by a *huma*† made entirely of precious stones, and sent to England, in August 1799, by the ship Cornwallis. This head, with

four legs, representing the legs of a tyger, was placed under the throne, which was supposed to be supported by the royal tyger, the distinctive mark and armorial bearing of Tippoo's family. The seat of the throne was about four or five feet from the ground, and the whole height to the top of the canopy from eight to nine feet. It appears from a manuscript history of Seringapatam, by Colonel Read, of the Madras army, that this throne was begun about the period of Tippoo's expedition against the Nairs, in 1788. A little before his march against the Rajah of Travancore, in 1789, the Sultaun issued orders throughout his territories, that, intending to mount his throne, all persons who were about to be married might repair to Seringapatam, and would have their marriage expences defrayed by the Government. Accordingly, some thousands proceeded to the capital, but were so terrified by a report that the Sultaun had resolved to make Mahommedans of the Hindus, that they all fled from the danger. Defeated at the Travancore lines, Tippoo dropped his intention of ascending the throne, and some years afterwards is said to have made a vow never to use it, until he had recovered the provinces ceded to the English by the treaty of Seringapatam, in 1792.

The head is accompanied by a small but rich and beautiful carpet, used by Tippoo upon his musnud, on days of state and public ceremony.

Memorandum relative to the Wooden Tyger, &c. found in Seringapatam.

This piece of mechanism represents a royal tyger in the act of devouring a prostrate European. There are some barrels, in imitation of an

* Z 4

organ,

† This bird is an emblem of Royalty in the East.

organ, within the body of the tyger, and a row of keys of natural notes. The sounds produced by the organ are intended to resemble the cries of a person in distress, intermixed with the roar of a tyger. The machinery is so contrived, that while the organ is playing, the hand of the European is often lifted up to express his helpless and deplorable condition.

The whole of this design was executed by order of Tippoo Sultaun, who frequently amused himself with a sight of this emblematical triumph of the *Khodadad* over the English Sircar.

This piece of mechanism was found in a room of the palace, at Seringapatam, appropriated for the reception of musical instruments, and hence called the Raganehal.

Memorandum respecting the War Dress for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

This war dress was worn by Tippoo Sultaun, in his campaign in Adoni, in 1780, against the Nizam and Mahrattas. He was then in the plenitude of his power. Rajah Khan, the Sultaun's favourite slave, knew the dress immediately on its being shewn to him after the reduction of Seringapatam, and confirmed the fact above stated.

This kind of dress (made, however, of less costly materials) was much worn by the Mahomedans of Mysore. There were few troops in the world, perhaps, more personally active and vigilant than Tippoo's irregular horse; and as each man generally trusted to himself alone, it became an object to improve his personal means of defence. These dresses were used as a sort of armour, and were certainly service-

able in this respect, though heavy and cumbersome both to the horse and rider: the latter, however, was no doubt willing to sacrifice a part of his own convenience for a proportionate degree of security; and it is perfectly certain that these stuffed and quilted jackets were frequently found to resist the sabre even of our European cavalry.

Memorandum respecting one of Tippoo Sultaun's War-Dresses for his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

This dress (which belonged to Tippoo Sultaun) is called a *chelta*, a Persian word implying forty folds. The inscription in the inside, however, states, that there are forty-five folds in the body of the dress.

The turban has been dipped in the waters of the fountain of *Zam Zam* at Mecca, and is hence supposed to be invulnerable. It is a *tuburrook*, or holy gift.

The nose-piece of the turban has several Arabic inscriptions in letters of gold, and taken chiefly from the Koran. They are all invocations to the prophet Mahommed, to protect the wearer. This kind of dress is used as armour by horsemen in Hindustan, and, though heavy and cumbersome both to the horse and rider, is much worn by the warriors of the Deccan, by whom it is considered as sabre-proof, and who (generally engaging singly or in irregular parties) are obliged to pay particular attention to their own personal means of defence.

This dress was taken from Tippoo's wardrobe, which contained no other but the clothes or armour in constant use.

Tippoo called his dominions the *Sircar Khodadad*, or God-given Sircar.

A Disquisition on Regal Succession. By Jaganatha Tercapanchana. From the DIGEST of HINDU LAW, translated from the Original Sanscrit. By Mr. COLEBROOKE.

[The following interesting extract being too long, as well as too extraneous, to introduce into our Review of the valuable work from which it is taken, we have inserted it under this head of our publication; considering the information it contains of too much importance to be omitted. The law of succession among the ancient Hindu Princes is here laid down, defined and illustrated by the Commentator, with a precision and clearness which evince much vigour of intellect, great accuracy of judgment, and strong discriminative powers.]

If a king give the whole of his dominions to his eldest son qualified for the empire, although his other sons be void of offence, the gift is valid, provided it be the act of a prince neither insane nor otherwise disqualified; for it is done in conformity with the practice of former kings (as shown in sacred and popular histories) without offence on the part of the other sons, or of their father. Thus Desarat'ha* intended to commit his kingdom to Rama, in the presence of Vasishth'ha and many other sages, and in presence of the citizens at large, although Bharata and his other sons were faultless; but afterwards, excluding Rama and the rest, he gave his kingdom to Bharata, as a boon to Caicéyit†. Even now it is seen in practice, that entire kingdoms are severally held by one prince, although he have brothers.

Some, remarking that the kingdom of Ayodhya was not divided, hold that kingdoms are indivisible on the authority of custom, although it be not expressly declared in the

text of any sage‡. Though one kingdom may have been undivided, can the practice be grounded on the *Veda*? may it not have been some custom accidentally *established*? Let it not be said, that the consecration of the eldest son, to the exclusion of the rest, appears from the speech of Vasishth'ha in the *Ramayana* of Valmiki.

“Among all the sons of Ieshwacu, the first-born is king: thou, son of Raghu||, art first born, and shalt this day be consecrated to the empire.”

“This prescriptive law in thy family thou canst not now reject, O son of Raghu! Rule like thy father, far-famed prince, the vast empire of the a-produ earth.”

The difficulty is removed by limiting this rule to the posterity of Ieshwacu; for he says “among the sons of Ieshwacu,” and adds “in thy family.” Shortly before the *passage quoted*, and after the curse pronounced by Jabali, Vasishth'ha says:

“Jabali

* Fifty-fifth of the solar race. † Wife of Desarat'ha.

‡ This digression is not altogether misplaced; for the great possessions, called *Zemindaries* in official language, are considered by modern *Hindu* lawyers as tributary principalities: and it might seem necessary to determine whether they be alienable and hereditary by the same rules with other landed property.

|| Son of Menu, and first of the family named Children of the Sun.

Fifty-third of the solar race.

“Jabali knows the course of this world ; he has said this, wishing to dissuade thee :”

It is implied by this verse, that the sages utter what is calculated to dissuade Rama from his intention of retiring to the forest, in compliance with his father's commands. It may therefore be said that the speech is adapted to dissuade Rama from his design of residing in the forest, and does not establish an *universal* law, that the first born shall take the kingdom. When Rama ascended to the abode of Lacshti, his own sons, and the sons of his younger brothers, were severally consecrated to different portions of the empire; now Rama, wholly wise, and the instructor of mankind, did not act inconsistently with the law.

It should not be argued, that, among the descendants of Ischwacu, the eldest may not have been *always* consecrated to the empire ; but it was practised in the family of Bharata* : thus when Pandu retired to the forest, his kingdom, governed by Dhritarashtra†, fell under the domination of Duryodana ; but, recovered by Bhima and his brothers, was enjoyed by Yudhisht'hira, and not shared by his brethren ; therefore, kingdom is indivisible. But the inauguration of the sons of Lacshtmana, mentioned in the *Ramayana*, was not a consecration to the paternal kingdom, but to new dominions, given at the pleasure of the donor, and conquered by their father : thus the two sons of Bharata were consecrated kings of *Gandharva*, conquered by Bharata ; the two sons of Satrugna were consecrated kings of two cities‡ founded in the forest of *Mad'bu*, which had been conquered

by Satrugna ; and two cities, founded in the region *Carapa'ha*, were given to the two sons of Lacshtmana. The younger brothers of Rama, and the younger brothers of Yudhisht'hira, *who were both* images of the Supreme God and of deities, (*the first* born to slay Ravana ; *the latter*, to relieve the earth from the burden of a multitude of tyrants ;) may have surrendered sovereign power, from respect to their elder brothers.

It is said, that the speech of Yudhisht'hira to Arjuna, in the *Mahabharata*, is delivered with consideration of the respect due to Arjuna and the other brothers, in the order of seniority :

“The brave Bhima-Sena is worthy of dominion : what is empire to me, who am *thus* unmanned ?”

2. “I cannot bear these reproaches, which you utter in wrath : let Bhima be king ; I wish not to live, O Hero ! depressed as I now am.”

In answer to the objection, how can Yudhisht'hira, speaking from his own affliction, be affirmed to respect Arjuna as next in seniority ? it is added, that he acknowledged it on account of his dejection at his own unfitness for war ; and there is no intention of denying the seniority of Arjuna : accordingly the consecration of the five sons of Yayati‡, an ancestor of Bharata, is mentioned in the *Herivansa* : and the consecration of other princes, both in this and other families, is also mentioned in the *Herivansa* and other works : such were Nriga, Nara, Crimi, Suvrata, and Sivi, sons of Ufinara ; Vrishadarbha, Subira, Cécaya, and Madra, sons of Sivi§ ;
and

* Twenty-second of the lunar race.

† The blind elder brother of Pandu.

‡ Fifth of the lunar race.

§ Descendants of Anu, son of Puru, and to whom the north was allotted by that prince. In the *Bhagavata* four sons of Ufinara are named : Sivi, Varma, Sami and Dacsha.

and Mudgala, Srinjaya, Vrihadishu, Yavinara, and Crimilafwa, sons of Vayafwa, and surnamed Panchala. The inference is denied; for there is no proof that a partition was made of their paternal kingdoms; and it is difficult to establish the great respect shewn by Lacsmana and the other *brothers of Rama*, by Bhima and other *brothers of Yudhisht'hira*, by Duhfana and other *brothers of Duryodhana*, and by *all others similarly circumstanced*. If Bhima, Arjuna, and the rest, through respect alone, surrendered the empire to which they were entitled, why did they not yield their *common* wife Draupadi to Yudhisht'hira alone?

But, in fact, a kingdom should be divided among virtuous brothers, able and willing to protect it; for sages have not inserted kingdoms under the title of indivisible property. It does not become men born in these days to imitate the conduct of Rama, Yudhisht'hira, and others, who were endued with immeasurable strength, courage, self-command, virtue and knowledge, and were attended by Vasist'ha and other sages. The speech in the *Ramayana*, ("among all the sons of Ishtwacu, the first born is king, &c.") is adapted to dissuade Rama from retirement in the forest; for Satrugna divided and gave to his sons the kingdom which he acquired in the forest of *Mad'hu*.

Let it not be objected, that, were it so, Vasist'ha would be a liar: for, adverting to the fact, that the first born happened, in *all* previous instances, to be consecrated to the empire, he mentions that fact. As

it is not expressly declared that the sons of Usinara received the paternal kingdom, so it is not declared that they received any other than the paternal dominions. Consequently, there is no proof that a kingdom is indivisible: but those who are qualified to govern the realm, receive kingly power; and those who have great qualifications abandon the paternal dominions and conquer other realms, but do not re-assume the hereditary empire. The government of the realm, the protection of subjects, and the payment of tribute by modern princes subject to a paramount sovereign, may, in this view of the settled usage, be determined with little exertion of intellect.

We infer, from a passage of the *Adhyatma Ramayana**, "a son who obeys not his father is dirt," and another of the *Sri Bhagavata*, "it is thy father's command," that the son who refuses his assent to the father's gift of chattles, shall be restrained from such perverse conduct; nor is it questioned but he may have some share of the paternal effects. However, the history of kingdoms shows, that, to the exclusion of this son, one eminently endued with the virtue of justice, and other excellencies, is entitled to the royal authority. If the maxim, that a kingdom is indivisible, be not deduced from collections of law, still the kingdom would with difficulty be taken by all the brothers. Thus Somaca, descended from the Panchala, had a hundred sons, and Droupada, son of Prishata, the youngest of those sons, is mentioned as king in the *Harivansa*: of the rest not even

* Ascribed to Vyasa. The passage, to which this short quotation alludes, is a speech of Rama, in answer to the reproaches of Caiceyi: "Say not so; I would give my life for my father; I would drink deadly poison; I would forsake my wife Sita, or my mother Caufal; I would relinquish the empire. He who, unbidden, fulfils his father's wish, is first of sons; he who does so when commanded, holds a middle rank; he who, though bidden, complies not, is *vile as dirt*."

even the names are recorded. In the *Ramayana* of Valmici, Caiceyi thus addresses Manthara, distressed at hearing the *intended* consecration of Rama :

“ In Rama there is nothing inauspicious, nor is there malevolence in his great soul : have no apprehensions, therefore, hearing of Rama’s consecration.

2. “ A hundred years after Rama, Bharata shall surely obtain, in his turn, the kingdom of his ancestors.”

Here is intimated the regular succession of brothers to the kingdom of their ancestors, not their partition of the realm. Had the seen, or heard of, the partition of kingdoms, she would require for Bharata a share of the dominions, not regular succession to the whole. It is evident that kingdoms in general were then indivisible.

Immediately after the passage quoted, Manthara replies

“ If Raghava * be king, his son, and after him another, and again another descendant, will be king.

2. “ Caiceyi ! Bharata will be excluded from the royal race. All the sons of kings do not remain in obedience to the eldest :

3. “ But, of many sons, one only is consecrated to the empire. If all were kings, it would be the highest injury :

4. “ Therefore, spotless beauty, kings commit the affairs of government to their eldest son, or to others more virtuous.

5. “ Doubtless they consecrate to the empire the eldest *by birth* or *excellence*, and never commit the entire kingdom to his brothers.”

In answer to the supposition, that Bharata might succeed after a hundred years, she says, “ if Raghava (meaning Rama) be king, his son and remoter descendants will succeed ; there will be no room for the inauguration of Bharata : consequently thou erreſt †.” By this, Caiceyi’s supposition is not confirmed ; *on the contrary*, the title of the middle brother to succeed after the death of his elder brother, although he leave a son, which, from what Caiceyi had said, might have been inferred as founded on scripture, is refuted. “ The succession of Rama’s posterity will exclude Bharata :” that is, no one of the descendants of Bharata will be king. If Bharata, obeying Rama, be supported by him like a son, will share the empire, or *ultimately* obtain the whole ? In answer to this it might be asked, do all the sons of kings obey the eldest ? In fact they do not : therefore Bharata will no longer remain in obedience to Rama, nor will he be allowed to share the empire. “ Even among many sons, one only is consecrated ;” that is, all the sons do not share the empire : how then should a brother *obtain a share after the eldest has gained possession of the whole ?* Usage, not the scripture, is the ground of consecrating one son only. This she intimates *in the third verse* : it would be an injury, if all were consecrated ; that is, the empire would be impaired by division, or strife might arise between the brothers, should they reside in separate dominions. Therefore, “ kings commit the affairs of government to the eldest son.” May not the middlemost, or other son, be inaugurated ? Since the eldest son, being first, cannot

Raghava = general patronymick of the posterity of Raghu, but here restricted to Rama, as in the speech of Valmiki to Rama, already quoted.

† This gloss is somewhat abridged from the original.

not be passed over, his consecration is directed; but if he be vicious, another son, who is virtuous, may obtain the kingdom: consecration to empire is thus shown; therefore, *she adds*, the eldest son of Rama, and not Bharata, will obtain the empire.

It should not be objected, that the speech of Mant'hara is intended to excite discord, and is no authority. Such a disposition would not be excited in *the mind of* a hearer by the suggestions of a person speaking inconsistently with the reason of the law, with express ordinances, and with received usage: it may be affirmed, that the speech of Mant'hara is not inconsistent with these three. It is consistent with the reason of the law; for *she* shows the argument of it: *and* it is consistent with settled usage. Vasisht'ha subsequently declares, that, "among all the sons of Isthwaen,

the eldest above mentioned, whether the declaration of Vasisht'ha be related to the posterity of Isthwaen, obviated by the general assertion of Mant'hara.

It should not be objected, that, so, the allotment of a divided kingdom to the two sons of Satrugna would contradict that assertion: and it would be inconsistent with an express ordinance; for, in the want of express texts of law, partition by a father ought to be made in the same mode with partition among heirs. If no contradiction be apprehended, there is nothing to prevent partition: and the reason of the law has more authority in judicial procedure than *the letter of* express ordinances. Thus Mîtra says, "civil law is indeed founded on reason, not on revelation;" that is, he does not lay much stress on the *Veda* in judicial decisions, (for a

text of the *Veda*, on partition by a father, is preserved by Baudhayana,) but establishes the superior authority of the reason of the law, in comparison with *the letter of* express ordinances.

Some explain the second verse, "all the sons of kings do not retain life, when the eldest brother remains:" and they quote the remainder of Mant'hara's speech.

"Rama and Lachmana are closely united in mutual friendship; their brotherly affection, like the union of the twin sons of Aswini, is known to the world*.

2. "Rama, therefore, will in nothing injure Lachmana; but, doubtless, he will injure Bharata.

3. "Thy son, therefore, must hasten to the forest from thy mother's house: such must be his fate.

"Rama does not regard Bharata, as he does Lachmana: the life of thy son (now residing in his maternal grandmother's house) will therefore be attempted by Rama, when he has obtained the empire: and, to save his life, Bharata must retire to the forest.

It should be implied by this speech. But that exposition is wrong, for it would be a vain repetition of what had been already said, and would be spoken without cause.

Therefore, should a father, hearing these instances from the *Puranas* and other works, commit the kingdom to his eldest or other virtuous son, the gift must necessarily be considered as valid, *even* according to the opinions of Mîtra and others: there is no difficulty in asserting, that the nullity of gifts, as mentioned by them, supposes cases other than *the gift of* a kingdom; for a different practice in respect of royal succession is mentioned in the *Ramayana*.

Should

* Literally, "Rama is closely united to the son of Sumitra; and Lachmana, to the descendant of Raghu:" to avoid ambiguity, the patronymics are omitted, and the phrase shortened.

Should he commit the kingdom to his daughter's son or other *remote heir*, although his *own* son be void of offence, then indeed it should be determined as is proposed; but if he make a provision for the support of his other sons, and give his kingdom or other landed property to one son, then the gift is valid according to all opinions; for his family is not *thereby* deprived of subsistence. It is not proper to assert, that he who has power to give away the person of his son, has not power to give away immoveable property without the assent of his son.

If, making a provision for sons void of offence, he give his kingdom to his daughter's son, or to a stranger, what is the rule in that case? The gift even of a kingdom is valid, as it is of *other* landed property; for no special prohibition, nor any such usage, is found in regard to kingdoms. But no father, who distinguishes right from wrong, would be so disposed.

If a king paramount, viewing the instances of kingdoms given by a father as above mentioned, give the whole kingdom to one brother, without intending an injury *to the rest*, he commits no offence, for he is equal to a father. But if the father die after giving away his kingdom, and the king paramount direct that it should be disposed of according to law; in this case, it does not appear consistent with the reason of the law, that one brother should take the whole, without the assent of the rest.

What is the "subsistence of the family?" speaking of the sons of kings. "As much as each consumes in food and apparel: not merely enough to support life; for a man, retiring to the forest, may support life upon leaves, roots, fruit, and the like; and the subsistence of the family, mentioned by all sages, would be unmeaning. But, should

another of the king's sons say, "needing as much food and as much raiment as this anointed brother, I give as much to the poor and helpless: these wants cannot be supplied *out of* that appanage;" his claim should not be admitted by the paramount: no other, not even his father, can be equal to that *consecrated brother*; for the law admits, *that a king is a portion of the divinity of Indra* and other deities; and royalty obtains much reverence. Even *Brahmanas* pronounce the praises of kings: *Brahmanas* revere themselves, even in the sight of deities; for, to them are duties committed; to them are the *Vedas* intrusted; and to them is great favour shewn by the supreme ruler, because, contemning riches, they accept a subsistence on alms alone, in subjection to others. Thus, in the *Sri Bhagavata*, Krishna says of Sanacha and the rest:

"Sri, for whose momentary regard others perform austerities, deserts not me, (though I need her not,) because I acquire merit from respect *shown* to these, the dust of whose lotos-like feet is holy, and who instantly remove every foulness."

Though some modern priests are, in a certain degree, lessened by their misconduct, still great respect should be shown to them, in honour of former generations; and because it is said *by a deity* in another *Purana*, "a *Brabmana*, learned or unlearned, is my body:" it is not proper that one bound to respect should notice the faults of a person to whom reverence is due.

From apprehension of offending very great persons, it is not *here* examined whether some modern princes, who are not independent in the government of their subjects, but merely employed in levying the revenue of the paramount, should, or should not, be acknowledged as kings.

POETRY.

SELECT STANZAS, *imitated from* HAFIZ.

THE anguish of love I have borne,
Do not ask me its pains to unfold ;
In absence I've wander'd forlorn,
But that torture can never be told.

Thro' the world without love I had stray'd,
Till at length a sweet ravisher came ;
My heart's warm emotions she sway'd,—
But I cannot reveal her dear name.

In the soft hour of silence last night,
Such words from her lips fell so sweet,
As fill'd my fond heart with delight—
But those words ask me not to repeat.

A lip of the ruby's bright hue,
I have press'd, and the joy thrill'd my heart ;
Tho' I speak of the transport to you,
Whose the lip—I will never impart.

Alone in my cottage retired,
Ah! still there's no end of my woes ;
Such the love which my bosom has fired ;
Such the grief as I cannot disclose.

E. C.

ODE *traduite de* HAFIZ, *par* SIR W. JONES.

C'est à toi, matineux zéphire,
A m'apprendre dans quels climats
On voit les ravissans appas
De l'objet pour qui je soupire.

Dans

Dans quels lieux, bravant les rigueurs
De mon implacable fortune,
Trouverai-je la belle lune
Qui détruit ses admirateurs ?

La nuit étend ses voiles sombres ;
Sur la terre est semé l'effroi ;
Aïman présente devant moi
Sa vallée et ses tristes ombres :
Où se cachent les brillans feux
Dont on vit ces plaines reluire ?
Helas ! qui vandra me conduire
Vers l'objet de mes tendres vœux.

D'insensés l'univers abonde,
L'homme bientôt perd sa raison ;
On en voit dans cette saison,
Qui cherchent un sage à la ronde.
Heureux qui pénètre l'objet
Du sens caché de mes paroles,
Celui qui les trouve frivoles
Sauroit-il garder le secret ?

J'ai mille amoureuses affaires,
A régler avec tes cheveux,
Où sommes nous ? censeur fâcheux,
Où sont tes reproches sévères ?
Ah ! j'ai perdu le jugement !
De tes tresses l'aimable chaîne
A toute heure vers toi m'entraîne :
Ou revoir ce lien charmant !

En vain aux plaisirs tout convié,
Les danses, le vin coloré,
Les roses tout est préparé,
Sans toi qu' imparfaite est la vie !
Où te chercher, objet chéri !
En vain Hafiz dans ces bocages
Se trouve à l'abri des orages,
L'épine est au rosier fleuri.

AN

ACCOUNT OF BOOKS

FOR THE YEAR 1800.

The Works of Sir WILLIAM JONES, continued.

WE resume the pleasing task of laying before our readers some account of the contents of the remaining volumes of this universal scholar. In our last publication, we adverted to the contents of the three first volumes: three more remain, to conclude our summary analysis.

The 4th volume opens with "the speeches of Isæus, in causes concerning the law of succession to property at Athens, with a prefatory discourse, notes critical and historical, and a commentary." This, with the rest of the compositions contained in it, was published previously to Sir William's departure for India.

"Isæus," says our author, "the master of Demosthenes, and the true fountain of that eloquence which afterwards flowed with so impetuous a stream, is by some supposed to have been a Chalcidian, and by others, with greater appearance of probability, an Athenian; but whatever country may claim the honour of being his birth-place, it is certain that he was educated at Athens, where he became famous as a pleader of causes after the close of the Peloponnesian war." The circumstances

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of his life are now unknown; and of fifty of his speeches which were extant in the ninth century, the ten translated by our author are all which remain. The writers of antiquity, who have treated so diffusely of the Grecian orators, say little of Isæus. Sir William attributes their silence to this orator "having confined his talents to the narrow limits of the bar, and the composition of forensic arguments; which, however interesting to lawyers, cannot be supposed to attract the notice of scholars in general so much as the pompous and solemn orations on treaties and embassies, or the various events of an obstinate war." Yet the merit of Isæus was recognised by Demosthenes, who chose him for his master in preference to Isocrates; and Dionysius of Halicarnassus declares his opinion, that "the speeches of Lyfias resemble ancient pieces of painting, in the simplicity of their colours, and the graceful correctness of their outlines; while those of Isæus are like the more modern pictures, which are less accurately drawn, but finished with bolder strokes of the pencil, decorated with a greater variety of tints, and enlivened with a stronger

§ B

a stronger opposition of light and shade." These speeches furnish the English reader with an agreeable specimen of the forensic eloquence which prevailed at Athens during the most flourishing period of that celebrated republic: they illustrate, in a perspicuous manner, the laws and modes of judicial proceedings, in causes which relate to property and inheritance. "If," says our author, "they should be thought manly, nervous, acute, pertinent, and better in most respects than the generality of addresses to an English jury on similar subjects, we shall have a kind of model, by which the student may form himself, allowing for the difference of Athenian laws and manners; and, if they should appear inferior in all these qualities to the speeches usually delivered by our leading advocates, we shall have reason to congratulate our age and country, and to triumph in the superiority of our talents; for our pleaders often make the ablest and most spirited replies, without a possibility of premeditation; and wonderful, indeed, must be the parts and eloquence of those whose unprepared effusions equal or surpass the studied compositions of the ancient orators." A subject of higher triumph is afforded by the superior purity with which the British laws are administered. Athens, the merits of the case were weighed against merits of a very different description, and the popular topics so frequently introduced by the pleaders evince the force of adventitious circumstances to subvert or modify the fundamental principles of equity. "That their clients had contributed largely to defray the expenses of the state, had furnished galleys, served chargeable offices, given handsome entertainments, and lived parsimoniously in private, that they might act libe-

rally in public, while their adversaries either concealed their fortunes, or were remiss and penurious in their contributions," were arguments deemed not unworthy the mouth of the pleader, nor below the attention of the judge. The perusal of these orations tends to confirm the remark of Hume, that, "whether a man was a citizen or a stranger among that people, it seems requisite, either that he should impoverish himself, or that the people would impoverish him, and perhaps kill him into the bargain." Lyfias, indeed, mentions it coolly as a maxim of the Athenian people, that, whenever they wanted money, they put to death some of the rich citizens, as well as strangers, for the sake of the forfeiture. We will content ourselves with citing one passage from Isæus, to justify our observation, wherein Theopompus endeavours to exculpate himself from a charge of parsimony, introduced in a cause respecting a landed estate: "When the Prospaltian farm," says he, "became the property of my wife, she persuaded me to emancipate one of my sons, that he might continue the name, and preserve the family of her deceased brother Marcatus; not that my parting with that estate might exempt me from serving in public offices—for that made no difference, as I had served before it came to me, and was among the readiest to join in contribution, and to perform all the duties which you required of me; so that this informer most falsely charges me with being an useless, yet an opulent, citizen."

From the forum of Athens we are transported by the versatile talents of our author to the deserts of Arabia; the subtle arguments of the Athenian pleader give way to the bold imagery of the eastern lover. The poetus named Nioallacat, from having

having been suspended in the temple of Mecca, were composed previous to the æra of Mahommed, and constitute the only literary monument of the ancient manners of Arabia. The Nomadic tribes, who still traverse the sandy deserts, exhibit at this day, a living picture of the state of society described and embellished by the warm imagination of the half-civilized poets. In the delineation of the manners peculiar to roving tribes, the principal charm of these poems must be acknowledged to consist; for the imagery, though rich, is not pleasing; the metaphors are oftener striking than just; and the transitions are too rapid and too distant to be followed without an effort that does violence to the judgment. The poem of Amriolkais is amatory: it commences with the painful recollection of separation and absence; but the juvenile poet is reminded of former amours, of which the impression seems still stronger than of the last, and consoles himself by reflecting that he is a general favourite of the fair. The recapitulation of his adventures leads to the mention of his horse, which he describes much more particularly than his mistress; but, fortunately, as we think, for his auditors, the whole party is dispersed by a violent storm, the description of which contains some extravagant imagery and strange associations.

“O friend! seest thou the lightning, whose flashes resemble the quick glance of two hands amid clouds raised above clouds?”

“The fire of it gleams like the lamps of a hermit, when the oil, poured on them, shakes the cord by which they are suspended.

“I sit gazing at it, while my companions stand between Daatidge and Oahab; but far distant is the cloud on which my eyes are fixed.

“Its right side seems to pour its rain on the hills of Katan, and its left on the mountains of Sataar and Yaabal.

“It continues to discharge its waters over Cotaifa, till the rushing torrent lays prostrate the groves of Canahbel-trees.

“It passes over Mount Kenan, which it deluges in its course, and forces the wild goats to descend from every cliff.

“On Mount Taima it leaves not one trunk of a palm-tree, nor a single edifice which is built by well-cemented stone.

“Mount Tebeir stands in the height of the flood, like a venerable chief wrapped in a fluted mantle.

“The summit of Mogaimir, covered with the rubbish which the torrent has rolled down, looks in the morning like the top of a spindle encircled with wool.

“The cloud unloads its freight on the desert of Ghabeit, like a merchant of Yemen alighting with his bales of rich apparel.

“The small birds of the valley warble at day-break, as if they had taken their early draught of generous wine mixed with spice.

“The beasts of the wood, drowned in the floods of night, float, like the roots of wild onions, at the distant edge of the lake.”

As the version is literal, it is much to be lamented that the original Arabic and the English translation were not printed on opposite pages, in this splendid edition of the works of our great Orientalist. It is true, the Arabic is subjoined in Roman characters; but so imperfectly do these represent the original, that they are unintelligible without a constant reference to the translation, more particularly to those who studied Arabic in Hindostan, where the pronunciation is different from that reported by Sir William.

The poem of Tarifa was composed after having lost, by his negligence, his brother's flocks, and expiated the censure of his kinsmen for his remissness. It describes the charms of love and voluptuousness, and the joy resulting from warlike exploit, opposed to the cold-blooded prudence of the mean and avaricious; and prefers present enjoyment to remote prospects of precarious advantage. We have

seen these maxims clothed in the polished graces of Roman verse, by Eurace; let the Arabian poet now be adduced, and compared with the disciple of Epicurus :

“ Cothu, who censur’st me for engaging in combats and pursuing pleasures, wilt thou, if I avoid them, ensure my immortality ?

“ If thou art unable to repel the stroke of death, allow me, before it comes, to enjoy the good which I possess.

“ Were it not for three enjoyments, which youth afford, I swear by thy prosperity, that I should not be solicitous how soon my friends visited me on my death-bed.

“ First, to rise before the cataracts awake, and to drink tawny wine, which sparkles and froths when the clear stream is poured into it.

“ Next, when a warrior, encircled by foes, implor’st my aid, to bend towards him my prancing charger, fierce as a wolf among the Gadha-trees, whom the found of human steps has awakened, and who runs to quench his thirst at the brook.

“ Thirdly, to shorten a cloudy day, a day astonishingly dark, by toying with a lovely delicate girl under a tent supported by pillars :

“ A girl, whose bracelets and garters seem hung on the stems of Oshar-trees, or of ricinus, not stripped of their soft leaves.”

The poem of Zahair, which was written when the poet had attained a very advanced age, was intended to commemorate the virtues of two patriotic chiefs : the conclusion is prosaic and proverbial ; but it opens in a tender elegiac strain :

“ Are these the only traces of the lovely Ommausia ? Are these the silent ruins of her mansion, in the rough plains of Derrage and Mothatallem ?

“ Are the remains of her abode, in the two stations of Rakma, become like blue stains renewed with fresh woad on the veins of the wrist ?

“ There the wild cows with large eyes, and the milk-white deer, walk in slow succession ; while their young rise hastily to follow them from every lair.

“ On this plain I stopped, after an absence of twenty summers ; and with difficulty could recollect the mansion of my fair one, after long meditation.”

From the specimens we have ex-

hibited, our readers will be qualified to appreciate the beauties and the defects of the first Arabian poets, whose compositions have reached us. The sentiments usually breathe a spirit of generosity, gallantry, and valour, suitable to the ardent genius of free and roving tribes ; but the incidents, which this state of society must have rendered highly interesting, are obscurely alluded to ; and the expression of genuine passion is often suspended, for a tedious and minute description of horses and camels. To deny them all merit, were to be blind to some sublime thoughts and fine verses ; but the authors must not be compared with the poets of Greece, of Rome, of Persia, or of India. With the superiority of classic productions of ancient Europe, no person was more deeply impressed than Sir William himself ; and who was equally qualified to institute a comparison ?

“ It must not be supposed,” says he, “ from my zeal for the productions of Asia, that I mean to place it in competition with the beautiful productions of the Greeks and Romans ; for I am convinced, that, whatever changes we make in our opinions, we always return to the writings of the Ancients as to the standard of true taste.” It must be remarked, however, that when he wrote the above passage, he was not master of the Sanscrit language ; nor had he enjoyed the elegant simplicity of the Hindû drama in the compositions of Calidasa, nor the beautiful lyrics of Jayadeva : yet we cannot doubt that his verdict would have been the same, though this last acquisition must have considerably augmented his esteem for Asiatic literature.

We are next presented with “ Poems, consisting chiefly of translations from the Asiatic language.” Solima, he informs us, is not a regular translation

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translation from the Arabic; but most of the figures, sentiments and descriptions in it, were really taken from the poets of Arabia. The *PALACE OF FORTUNE* was taken from a story in the *Lahzanish* of Colonel Dow, but embellished with a variety of descriptions and episodes from other eastern writers. The general subject of the *SEVEN FOUNTAINS* was borrowed from a story in a collection of tales by The Arabist, in which an episode is engraved from the Arabian Tales of one thousand and one nights. The well-known ode of Hafiz, so justly admired, which appears in the *Persic*, our, precedes an elegant imitation of the fourteenth Canzone of Petrarch, and some beautiful paraphrases of select passages in those Sonnets which were composed after the death of Laura, in which the tender languor and quivering softness of that delightful poet are happily infused into English verse. Our insertion of the following ode, translated from the Turkish of Mesîhi, will easily be excused by the lovers of poetry, and by those who wish to be acquainted with the style of Lyric composition, now prevalent in the East.

A TURKISH ODE OF MESÎHI.

I.

Hear how the nightingales on every spray
Hail in wild notes the sweet return of
May!
The gale, that o'er yon waving almond
blows,
The verdant bank with silver blossoms
flows:
The smiling season decks each flow'ry
glade.
Be gay: too soon the flow'rs of spring
will fade.

II.

What gales of fragrance scent the vernal
air!
Hills, dales, and woods, their loveliest
mantles wear.
Who knows what cares await that fatal
day,
When ruder gusts shall banish gentle
May?

L'en death, perhaps, our valleys will
invade.
Be gay: too soon the flow'rs of spring
will fade.

III.

The tulip now its varied hue displays,
And sheds, like Ahmed's eye, celestial

Ah, nation ever faithful, ever true,
The joy of youth, while May invites,
parted!

Will not these notes your tim'rous minds
persuade?

Be gay: too soon the flow'rs of spring
will fade.

IV.

The sparkling dew-drops o'er the lilies
play,

Like orient pearls, or like the beams of day.
If love and mirth your wanton thoughts
engage,

Attend, ye nymphs! (a poet's words are
fage.)

While thus you sit beneath the trembling
shade,

Be gay: too soon the flow'rs of spring
will fade.

V.

The fresh blown rose like Zeineb's
cheek appears,

When pearls, like dew-drops, glitter in
her ears.

The charms of youth at once are seen and
past;

And Nature says, "They are too sweet
to last."

So blooms the rose; and so the blushing
maid!

Be gay: too soon the flow'rs of spring
will fade.

VI.

See yon anemonies their leaves unfold,
With rubies flaming, and with living
gold!

While crystal showers from weeping
clouds descend,

Enjoy the presence of thy tuneful friend:
Now, while the wines are brought, the
sosas laid,

Be gay: too soon the flow'rs of spring
will fade!

VII.

The plants no more are dried, the mea-
dows dead,

No more the rose-bud hangs her pensive
head:

The shrubs revive in valleys, meads and
bowers,

And every stalk is diadem'd with flow'rs:
In silken robes each hillock stands array'd.

Be gay: too soon the flow'rs of spring
will fade.

VIII.

Clear drops each morn impearl the rose's
bloom,
And from its leaf the zephyr drinks
perfume :
The dewy buds expand their lucid store :
Be this our wealth, ye damsels, ask no
more.
Though wise men envy, and though fools
upbraid,
Be gay : too soon the flow'rs of spring
will fade.

IX.

The dew-drops sprinkled by the musky
gale,
Are chang'd to essence e'er they reach the
dale.
The mild blue sky a rich pavilion spreads,
Without our labour, o'er our favour'd
heads.
Let others toil in war, in arts, or trade,
Be gay : too soon the flow'rs of spring
will fade.

X.

Late gloomy winter chill'd the fallen air,
'Till Soliman arofe, and all was fair.
Soft in his reign the notes of love resound,
And pleasure's rosy cup goes freely round :
Here, on the bank, which mantling vines
o'erthade,
Be gay : too soon the flow'rs of spring
will fade.

XI.

May this rude lay from age to age remain
A true memorial of this lovely train.
Come, charming maid, and hear thy poet
sing !
Thyself the rose, and he the bird of
spring :
Love bids him sing, and love will be
obey'd.
Be gay : too soon the flow'rs of spring
will fade."

A Latin version, or rather para-
phrase, of the same Ode, is sub-
joined. We insert the last stanza,
for the purpose of comparison :

XI.

His uers modis, Melhi, mellium apta-
bas chelyn ;
Veris alca est poeta ; verna cantat gaudia,
Et roses caput tepentes e pillarum genis :
Nunc amandum est, nunc bibendum :
florum ver fugit, abiit !

The hint of "Arcadia, a pasto-
ral poem," is taken from the thirty-
second paper of the Guardian. Our
readers will doubtless recollect Mr.
Addison's beautiful allegory, in

which the palm of pastoral poetry
is awarded, after hearing the various
c'aimants. On this subject, Sir
William has composed a fine poem :
but the simple charms of Addison's
prose is scarcely compensated by the
polished graces of our author's muse.

The first idea of *Caissa*, or the
game at Chess, was taken from a
Latin poem of Vida, entitled *Scac-
chia Ludus* ; but most of the de-
scriptions, and the whole story, are
our author's. It reminds us of the
RAPE of the LOCK, in which a
game at ombre is agreeably de-
scribed, in all the majesty of heroic
verse :

Long time the war in equal balance
hung,
Till unforeseen, an ivory courser sprung ; -
And, wildly prancing in an evil hour,
Attack'd at once the monarch and the
tower :
Sirena blush'd, for, as the rules requir'd,
Her injur'd sovereign to his tent retir'd ;
Whilst her lost castle leaves her threat-
ning height,
And adds new glory to th' exulting
knight.

"*Carminum Liber*" consists of
elegant compositions in Latin verse :
some are original ; others, trans-
lated from the Persian and Arabic ;
and one of the most beautiful, from
the Chinese. "An Essay on the
Poetry of Eastern Nations," was
written before our author had an
opportunity of studying Sanscrit.
Yemen, or *Arabia Felix*, lies be-
tween the eleventh and fifteen de-
grees of north latitude, under a se-
rene sky, and exposed to the most
favourable influence of the sun : it
is inclosed, on one side, by vast rocks
and deserts ; and defended, on the
other, by a tempestuous sea. The
name of *happy*, bestowed on it by
the ancients, probably alluded to the
valuable spice-trees and balsamic
plants that grow on it, and, without
speaking poetically, give a real per-
fume to the air. "Now it is cer-
tain," says Sir William, "that all
poetry

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poetry receives a very considerable ornament from the beauty of natural images ; as the roses of Sharon, the verdure of Carmel, the vines of Engaddi, and the dew of Hermon, are the sources of many pleasing metaphors and comparisons in the sacred poetry : thus the odours of Yemen, the musk of Hadramut, (we apprehend the musk deer is not a native of Arabia,) and the pearls of Oman, supply the Arabian poets with a great variety of allusions : and if the remark of Hermogenes be just, that whatever is delightful to the senses produces the beautiful when it is described, where can we find so much beauty as in the eastern poems, which turn chiefly upon the loveliest objects in nature ?” Demetrius Phalereus assigns this as the reason why the poetry of Sappho is so universally admired. “It contains,” says he, “the description of gardens and banquets, flowers and fruits, fountains and meadows, nightingales and turtle doves, loves and graces.” In addition to the beautiful objects which the surrounding scenery suggests to the imagination of an Arabian poet, may be mentioned, the singular state of society which still prevails among the Nomadic tribes, who dwell constantly in tents, and remove from place to place according to the seasons. “Except when their tribes are engaged in war, they spend their days in watching their flocks and camels, or in repeating their native songs, which they pour out almost *extempore*, professing a contempt for the stately pillars and solemn buildings of the cities, compared with the natural charms of the country, and the coolness of their tents : thus they pass their lives in the highest pleasure, of which they have any conception, in the contemplation of the most delightful objects, and in the enjoyment of perpetual spring.” This

eloquent eulogium on the condition of the half-savage tribes of wandering Arabs, almost makes us to join in the exclamation of Voltaire, after reading Rousseau’s ingenious rhapsody on the happiness of man in the first stages of society. “Jamais n’avoise je tant d’envie, de marcher à quatre pattes !” “Never had I so great an inclination to creep on all fours !” We are very ready to admit, however, that the state of society amongst the Arabs might be highly favourable to poetry : yet we recollect none which it has produced of uncommon merit, if those which compose the *Moullacat* be excepted : for the later productions of the Arabian poets were written by courtiers and literati, at the courts of the Khalifs, and other princes : nor will these, in our opinion, justify the preconception which our author’s observations might excite. “When the religion and language of Mahommed were spread over the greater part of Asia, and the maritime countries of Africa, it became a fashion for the poets of Persia, Syria, Egypt, Mauritania, and even of Tartary, to write in Arabic ; who have done little more than imitate the style and adopt the expressions of their models.” It probably escaped the attention of the editors to rectify an important mistake into which Sir William has inadvertently fallen in this Essay. “The descendants of Tamerlane carried into India the language and poetry of the Persians ; and the Indian poets, to this day, compose their verses in imitation of them.” Again, “The Indians are fond of poetry, which they learned from the Persians.” Before the birth of Tamerlane, the Patan princes of Delhi and of the Deccan, had introduced the Persian language and poetry into Hindustan ; many fine poets flourished at their courts,

amongst whom may be mentioned Mir Khusrû, whose verses are still read with rapture in the east. The Hindûs had poets before the Persians; nor have the former in any respect borrowed from the latter: but the Indians, to whom our author alludes, are the Mahomedan natives of India, whose compositions are usually in Persian: and even when they write in Hindûi, they adopt the measures and expressions of the Persian poets. "Essay on the Arts commonly called *imitative*;" "The Muse recalled, an Ode on the nuptials of Lord Viscount Althorp and Miss Lavinia Bingham, eldest daughter of Charles Lord Lucan;" "An Ode in imitation of Alceus;" "An Ode in imitation of Callistratus;" "The Principles of Government, in a dialogue between a Gentleman and a Farmer;" "The character of John Lord Ashburton;" "Ad Libertatem, Carmen;" though all excellent in their kind, it would exceed our limits to add to separately. The latter breathes the manly spirit of liberty and independence, such as they were conceived in times more favourable than the present for their growth and advancement.

"*Lettre à Monsieur A—du P.*" The vanity and petulance discovered by M. Anquetil du Perron, in his *Zendavesta*, provoked our author to adopt a tone of sarcastic severity, of which the rest of his writings furnish no example. The arguments alleged by Sir William against the authenticity of the works attributed to Zoroaster are two: first, their extreme absurdity, unworthy the character of a law-giver, and the reputation which Zoroaster held amongst the philosophers of antiquity: secondly, that a prodigious number of Arabic words are mingled with the Zend. Now, as Zoroaster did not understand Arabic, it follows that the works

attributed to that legislator are forgeries of the modern Guebres. Both of these arguments must be allowed strongly to invalidate the authenticity of the works in question. We have devoted considerable attention to the perusal of the *Vindidad Sade*; and our conclusions are in all respects conformable to the opinion of our author. The Guebres, it is probable, have retained no other traces of their ancestors, than some remains of their language, and some vague traditions: the former we infer from a striking similarity it bears to the Sanscrit, of which M. Anquetil was indisputably ignorant when he published his *Zendavesta*, although we understand he has since compiled a Sanscrit dictionary.

The 5th volume is written almost wholly in the French language, and dedicated to his Majesty the King of Denmark. It comprises a translation from the Persian of the life of Nadir Shah. The original work was written only twelve years before the appearance of its translation, by Mirza Mahomed Mahadi Khan, a native of Mazenderan. Sir William conceives the author not to have been a military man, from the title of Mirza, which, when prefixed to the name, signifies, says he, a man of letters. This observation is unquestionably erroneous: the grandsons of Timur had all of them their title prefixed; but, except Ulug Beg, they neither were nor desired to be considered as literary characters. We will endeavour to submit to our readers a succinct biography of Nadir Shah, whose conquests and whose cruelties were at once the admiration and dread of all Asia. In executing this design, we shall not limit ourselves to the information furnished by his historian, but avail ourselves of other sources which may tend to elucidate the life and actions of

this fatal conqueror : the work of Mirza Mahadi is composed in a strain of high panegyric ; we may learn from others to appreciate the value of his encomium.

Nadir Culi Beg was born at Duffghird Dérégéz, a small fort not far from Meshed, the present capital of Khorasan, which attracts at this day, from all parts of Persia, the pious votaries of Ali to visit the consecrated shrine of Imam Ali Reza. His parentage is overlooked by his historians ; whence we may conclude it was a common one, and that Mr. Frazer is mistaken in asserting that his father was governor of the fort ; but it is certain that he was of the tribe of Afshar, a race of Turcomans, who in summer tended their flocks on the plains of Meru, and in winter retired to the village which surrounded the fort of Dérégéz. In 1712, he married the daughter of Baba Ally Beg, one of the principal Afshars of Abiverd ; Mr. Hanway says, by the murder of her father : our historian asserts that Ali Beg preferred him to a number of rivals. By this lady Nadir had the prince Reza Culi Mirza, who was born in 1718. The steps by which he rose to authority are indistinctly related by Mirza Mahadi, who is silent with regard to the signal victory he gained over the Uzbecks, with very unequal numbers : this silence leads us to doubt the fact, particularly as it does not appear that he ever was in the service of the governor of Khorasan, as stated by Hanway and Frazer. Be this as it may, it is certain that he had acquired an extensive influence over the wandering tribes of Afshars, Curds and Gelaïr, and had reduced several strong holds, particularly Abiverd and Kelat, to obedience, before he commenced hostilities against Malic Mahammed Sistani, who had erect-

ed an independent government in the city of Meshed. But the artillery of Malic dispersed the undisciplined followers of Nadir, who retired to Abiverd, and added the forts of Necakilla and Kugvada to those he already possessed in that quarter. Soon after he made himself master of the city of Meru, which had solicited protection from the enterprises of Malic ; but the latter was now threatened with an attack from a different quarter. Shah Tahmasp, king of Persia, was on his march to reduce this rebellious chief, and summoned Nadir to attend him at the head of his followers. After quelling an insurrection which menaced with ruin that unfortunate prince, our hero joined the Persian army with his band of Afshars and Curds, and marched to lay siege to the city of Meshed. Whilst they lay before the city, Futeh Ally Khan, general and prime minister to Tahmasp, was assassinated, and Nadir succeeded to these high offices. His historian imputes the murder to Tahmasp ; but Hanway, with greater probability, to the unprincipled ambition of Nadir Culi. Having now conducted our hero from his humble origin to the most distinguished station, it will be proper to take a retrospective survey of the state of Persia a few years previously to this event.

At the commencement of the eighteenth century, the sceptre of Persia was feebly swayed by the luxurious and indolent Shah Husein, a prince of the house of Sophi. The eunuchs of the palace had acquired an entire ascendancy over the mind of this imbecile monarch : every thing was venal at the Court of Isfahan ; and subjects and strangers seized with little opposition on portions of that dominion which the sovereign scarcely strove to defend. The Russians extended themselves
along

along the shore of the Caspian; the Turks took possession of the western provinces; the Abdallies seized on the city and territory of Herat; Malic Mahmud asserted his independence in Meshed; and the Afghans under Mir Wais erected an hereditary principality in Candahar, which was destined soon to overthrow the tottering structure of the empire. In 1720 Mahmud, the son of Mir Wais, conquered Carman; two years later he attacked Ispahan, and after a siege, the horrors of which exceed all description, wrested the crown from the house of Husein. Before the surrender of the place, Shah Tahmasp, the son and declared heir of that prince, had escaped from the city; the rest of the royal family, Husein excepted, were put to death; Shiraz and the intermediate territory were added to the dominion of the Afghans, when Mahomed was seized with a disorder which deranged his intellects, exhibiting a singular proof of the vicissitudes of fortune. His nephew, Ashruf, was chosen to succeed him by the military, whom he had gained to his interests; and the murder of his uncle Mahmud, was the bloody auspices under which he mounted the throne. This event took place, according to Mirza Mahadi, in 1723; according to Krusinski and Hanway, in 1725; as Krusinski was then at Ispahan, it is probable his date must be correct.

Shah Tahmasp inherited the imbecility of his father; he repaired first to Cazvin; being pursued by the Afghans, he retreated still farther into Armenia, where his impolitic conduct disgusted those it was his business to conciliate. From Armenia he went with a small body of troops into Mazanderan, which province, and Asterabad, were all which remained to the house of So-

phi in 1725, when Nadir Culi was raised to the office of minister and commander in chief at the gates of Meshed. This place was taken in the same year, and Malic Mahmud assumed the habit of a devotee. In 1726 a rebellion of the Curds occupied our hero during the greater part of the year. Senkan and other strong holds, possessed by the Afghans, were reduced; when Nadir was attacked by a party of 8000 Afghans from Herat, whom he obliged to retreat. But the courtiers of Tahmasp had long rendered their weak prince sensible of the ambitious designs of Nadir; they endeavoured to excite insurrections against his authority, and were successful: the year 1727 was spent in reducing the rebellious Curds, after which, marching into Mazanderan, he dispossessed the officers who were appointed by Tahmasp, and substituted persons more attached to his own interest. In 1728 Nadir marched against the Abdallies of Herat, and in this successful campaign defeated that warlike tribe in three different engagements; after which he reduced the city. Leaving a strong garrison for the security of this important conquest, our hero returned to Meshed, but had scarcely reached it before he obtained information of an attack more formidable than any he had yet encountered. Ashruf had concluded a treaty with the Turks, and was already on his march to oppose his victorious Afghans to the Persian army under Nadir. The latter lost no time in preparing to receive him, but immediately marched to Damgan, where the Afghans sustained a signal defeat, after which Ashruf retired to Ispahan. Nadir pursued his success; forced a dangerous mountain pass, and again defeated the Afghans, thirty miles east of the capital

tal of Persia. Ashruf now took flight with the remains of his army, and repaired to Shiraz, whilst Nadir placed Tahmasp on the throne of his ancestors, after the Afghans had ruled and ravaged Ispahan during a period of seven years. When the necessary arrangements were settled at Ispahan, Nadir proceeded against Shiraz; a desperate engagement took place in its vicinity, which terminated in the total defeat of the Afghans, when Ashruf, thinking himself unsafe in the city, fled with a few followers into Carman, leaving the province of Pars in the hands of the conqueror. This event is said by our author to have happened in January 1729; but Hanway and Frazer place it a year later.

In 1729, (or 1730, according to the English writers,) Nadir took undisturbed possession of Khuzistan for Shah Tahmasp: marching from Shiraz, to expel the Turks from the provinces of Persia which they had occupied, he passed through Shuster (the capital of Darius), Khor-mabad, and Carmanshah; here he received a formal resignation in his favour, from Tahmasp, of the provinces of Khorasan, Mazenderan, Sistan and Carman. He defeated the Turks near Nehavend, and again at Melair; these victories put him in possession of Hamordan (the ancient Ecbatana): proceeding to Tauris, he encountered the most formidable army which the Porte could raise in that quarter; a signal victory preceded his entrance into Tauris, which completed the conquest of Azerbrijan, and terminated the progress of Nadir in that direction. A more immediate danger solicited his attention elsewhere: Ashruf was put to death in his flight by a nephew of Mahmud, whose brother Hussein now ruled in Candahar, and insti-

gated the Abdallies of Herat to revolt. This tribe marched against Meshed, and defeated the governor; but, unable to reduce the place, they retired, after laying waste the adjacent country. On receiving this intelligence, Nadir, after placing a strong garrison for the defence of Tauris, began his march for Meshed, which he reached before the close of the year.—The whole of the next year was spent in reducing the Abdallies of Herat; the strength of the place by nature and art, the number, the valour and despair of the garrison enhanced the difficulty of the attempt: ten months had elapsed before famine forced the Abdallies to throw open their gates, and the intrepid conqueror caused numbers to be massacred, amongst whom the English writers include the governor, though that is denied by Mirza Mahadi. In the meantime, Shah Tahmasp, desirous of completing the expulsion of the Turks from the Persian territory, had advanced with an army of 80,000 men to the walls of Erivan, without encountering opposition. But the Persian troops were successful only under Nadir; the King was defeated and put to flight, and thought himself fortunate in concluding a peace, by which the Aras Araxes was declared the common boundary of the empires. This peace Nadir, who had returned to Meshed from the conquest of Herat, refused to ratify, and with a very powerful army marched to Tahiran in 1731, (according to Hanway and Frazer in 1732.) At his approach the Russians evacuated the province of Ghilan; and Nadir changed his route for Ispahan, where, finding Tahmasp altogether averse to his designs, he deposed that weak prince, and sent him in luxurious confinement to the citadel of Meshed. His son,

son, an infant of eight months, was proclaimed King by the title of Shah Abbas the Third. Nadir Culi having thus assumed the sole government, marched towards Carmanah, and before the end of the year reduced the strong fort of Zehab, defended by a Turkish garrison.

In 1732, (or 1733,) Nadir marched to Kercuc, and, after laying waste the country in that quarter, proceeded along the banks of the Tigris to Bagdad. Having with much difficulty thrown a bridge across the river, he had completed the blockade of the place, when intelligence was received that Topal Osman Pacha was arrived at Kercuc with a prodigious army to raise the siege. Leaving a force sufficient to keep up the blockade, he marched against the Pacha; the contest was long doubtful, but the Persians, fainting with thirst, (having been excluded from the river,) at last gave way, and suffered a total defeat. Nadir endeavoured to repair this misfortune at Hamadan, by collecting troops from all quarters, and again marched to try the event of another engagement with the Turks: by a feigned retreat he enticed them from their strong intrenchments at Kercuc, and falling upon them suddenly, gained a complete victory, in which their general lost his life. He now renewed the blockade of Bagdad; but, the commandant producing powers to conclude a peace, Canja, Shirvan and Teflis were restored to the empire of Persia, and the siege of Bagdad was raised.

In 1733 (or 34), Nadir was occupied in reducing the rebellious governors of Khuzistan and Fars, who had been recently appointed by himself; having completely succeeded in effecting this object, he returned to Ispahan. But the

Turkish governors who ruled the northern provinces restored to Persia by the treaty of Bagdad, procrastinating the cession, Nadir determined to take possession in person; and, marching with his warlike followers, crossed the Aras and the Ker, (the Araxes and Cyrus,) and defeated and dispersed the Leczis, a tribe who inhabited the mountains of Daghistan, after which he laid siege to the city of Ganja. *The fortifications of this city being in good order, the commander brave, and the season extremely severe, Nadir foresaw that the siege was likely to prove of long duration: he therefore left a part of his army to conduct it, detached a considerable force to reduce Teflis, the capital of Georgia, and marched with the remainder towards Cars, a city of Armenia, where Abdalla Pacha had collected the whole of the Turkish forces, which composed an army of double the number of the Persian troops. His march was obstructed by the depth of the snow, but in the spring of 1734 he reached Cars; the Pacha declining an engagement in the field, Nadir returned to besiege Erivan, the capital of Armenia. The Turks, mistaking the cause of his retreat, marched from their entrenchments, and surrounded the Persian army; but, after a desperate combat, in which Abdalla was slain, the Turks were totally routed. This complete success was followed by the immediate surrender of Erivan, Ganja and Teflis, where our hero repaired soon after, and spent the remainder of 1734 in expelling from Dagistan the Turkish partizans who had been active in exciting commotions. The evacuation of Derbend and Badcuh by the Russians was a consequence of these victories.

The plains of Mogan, abounding
in

ACCOUNT OF BOOKS.

in rich pastures, extend along the southern bank of the river Aras, or Araxes : here Nadir had caused magnificent accommodations to be erected for a general council, convoked from all parts of Persia. In this council he stated, that, Persia being now rescued from a foreign yoke, it became necessary to choose a sovereign capable of maintaining her independence, and that his own wish was now to retire from a public life. Mr. Hanway says, that Shah Abbas died a few months before : be this as it may, the council were unanimous in declaring Nadir the only person to whom the crown could safely be confided : and with feigned reluctance he was induced to accept of the honours of royalty, in addition to the functions which he had long exercised. The ceremony was performed at Casvin in 1735 according to our author, or a year later by the accounts of the writers so frequently cited. The first act of his administration was the abolition of the sect of Shias, by an edict, directing a general conformity in the religious tenets and ceremonies of all believers in the Prophet. After reducing the revolted tribe of Bachtyars, he commenced his expedition against the Afghans of Candahar, and before the end of the year reached Sistan in his route to that place.

The year 1736 was spent in the siege of Candahar : the Afghans, conscious they had merited no clemency, fought with the fury of despair ; but on the military operations of the siege we shall not here expatiate. During this blockade the Persian officers detached against the Balochis completely reduced that savage people ; whilst the prince Reza Culi, penetrating with a considerable force to the banks of the Oxus, captured Balkh, and defeated the Uzbecks, headed by Abul

Fyz Khan, king of Bockhara, in a pitched battle.

In 1737 the fort of Candahar was taken by storm, and the garrison, with few exceptions, put to the sword ; that strong fortress was totally demolished, and the inhabitants of the town removed to a new city named, from its founder, Nadirabad. After the conquest of Candahar, our hero prosecuted his march eastward, took possession of Gazna, and, entering Hindustân, reduced the fort of Cabul. The motives for commencing hostilities against Mahommed Shah, emperor of Hindustân, are thus stated by Minza Mahadi, and admitted by all the writers of India to have been well founded. Two applications had been made by Nadir to that prince, to station a force on his frontiers, to prevent the flying Afghans from taking refuge in Hindustân. This had been promised, but neglected ; and, during the siege of Candahar, a special messenger had been dispatched with renewed solicitations and orders to bring back a definitive answer in forty days ; but, though a twelve-month had now elapsed, the messenger had scarcely been able to obtain a hearing from that indolent prince, or his negligent ministers. From Cabul, Nadir again dispatched a confidential servant, escorted by a small party of Cabul horsemen, to learn the cause of the delay : these were intercepted in the route to Delhi, and most of them put to death. To these causes the historians of Persia and India attribute Nadir's expedition into Hindustân ; but Colonel Dow and Mr. Frazer impute it to the perfidious promises and solicitations of Nizam ul Muluc and of Seadet Khan, without producing any proofs of such signal treachery. Yet it is difficult to imagine what these noblemen could propose

propose to themselves by such a measure : in high favour with their weak and indolent sovereign, the subahdars of Deccan and of Oude had little to hope, but much to apprehend, from the success of a Persian invasion. Crossing the Attock at Peikaver, Nadir prosecuted his march to Lahore, where the ill paid and worse disciplined bands of the Subahdar were incapable of resisting the Persian veterans, and the close of the year saw our hero in tranquil possession of the whole subah.

The events of the year 1738 are too well known to require more than a brief recapitulation : At Serhind, Nadir learned that Mahommed Shah was encamped near Carnal, in a position defended by nature and art. He marched to that vicinity, and endeavoured in vain to bring on a general engagement. Seadet Khan soon after joined his sovereign with the forces from Oude ; his baggage was attacked, and the Subahdar marched with what forces he could collect to regain it ; Nadir supported the Persian detachment ; the Visier marched out to the assistance of Seadet Khan ; the battle became general, and terminated in the total defeat of the Indian army ; the Visier died next day of his wounds. Seadet Khan was carried a prisoner to the Persian camp. Next day negotiations for peace were set on foot by Nizam ul Muluc ; Mahommed Shah submitted to the conqueror, and, after some delay in adjusting the terms, the Persian army marched to Delhi. At the celebration of the Aïd al Zoha (the feast of sacrifice) a report was spread through the city that Nadir was dead ; the people armed and assassinated the Persian soldiers dispersed through the streets ; a general massacre of the inhabitants ensued, and the roads were heaped with the multitudes of

dead. The treasures collected by Nadir from this expedition have been estimated at one hundred and twenty millions sterling, and the provinces west of the Indus were ceded to the empire of Persia. After these arrangements, Nadir restored his crown to Mahommed Shah, who bestowed a princess descended from Shah Jehan on Nasirula Mirza, the second son of the conqueror, who before the end of the year reached Cabul, loaded with the spoils of Hindustân, when he shaped his course to take possession of Sind, ceded by the treaty with Mahommed Shah. The flight of the governor Khodayar Khan ; his pursuit and capture, and reducing several strong holds in that province, furnished employment for the year 1739.

In the year 1740, Nadir put in execution his long projected expedition into Turan ; he reached Balkh in the month of July ; that city and district (comprehending the ancient Bactriana) having been reduced previously by his son, Reza Culi. Abul Fyz Khan, a descendant of the conqueror Ghenghiz, then ruled in Bokhara ; this prince having submitted, was allowed to retain his territories, and his daughter given in marriage to Ali Culi, a nephew of Nadir. But Ilbars Khan, who reigned over the Uzbeks of Khuarezm, trusting in the remote situation and inaccessible fastnesses of his country, refused to bend to the yoke, and drew upon himself the vengeance of this fatal victor : defeated in the field, Ilbars took refuge in a castle, which was at length forced, and the Uzbek prince put to death : Kheyu, the capital of Khuarezm, was besieged and taken, and many of its inhabitants transported to a new city, founded by our hero, near Abiverd, which he named Kheyu-abad. The

kingdom

kingdom of Khwarezm was conferred on Tahir Khan, a cousin of the king of Bokhara, and, like him, descended from Ghenghiz. Nadir Shah reached his capital, Meshed, before the close of the year.

In 1741 Nadir marched from Meshed to reduce the Leczis, who had revolted in Daghistan, situated on the western shore of the Caspian. In his route through Mazenderan, an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate him. This attempt, Mirza Mahadi informs us, was made by a servant of Aca Mirza, chief of the tribe of Temui, who was punished on confession. Mr. Hanway relates, that the prince Reza Culi Mirza was the author of this attempt to assassinate his father: the cruel punishment of loss of sight, soon afterwards inflicted on this prince, affords some confirmation of the fact. Previously to his arrival, the greater part of Daghistan had been reduced by his officers; but the abrupt and snow-covered frontiers of Circassia still harboured many tribes who continued to assert their independence. The year elapsed in fruitless endeavours to effect their entire subjection. The whole of the next (1742) was employed in the same manner; but having at last reduced Kara Kitaf, the principal strong hold of the insurgents, he returned to the plains of Mogan, whilst the roads were covered with snow to a great depth.

Nadir had long solicited the Porte to consent to the establishment of a fifth sect, which might be named from Imam Jaffer, and include the Persians, (who had hitherto been considered heterodox,) amongst the true believers of the religion of Islam: for this purpose a fifth pillar, in honour of the new sect, was proposed to be erected in the temple of Mecca. The Grand

Signior and the Musties of Constantinople refused their consent to this proposal, and Nadir determined to try the effect of hostilities. Entering the Turkish dominions he took the city of Kercuc, and advanced as far westward as Musal, (the ancient Nineveh,) to which he laid siege; but proposals for an accommodation being made, Nadir led his troops in a pacific manner to the vicinity of Bagdad. But in this year (1744) various insurrections were excited; the Leczes had again revolted in Daghistan; the province of Shirvan took up arms in behalf of a pretended son of Shah Hussein; and the governor of Fars, Tuckhi Khan, had hoisted the standard of revolt in Shiraz. Detachments from the main army were sufficient to quell these partial disturbances.

In 1744 the Porte openly espoused the pretension of Sofi Mirza, a second pretended son of Shah Hussein, and by its emissaries endeavoured to unite the inhabitants of Georgia and Daghistan in his favour. Nadir marched against Cars, to which he laid siege; but an accommodation being proposed, he led his army into Daghistan to punish the insurgents, who thought themselves secured by the inclemency of the season.

In 1745, the Turks, after great preparations, advanced towards the frontiers of Persia, on the side of Cars; whilst another army was destined to invade the southern provinces, from Bagdad. On receipt of this intelligence, Nafirula Mirza was detached against the latter; whilst Nadir in person marched from Erivan to meet Mahommed Pacha, at the head of an army consisting of 100,000 cavalry and 40,000 foot. The armies met near Moradpetra, famous for the overthrow of Abdula Pacha; the result of the present day was no less disastrous

disastrous to the Turks; they were defeated, but the Pacha, rallying his forces, saved them by a skilful retreat from total destruction. Nadir was preparing for a second attack, when he learned that they had murdered their general and were dispersing in the utmost confusion. In the midst of this disorder, the Persian fell upon them and cut most of them to pieces. About the same time the prince Nafirola Mirza totally routed the southern army in the vicinity of Meshed. Having now nothing to apprehend from that quarter, our hero marched to Isfahan, whence he returned to Meshed, the seat of his government, before the end of the year. The next, (1746), was not distinguished by any remarkable military operations: a treaty of peace was at last concluded with the Porte, in which the establishment of a fifty feet of Moslems was not insisted on by Nadir. The terms were arranged at Isfahan, where the Turkish officers had repaired with the requisite powers.

Of the catastrophe which in 1747 terminated this eventful history, no very distinct account has hitherto appeared. After the expedition to Khwarezm, says his historian, the character of Nadir Shah seemed entirely changed: he became cruel, jealous and tyrannical; blood flowed on every side; the slightest incident awoke suspicion, and suspicion was certain death. But, from the hour in which Reza Culi Mirza was deprived of sight by the orders of his father, remorse inflamed his sanguinary temper; his rage became ungovernable, and friends and foes were alike exposed to its fatal stroke. Insurrections broke out in several parts of his dominions: marching to Meshed, Nadir found the same disorder prevalent

in his capital; he sent the princes to Colat as a place of security, dispatched his nephew, Ally Culi, to quell a revolt in Sistan, and proceeded in person against the Kurds, who were in arms near Khabushan. On his arrival at Sistan, Ally Culi joined the insurgents, and at his instigation, when the main army had reached the vicinity of Khabushan, three principal officers entered the tent of Nadir on the night of the 8th June 1747, and put a period to the life of this conqueror. A party was immediately detached to Colat to seize the princes; they made their escape from the fort, but being pursued, were taken, when Reza Culi Mirza, Nafirola, and Iman Culi suffered the fate of their father. His favourite grandson, Shahrokh Mirza being then only fourteen years of age, was reserved for a still severer trial.

Thus fell the hero whose undaunted valour and consummate military talents expelled the invaders of his country, by rendering the Persian troops superior in the field, to those by whom they had been uniformly vanquished; whose conquests caused a revolution at Constantinople, and overthrew in Persia the dynasty of Sefi; to whose generosity the descendants of Ghenghiz and Tamerlane owed their restoration to the thrones of India and Bokhara. But his laurels were stained with blood; he substituted tyranny for anarchy, and his reign was as fatal as the disorders which preceded it. His biography comprehends a summary history of Asia, till the middle of the present century.

“*Traité sur la Poésie Orientale.*”—The vivid images which embellish the poetry of the Asiatics are attributed by our author to their rich and copious idioms; to their mild and fertile climates; to the beautiful objects which nature has placed

placed in their view, and to the tranquil leisure devoted to the tenderest of passions. "Tloof," says Sir William, "who admit the justice of this remark, will not be surprised that the oriental poets surpass, in beauty of diction and strength of imagery, all the authors of Europe, excepting the lyric poets among the Greeks, Horace among the Romans, and Marino among the Italians." After several fine illustrations from the Arabian and Persian writers, he proceeds to consider oriental poetry in its six sources, "the military virtues; love, grief, instruction, reproof, and panegyric."—1st, The Arabians possess no epic poem in their language; the *Shahnama* of Ferdusi is the only eastern composition which merits that title, though both Persians and Turks have many poems which relate to military achievements, but blended with fabulous incidents of a different nature. The beauties of Ferdusi are considered as classed under the several heads of fable, characters, descriptions, and expressions, and are conceived by our author to be surpassed only by Homer. 2d, Amatory poems constitute the prevailing mode of composition in the east: the Arabs, Persians, and Turks, celebrate in their gazels the praises of love and wine; and the charms of voluptuousness are sung in innumerable verses, full of delicacy, of imagination, and of passion. The Persians are thought by our author to excel their rivals in the beauty of their odes, and he compares the poems of Hafiz with the admired productions of Anacreon and Sappho. 3d, Elegiac poetry. "We find no elegies in the Persian collections, and very few in those of the Turks." We cannot help regarding our author's assertion as much too general: for although we admit that the poems

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named *Casida*, which have been translated elegy, are not all of an elegiac nature, yet we recollect several *Casida*, of Sadi and other writers, which are strictly conformable to our ideas of an elegiac poem. Some fine specimens are given from the Arabic. 4th, The moral productions of the Asiatic muse are both numerous and excellent. 5th, Satires are also very numerous, and more remarkable for caustic severity than delicate reproof: they are mostly personal; sometimes they ridicule the inhabitants of a particular city; but there are few general satyrists in the style of Juvenal and Horace. 6th, Panegyrics. These, as Sir William observes, are the most common of all, for "in general the works of the Asiatics begin by the praises of the divinity, then come that of the prophet, followed by those of their protectors." We may add, that these panegyrics are usually the worst poems in the collection; abounding in servile flattery and hyperbolical eulogies, without discrimination of character or situation.

"Odes of Hafiz."—Several late writers have been at much pains to explain to the public the causes which render it so difficult to translate the beauties of Hafiz into English verse: and, indeed, the specimens they exhibit, prove that it is no easy matter to them. Sir William speaks little of the difficulty: he translates some of the odes; and, whether into English or French, his translation always conveys a lively image of the original:

ODE X. •

O Toi, léger & doux Zéphire,
 Quel plaisir pu le séjour
 Ou l'objet de mon tendre amour
 Entouré des graces respire,
 Fais qu'au retour, selon mes vœux
 Ton bel air soit parfumé
 De ces fleurs enbaumées
 Qu'épand l'ambie de ses cheveux.
 1. "Que

111.
 " C'est de son souffle favorable
 Mon être feroit naître,
 Si par toi de mon bien aimé
 J'avois un refuge agréable!
 Si trop faible tu ne peux pas
 Porter ce poids, à moi porte-le,
 J'irai sur moi de la poussière,
 Que tu recouvres tous les ans.

112.
 " Mourant l'âme d'un lamento
 De son sort si douloureux,
 Ah! quand ce village eût
 Veu l'habitant si douloureux,
 Le pauvre n'en auroit que non-craie,
 A présent, il a de l'âme,
 Pour et de son douloureux
 Il n'en a de l'âme douloureux.

113.
 " C'est de son souffle favorable
 Mon être feroit naître,
 Si par toi de mon bien aimé
 J'avois un refuge agréable!
 Si trop faible tu ne peux pas
 Porter ce poids, à moi porte-le,
 J'irai sur moi de la poussière,
 Que tu recouvres tous les ans.

" Dissertation sur la Littérature Orientale." An elegant defence of oriental literature, and a list of the attacks of poets of the age, prove to

fact. The Lives of Ibn Arabi, of Al-Farabi, of Ishani, Mirkhond, and Noveiri, comprise information highly interesting to the general scholar; the eastern apolo- gies inculcate in the most impres- sive manner the perfect morality: in poetry, the Asiatic have attained the highest excellence: in proof of which our author ventures to compare an ode of Hanz with the 22d ode of the 11th book of Horace. An animated ex- hortation to princes, to encourage oriental learning, by the erection of colleges, and the printing of manu- scripts, concludes the dissertation.

" An Introduction to the History of the Life of Nadir Shah; contain- ing, 1st, a Description of Asia, ac- cording to the oriental geographers: 2d, a short History of Persia, from the earliest times to the present con- tary." The first of these may still be

advantageously consulted by per- sons unacquainted with Asiatic geo- graphy; some particulars our au- thor's subsequent information would have enabled him to correct: Mabar, which he places on the Ganges, is a corruption of the name Mala- bar; Mansura, which he says was the ancient name of Surar, is Bha- cer on the Indus, Surat being a very modern city. The brief chrono- logical history of Persia which fol- lows, from the impossibility of pro- curing better data, is constructed on the following principle: " In the infancy of the Persian empire, the sovereigns were almost killed by the people, whom they had civi- lized; the temperance of these early ages might tend to lengthen their natural lives, and few of them were disturbed by civil wars or rebel- lions: so that we may safely allow the space of five hundred and fifty years to the two first families of Persian kings, or twenty-eight to a reign; which computation, if we

of Darius, in the fourth year before Christ, will place the foundation of the Persian monarchy in the sixth year before the same epoch, about 14 years, according to Newton, after the burning of Troy, and just a century before some general or feudatory of Tahmuras founded the dynasty of the Assyrians." We content ourselves by remark- ing the manner in which Sir Wil- liam reconciles the Persian accounts of the second or Caimian dynasty of princes with those of the Greeks. Afrasiab king of Turan, who had subdued Media, he supposes to be Atyages: Cui Cobad, who expelled the Scythians, Cyaxares: Cui Caus, from a common title, is called Darius the Mede: Cui Khosru, Cyrus the Great. Between his son Dohorasp and Cambyfes no analogy can be traced; but Guderz, a gene- ral

ral of Lohorasp, who penetrated far into the west, was the Xerxes of the Greeks. Kyflasp is Darius Hyflaspes, in whose reign Zoroaster flourished in Persia, Confucius in China, and Solon in Athens. Ardeshir Delazdetir Ardashir Longimane: in the reign of this prince, "Coreth, defended from Lohorasp, was sent to punish Baltazzar, son of Bahhtasir, who had grown very insolent in his government of Babylon; Coreth conquered Baltazzar, and was obliged by the King to the supreme command of that city, where he protected and encouraged the captive Jews. Whatever our chronologers say, it is not easy to conceive that the Jews were delivered by Cyrus the Great; perhaps, deceived by the name Cyrus, which the Greeks gave him to Khshu and to Coreth, they have fixed the return of the Jews much earlier than the truth."

The fifth volume opens with the "Hitopadesa of Vishnufarman."—Our author remarks, that "the fables of Vishnufarman, whom we ridiculously call Pilpay, are the most beautiful, if not the most ancient collection of apologues in the world. They are extant under various names in more than twenty languages: and, as the very existence of Pilpay, whom the Arabs believe to have been an Abyssinian, appears rather doubtful, I am not disinclined to suppose, that the first moral fables, which appeared in Europe, were of Indian or Ethiopian origin. In Persian the word Bidpai means willow-footed, which is nonsense; and Pilpai, elephant-footed, which is not much better: but Catheci says, that, in Sanscrit, the word signifies beloved, or favourite physician, and that is certainly the meaning of baidya priya, from which Bidpai is formed; the author having been, it is supposed, of the baidya, or me-

dical tribe, and a favourite of his Rajah." We must here observe, that there is no more reason for supposing Vishnufarman the author of these fables, than for supposing Shcherazad the author of the Arabian Nights, or Mr. Gholerast of the Tatler; if such a person as Vishnufarman ever existed, he was a Brahmin, and could not be a builder or physician, that being a very inferior class. The work, however, is cited in the introduction to be a translation from the Panch Tantra, and lays no claim to originality; indeed we suspect it to contain four chapters selected from the last-mentioned performance, and composed by a different hand. The editor, indeed, in the word Bidpai or Pilpai, has copied the perfect copy, both of Sir William and Mr. Wilkins: we think we have accidentally let upon it, and doubt not that the latter gentleman will acquiesce in our explanation, as soon as it is published. "Upaveda" signifies a secondary, or supplementary Veda, and is frequently applied in Sanscrit to moral treatises. The Hitopadesa has been styled, with great propriety, an Upaveda. The Persians, ignorant of its meaning, have mistaken it for the name of the author; and careless copyists have finished it, by transposing the syllables, from Upa-veda to Ved-upa; whence Bidpai, from an accidental similarity to two Persian words.

This is the second English translation of this pleasing performance: we have collated both with the original; and the result of our observations is, that the present is the most literal and correct, whilst Mr. Wilkins has been more happy in rendering the facetious humour of the original, which is less perceptible in the gravity of our author's style. Indeed, Sir William translated his merely as an exercise,

without intending it for publication; had they been accessible to Pinedrus or La Fontaine, these fabulists would have been supplied with an inexhaustible fund of ingenious apologues, for the conveyance of moral truths in their sprightly fables. We insert a specimen:

"A noise only, when the cause of it is unknown, must not be dreaded; yet, by discovering the cause of an alarming noise, a woman of evil fame acquired reputation. How, said the lion, was that?"

"In the middle of Supravata mountain," said Damayanta, "is a town called Prabhavara, and on one side of its summit, (according to the popular story,) lived Guatarna, (it should be Ghuntarna,) or Bell-car, a Raksasa (or evil demon). One day a thief, escaping from a house in which he had stolen a bell, was killed, and eaten by a tiger on the top of this mountain; and the bell, which had dropped from his hand, was taken up by some monkeys, who from time to time made it found."

"The people of this town having discovered that a man had been killed, and hearing continually the noise of the bell, said, that Guatarna had in his rage eaten him, and they all fled from the town. It came into the head of a female pander, that the bell was only sounded by monkey; and she went to the prince, saying, if you will advance me a large sum of money, I will make the demon quiet. The king gave her a treasure; and she, having paid adoration to a certain quarter of the globe, made idols, and formed circles, acquired great reputation for sanctity; she then took such fruits as monkeys love, and, having entered the forest, scattered them about, which the monkeys perceiving, quitted the bell, and eagerly devoured the fruits. The woman took up the bell, and went with it to the palace of the king; where all the people did her reverence. Hence, I say, A noise, &c."

It strikes us that the gravity of the translation agrees but ill with the nature of the stories.

"Sacotala, or the Fatal Ring, an Indian drama, by Calidas; translated from the original Sanscrit and Pracrit."—Calidas was the first in reputation among the poets who flourished at the polished court of Avanti, in the century preceding

the Christian era, who are celebrated under the name of the nine gems. The foundation of the piece is taken from the Mahabharat, whence the story of Sacotala has been extracted and translated by Mr. Wilkins. The dramatic poet has taken considerable liberties with his original; in the latter, the refusal of Dushmanta to acknowledge his son in presence of the whole court, is occasioned by his anxiety to produce such convincing proofs of his birth as might effectually silence the voice of suspicion, and vindicate the character of Sacotala: in the play his conduct proceeds from real forgetfulness, the effect of the fatal ring. We entirely concur in the opinion of the translator, who considers this drama "as a most pleasing and authentic picture of old Hindû manners, and one of the greatest curiosities that the literature of Asia has yet brought to light."

"Eight hymns to the Hindû Deities." These poems have great merit in introducing to our acquaintance several of the principal deities of the Hindû mythology, in all the pomp of appropriate imagery. They are not translations, although the Hindûs have numberless poetical addresses to their gods: they are not imitations of the ancients, tho' they have left us many beautiful specimens of these compositions, which might be imitated and applied with great advantage to the Indian deities. Many beautiful, and many sublime passages might be pointed out; whilst some are too turgid and inflated, and others too metaphysical for poetry.

"An Extract from the Bhushanda Râmâyan." This has, apparently been translated from the Persian version of the Râmâyan, as the orthography is different from that adopted by our author, after he commenced his Sanscrit studies.

"Extracts

✽ Extracts from the *Vedas*. — We insert the celebrated Gayatri, or holiest verse of the *Vedas* :

“ Let us adore the Supreme of that divine sun, the godhead who illuminates all, who creates all, from whom all proceed, to whom all must return, whom we invoke to direct our understandings aright in our progress towards his holy feat.”

The above is the whole of the Gayatri: what the succeeding verses are, or whence extracted, we are not informed; but the whole extract, we apprehend, cannot be from the *Vedas*, from its mentioning various princes who assuredly lived posterior to the composition of that primeval code. The remaining extracts appeared in our last publication.

Prefaces to a printed edition of “*The Seasons*,” a descriptive poem by Calidas; and of “*Laili and Majnun*,” a Persian poem by Hafiz. The former is recommended to the Sanscrit student, as an easy and elegant work, well adapted for beginners.

“*An Essay on the Law of Bailments*,” concludes this volume, and the works of Sir William Jones. It is, we understand, considered as a work of high legal authority on the subject, and is thus mentioned by Mr. Gibbon: “*Sir William Jones has given an ingenious and rational essay on the law of bailments. He is perhaps the only lawyer equally conversant with the year-books of Westminster, the commentaries of Ulpian, the Attic pleadings of Iseus, and the sentences of Arabian and Persian Casis.*” We may add the ordinances of the *Sriti Sastra* to the above list.

It is to be lamented that these inestimable stores of oriental learning had not been submitted to the perusal of an oriental scholar for the purpose of correcting mistakes in orthography. We insert a few cor-

rigenda, to call the attention of the editors to the subject when a new edition is called for. 3th vol. page 306, “*Harai*” for *Janai*; 4th “*Middi*” for *Middi*; 4th “*Al-morapem*” for *Amorapem*; 4th “*Mekhi*” for *Nekhal*; 5th vol. 105 “*Sigame*” for *Safaga*; 73 “*Gautacama*” for *Ghantacama*; 420 “*Kates*” for *Sinas*.

Of the wonderful attainments of Sir William Jones, it is difficult to speak in qualified terms; in discharging our duty to the public, we have freely pointed out whatever we considered as mistakes, but candour admits and requires the discharge of a more agreeable duty. His comprehensive mind seems to have embraced the whole circle of science in its ample grasp; and his works prove, that, in most branches of human knowledge, he had reached a high degree of excellence. His Latin verses are classical and elegant; his versions of Hafiz are the only real specimens, in our language, of the rich and copious strains of the Persian bard; the Institutes of Menu, Hitopadesa and Sacontala, throw more light on the manners, and civil and religious institutions of the Hindûs, than can be derived from all other sources collectively, if we except the agreeable translations of Mr. Wilkins; and his anniversary discourses communicate an infinite variety of curious and useful information, in a style at once elegant and impressive. His indefatigable application exhibits an useful example to literary men; but the extent and varieties of his attainments, who can hope to reach? By his premature death, literature has met with one of the severest losses it has sustained in the eighteenth century; for, highly as we value the performances we have just analyzed, we are confident that, if his life had been protracted, his future productions would

its root some affinity to the name Turk; as that of the Parcatæ, the tribe descended from the youngest son of Tagitans, to Ferlus or Belas, which designed the tribe left in rank of those descended from Turk. Targitans was said to be the son of Jupiter; Turk of Japhet."

In this passage it may be observed, that the Moslem writers are deserving of no credit when they assign the origin of nations to founders of the same name: we have perused an eminent historian, who gravely enumerates Hind and Hind, Deccan, Mehrat, Teling, and many others as the patriarchs of India; though the Sanscrit signification of these words proves that they never could have been personal appellations. With regard to the similarity between Jupiter and Japhet, both these names were equally unknown to Herodotus, and to the Scythians. The settlement of these tribes on the rich pastures of the Ukraine was of no remote date: the tide of emigration had already begun to propel the warlike hordes of the northern parts of Asia, towards the settlements of their western neighbours; and the Cimmerians, who anciently dwelt in the countries between the Don and the Danube, had already disappeared before the invasion of the Scythians, and added to the population of more western regions. On the north, European Scythia was bounded by the Melanchilani, named from their black garments; by the Androphage, whose name attests the barbarity of their manners; on the north west dwelt the Neuri, who once a year became wolves, and the effeminate tribe of Agathyrsi, who had their women in common, bounded the Scythian on the west. Between the Tanais and Oarus, (the Don and the Wolga,) we find the Sauromatæ, who boasted their descent from the Amazons; the Budini, who wan-

dered through the extensive forests which skirt those rivers; and the Thyssagetæ, whose country terminated the march of Hytaspes, in a northerly direction. The inhospitable Tauri, who dwelt in the Crimea, were not considered of Scythian origin. The sepulchres of the Scythian kings were situated, says Herodotus, in the remotest part of their country. Many tumuli are still found on the banks of the Tanais; and their barbarous funerals, as our author remarks, were common to other tribes of Tartars, in more recent periods. Whether the Scythian invasion of Media was the event alluded to by the prophet Ezekiel, where he describes the hords of cavalry "coming like a storm, and covering the land as a cloud," is a point still undecided. Neither are we convinced that "there still exists in the north-west part of Asia, a rampart or mound with gates and towers, named by the eastern writers from Gog and Magog." The land of Gog and Magog is placed by oriental geographers north-east of China, and we think it rather probable that the wall of China is the one designed by them, though the inaccuracy of their accounts, and particularly those of the envoy of the Calif Wathec, have rendered its situation obscure and perplexing. The subject recurs again in Major Rennell's account of the Hyperboreans, who certainly are meant by Herodotus for the inhabitants of the country of Gog and Magog; but as the existence of any other rampart than the wall of China rests upon very doubtful authority, and as much that is said concerning it will apply to the latter, we still adhere to our former opinion.

Stretching eastward from the Wolga, Europe was in that direction

tion supposed, by Herodotus, co-extensive with Asia. On the eastern banks of that river dwelt the Turce, whom our author recognizes in the Torgats, a Calmuc tribe, situated between the Wolga and Jaic, in the government of Saratow. A tribe of Scythians emigrated from the Ukraine, and seemed to have occupied the Delht Kipchac. Further east, the Argoppei, bald from their birth, having large chins and nostrils like apes, spoke a peculiar language, and dwelt near Mount Arga, and the mountains of the Steppe. Proceeding in the same direction, we reach the Bledene, who are placed by Ptolemy in a situation corresponding with that of the Oigurs, or Yugurs, who inhabit the proper seat of the Calmucs, bordering immediately on the north-east of China, easily recognized in the country of Casgur. These are denominated Euthis by the Chinese, as we suppose from Yelduz, a tract of country which they possess. To this nation the Moguls are said to be indebted for the use of letters: "they possessed," says our author, "a kingdom of considerable extent, formed of the two great provinces of Terfan and Hami (or Camil), which are situated in the very centre of Asia. They are said to have been masters of the country as far northward as the springs of the Irtysh, and the mountains of Altai before-mentioned; and on the south-west, they border on Casgur." The Chinese are said to have conquered this country in 1757; but if Terfan and Camil be meant, these were conquered before 1721, according to M. de Lange; it is possible that Yelduz may have been the scene of Kien Long's victory in 1757. Their letters were probably the same as the Tibitian, which are derived from the Deva-nagari; and that the religion of Buddha pre-

vailed amongst the Euthis is proved by his image worshipped at Terfan, under the appellation of Sanyo Muni. East of the Bledenes dwelt Arimaspians, who had only one eye: and beyond them the Cretians guarded the gold, with which the land abounded. To the north of all these dwelt the Hyperboreans, an unknown people, whose forest offerings were brought to Delos by the hands of virgins.

The continent of Asia, as it was viewed by Herodotus, presented an extent greatly inferior to that of Europe, which bounded it on the north, while China, the Chinese and western Tartary, Tibet, and the peninsula beyond the Ganges, lay beyond the limits of his geographical knowledge. The Asia of Herodotus constituted one unwieldy monarchy; it comprised a variety of nations under one jurisdiction, whose manners presented the refinement of civilized nations, and the barbarity of untutored savages; and whose languages were not understood over the whole of the empire. In a luminous disquisition on the various levels of the Asiatic continent, our author assigns his reasons for supposing the highest level to prevail near the eastern extremity. The mountainous ridge which under the name of Taurus approaches the shores of the Mediterranean, extends itself under various appellations to the remotest parts of Asia; its numerous branches extending southward inclose fertile plains, the early seats of population, and supply the rivers which flow through them.

"The ridge of Imaus is properly the crest of the mountains that form the western declivity of a prodigious high level, which may be regarded as the firm body of eastern Asia. It occupies a vast space in the central part of Asia, between Persia, India, China, and Tartary; and from the borders of which, the great rivers of that continent descend in every direction; from

from the Oxus and Jaxartes on the west, to the Amur on the east; and from the Ganges and Burampooter on the south, to the Oby and Jenisea on the north. This vast upland tract, (the highest region, perhaps, of the old hemisphere,) contains generally the country of the Colchians, of the Moogais, Tibet and eastern Turkistan. The countries that surround this tract, taken in a very general view, may be regarded as placed on a kind of hinging levels, or declivities, along the skirts of it; since the waters flow to mind immediately from every side, to the surrounding seas or lakes. The sea on most theories, which flow through the parallel, hills, to the periodic plains of the sea, have, by their currents, added to the plains, and themselves to kingdoms, and the sea could; but the operation of alluvion proceeds but slowly, by such rivers as do not undergo very great alterations in their bulk, at different seasons; and such are those to the north. The greatest alluvions in Asia, therefore, are formed by those streams which descend from the southern part of the elevated region in question; that is, between Persia and China, which are so situated as to receive the supplies of rain brought by the easterly monsoons.

"There is also reason to suspect that China is on a higher level than the lands on the west. It is well known from the improvements in modern geography, that the high region of Tibet adjoining to China on the west; and that from it a mountainous ridge, or range, extends south or south-eastwards, separating the provinces of India, beyond the Ganges, from China. The great waters of China all run to the east, those of the peninsula to the south—a strong indication of different levels; and it cannot well be supposed that China is the lower of the two, when the astonishing length of course of the Kian-kew is considered, and moreover that China is a colder region than India in corresponding parallels."

Herodotus divided Asia into four regions. The first comprehended the space between the two seas, the gulph of Persia, and the eastern part of the Euxine: it was occupied by four nations; the Persians, who dwelt near the Indian ocean; the Medes, who bounded them on the north; the Saspirians, a warlike tribe, who spread themselves towards the Euxine; and the Colchians, who dwelt south of the Phasis. From

this central region of Asia, two others stretched to the Mediterranean, whose common limits were marked by the elevated ridges of Mount Taurus: of these the most northerly commenced at the Phasis, and extended to the sea along the Euxine to the Hellespont, as far as the Sigeum of Troy: it comprised no less than thirty different nations, and included western Armenia and Asia Minor. The third region was bounded on the north by the one just mentioned; it comprised Assyria, Babylonia, Arabia, Phenicia and Palestine, and was said to contain only three nations. The last region lay to the east of Persia and Media, and was bounded on the north by the Caspian sea, and the Araxes; on the south, by the Erythraean sea; and on the east, by the utmost known part of India: the different nations who compose its inhabitants are not enumerated.

The ridge of Imaus marked the boundaries of western and eastern Scythia; the former included the Desert Kipchac, western Turkistan, and the northern part of Fergana: eastern Scythia was the country of the Massagetae, and extended to the Euxine, where our author recognises in the Egiros, or Eluthis; it consequently was the eastern Turkistan, comprehending Casgur, Khoten, Acsu, &c. Saca was a general appellation for a Scythian of whatever tribe, though it was thought to be derived from a particular one. "It is possible," says our author, "that the general denomination of Sacæ, was of the same import, perhaps even a part of the very same name, with the Kosaki of modern times; that is, wanderers, freebooters, or banditti." Were we to hazard a conjecture on the subject, it would be that the Scythians derived this appellation from being of the religion of Buddha, or Sacyo. The
ara

era in use amongst the votaries of Sacyo at this day is named "Saci;" the modern Scythians or Tartars are adherents of his doctrine, or Saca; and the hypothesis would account for its being applied to the Scythian generally, which otherwise remains unexplained. The Saca are mentioned in the Puranas as an uncivilized nation; and that Sacyo, of all the epithets of Buddha, was most universal, appears from his being worshipped under that name from Terfen to Japan.

The numerous provinces which composed the immense empire of Darius, situated Hyflaps, is divided into twenty satrapies; the nations included in each, and the specific tribute which each satrapy contributed as its acknowledgment, are detailed by Herodotus. Our author, in a perspicuous commentary, has pointed out the local situations occupied by each; and if the remote date of the original composition be considered, it will excite surprise to find so few nations mentioned, whose habitations cannot be ascertained by positive circumstances, or probable inference. To enumerate the various tribes which composed this immense mass of population, would exceed the limits of our review; much more to state their actual or relative situation, and the ingenious reasonings from which some of them are deduced. Beginning with the maritime provinces of Asia Minor, the enumeration is extended to the tribes who inhabited the northern parts of India, where the five rivers unite their waters with the Indus. We will select from the catalogue whatever may appear best calculated to gratify the curiosity, or contribute to the amusement of our readers. Some interesting remarks occur relative to Phenicia and Palestine. "Herodotus believed that Scosfris over-ran

Asia, and, passing into Europe, conquered Scythia and Thrace; and that thus far the achievements of his victories in war had discovered. Also, that he led a detachment in Colchis; the relation of which circumstance has given reason to suppose, that the Egyptians were black, and had crisped and curling hair like the negroes." The custom of circumcision is ascribed to Egypt and Ethiopia, where he says it may be traced to the remotest antiquity, observing that both the Phenicians and Syrians admitted it had been introduced from thence into their country. To this quarter of the world he also refers the important invention of letters, which long continued in Greece to be named Phenician letters, from the people who first made them known in Europe.

"The extended trade of the Phenician commerce is a theme of ancient history as well as of modern. The amber of Prussia, and the tin of Britain; the linen of Egypt, and the spices of Arabia; the slaves of Caucasus, and the horses of Scythia; appear to have entered in their emporium. There is, however, no information of Indian productions, in the catalogue of merchandizes just mentioned. According to our author, India had been recently explored by the orders of Darius Hyflaps, and seems to have been little known to the Persians before this time. Ezekiel prophesied concerning the destruction of Tyre, only 60 or 70 years before Darius; and, as we have said, no traces of Indian products or manufactures appear in his catalogue. The two accounts therefore agree, and impress an idea that the Phenicians did not trade to India at that period. Had they known and traded to India through the Persian empire, the Persians doubtless would not have been ignorant of India; which, if we are to credit our author, they were, previous to the expedition set on foot by Darius, and conducted by Scylax, who first explored the Indus, and the coasts between it and Persia."

On this passage two remarks naturally occur. First, that amongst the spices of Arabia brought to Tyre,

Tyre, cinnamon was undoubtedly one : either the Phenicians brought it from Ceylon themselves, or they must have had it from Arabians who sailed thither ; in either case that island was known to the subjects of Darius. That the Indian Nard was in the same predicament seems at least a probable surmise. If the *Hysaspes* of the Greeks was the *Kühistan* of the Persian writers, an hypothesis justified by chronology, and supported by strong probability, he resided chiefly at Bakt, a city near the eastern extremity of his dominion, where it would be singular indeed if India

portion of the trade by sea had might have been the first attempt of that nature. Zoroaster flourished in his reign ; and the eastern tradition reports, that many Brahmins from the remotest parts of India were among the first converts to the new system of faith.

" It is well known that there were two countries of the name of Media, at the time of the Macedonian conquest ; and that they were called the greater and the lesser. The greater answers to the modern division of Al Gebal, or Herat, and the lesser to Azerbijan, which was called by the Greeks *Armenia*, perhaps meaning to include the former.

" Media Magna, or Media Proper, comprises the most elevated tract between the approximating parts of the Caspian sea and the Persian gulph ; having the low lands of Susiana on the south, and the low semicircular tract which embraces the south part of the Caspian sea (and which contains the provinces that may with propriety be termed Caspian) on the opposite side. It formed also the central part of the great Persian empire of that day ; and was from climate, verdure, and richness of soil, the most beautiful of its provinces. " In the description of modern travellers and geographers, Media is more commonly reckoned the western part of Persia, it being in reality its most western province ; Mauni Zagros forming the common boundary between Persia and Turkey. Isfahan, the present capital, is situated in the south-east corner of the division of ancient Media.

" Media boasted of the splendid city of Ecbatana, the summer capital of the Persian monarchs. This city was unquestionably on or near the site of Hamadan, in Al Gebal. A great number of authorities concur in proving this, although many refer it to Tauris, or Tabriz, in Azerbijan : Mr. Gibbon and Sir W. Jones among the rest. Media also boasted of Rages, perhaps of equal antiquity ; afterwards received under the modern name of Rey, by the Mahomedans, and which was one of the largest and finest cities of the east, but is now a mass of ruins. The ruins of the two cities of the name of Rey are placed by

to the west of the Caspian Strait, which was the position of Rages."

We will now, at the hazard of exceeding the limits we had prescribed to ourselves, extract the passage of Herodotus which relates to India, with such of our author's observations as are necessary, intermixed with such remarks as suggest themselves from a perusal of both, and reference to eastern compositions :

" The Indians, the most numerous nation of whom we have any knowledge, were proportionally taxed ; they formed the twentieth satrapy, and furnished 600 talents in golden ingots." *Herodotus. Italia.*

Major Rennell observes, that it is not known how much of India Darius possessed ; but the tribute of it, if rightly stated, was immense. — By Herodotus's description it might be concluded that the King possessed little beyond the Indus, save the Pânjab, Sindi, and the country along the Indus generally ; in addition to all the Indian provinces situated on the Persian side, and which were indeed very extensive ; that is to say, Cabul, Candahar, and that wide stripe of country along the Indus to the sea. — But all these collectively could never produce so vast a sum as 600 talents in gold, each of which were reckoned equal to thirteen in silver. In fact, our author detects a mistake

into which Herodotus had fallen, in consequence of which he thinks himself authorized to deduct four-tenths of the whole. "But it is yet," adds he, "too large out of all proportion, it being four and a half times as much as Babylonia and Assyria, which formed one of the richest of the satrapies. That the tribute was paid in gold appears very probable; for we learn from the *Ayin Akbery*, that the rivers which descend from the northern mountains in the west of India, yielded much gold."

"The Ethiopians who border upon Egypt, with their neighbours, resemble in their customs the Ceylonian Indians: they have the same rites of sepulture, and their dwellings are full of incense." *Herodotus*.

Who are the Indians named by Herodotus Callatice, or Callatia, and whose manners resemble the Ethiopian Troglodytes? The remark furnishes some confirmation of the fiction so ingeniously imagined by Captain Whitford, who for Callatice would doubtless propose the emendation either of Kintar or Pallite, who, if his conjecture be well founded, emigrated from India to Ethiopia.

"The Indians produce the great number of golden ingots which, as I have observed, they present as a donative to the King, in this manner: That part of India which lies towards the east is very sandy; and indeed, of all nations concerning whom we have any authentic accounts, the Indians are the people of Asia who are nearest the east, and the place of the rising sun. The part most easterly is a perfect desert, from the sand. Under the name of Indians many nations are comprehended, using different languages; of these some attend principally to the care of cattle, others not; some inhabit the marshes, and live on raw fish, which they catch in bows made of reeds, divided at the joint, and every joint makes one canoe. These Indians have a dress made of rushes, which, having mowed and cut, they weave together like a mat, and wear in the manner of a cummerbund." *Herodotus*.

Major Rennell remarks, that the sandy desert above mentioned was that of Jeddah, called also Rheghistan, (or the country of sand,) which proves that the empire of Darius and the knowledge of Herodotus were confined to the countries contiguous to the Indus and its branches.

"To the east of the sea are other Indians, called *Padæi*, who live on raw flesh, and are said to preserve their customs: if any man among them be diseased, his nearest connexions put him to death, alleging in excuse that sickness and wasting would injure his flesh. They pay no regard to his assertions that he is not really ill, but without the smallest compunction deprive him of life. If a woman be ill, her female connexions treat her in the same manner. The more aged among them are regularly killed and eaten; but so old age there are few who survive, for in case of sickness they put even *me* to death." *Herodotus*.

Major Rennell justly observes how dissimilar the manners of the natives of Herodotus are to those described by the historians of Alexander, which prevail with little alteration at this day. He conjectures that the *Padæi*, being one of the most eastern tribes, may have been named from *Padia*, a name of the Ganges; "so that the *Padæi* may answer to the *Gangarida* of later Greek writers." We would search for the savage *Padæi* in a different direction; for south of *Potyal*, or Tibet, are still found traces of wild people, with more or less of that pristine ferocity, which, as Sir W. Jones observes, first induced their ancestors to secede from the civilized inhabitants of the plains and valleys. Captain Turner relates, that raw flesh is still eaten in those countries, and their savage habits would probably reach Herodotus in an exaggerated form. It is, however, certain that the *Potyal* comprises several tribes of cannibals who dwell in the conti-

guous countries under the names of Rakhas, Crabhyada, &c.

"There are other Indians who, differing in manners from the above, put no animal to death, sow no grain, have no fixed habitation, and live solely on vegetables. They have a particular grain, nearly of the size of a millet, which the soil spontaneously produces, which is protected by a cogix; the whole of this they bake into bread. If any of these be taken sick, they retire to some solitude, and there remain, no one expecting the least concern about them during their illness, or after their death." *Herodotus*.

Major Rennell observes, that "here truth and misrepresentation are blended together. It is true that they abstain from animal food; that they live on rice and vegetables; and that they expose their sick to, oftentimes, untimely death: but it is not true that they have no fixed habitation, for no people in the world live so much in one place; nor that they live on grain produced spontaneously, for none are greater cultivators." We must here remark, that the description of Herodotus applies in every particular to the Santals, or wandering devotees; and we have no doubt that it was for them originally intended.

"Among all the Indians whom I have specified, the communication between the sexes is like that of the beasts, open and unrestrained," &c. *Herodotus*.

The Puranas mention a nation who inhabit a neighbouring country, in which this custom prevailed; this state of society is termed Poshadharina, or the law of brutes.

"There are still other Indians towards the north, who dwell near the city of Castatyrum and the country of Paetyca. Of all the Indians those in their manners most resemble the Bedonians; they are distinguished above the rest by their bravery, and are those who are employed in searching for the gold. In the vicinity of this district there are vast deserts of sand, in which a species of ants is produced, not so large as a dog, but big-

ger than a fox. Like the ants common in Greece, which in form also they nearly resemble, they make themselves habitations in the ground, by digging under the sand. The sand thus thrown up is mixed with gold dust, to collect which the Indians are dispatched into the deserts. To this expedition they proceed, each with three camels tethered together, a female being teamed between two males, and upon her the Indian is mounted, taking particular care to have one which recently has foaled. The females of this description are in all respects as swift as horses, and capable of bearing much greater burdens.

"Having thus connected their camels, the Indians proceed in search of the gold, choosing the hottest time of the day as most proper for their purpose: for then it is that the ants conceal themselves under the ground. In distinction from all other nations, the heat with these people is greatest, not at mid-day, but in the morning. They have a vertical sun till about the time when, with us, people withdraw from the forum, during which period the warmth is more excessive than the mid-day sun in Greece, so that the inhabitants are then said to go into the water for refreshment. Then mid-day is nearly of the same temperature as in other places, after which the warmth of the air becomes like the morning elsewhere; it then progressively grows milder, till at the setting sun it becomes very cool." *Herodotus*.

The time of full forum is fixed by the best authorities at nine in the morning, and probably people withdrew from it about ten. Major Rennell asks, "if this very extraordinary misapprehension be not occasioned by the neglect of reducing the time to the meridian of the place? For," says he, "by the difference of longitude between Greece and Hindur India, it would certainly happen, that when it was nine o'clock in Greece, it would be about noon on the banks of the Indus." Mr. Peltoc considers the remark as a strong proof of the ignorance of Herodotus on subjects of this kind. We are disposed to think, on the other hand, that the observation applies to such parts of India

India as lie under the alternate operation of the sea and land breezes, where the morning is, in fact, usually hotter than at noon. From this truth the absurd inference was probably drawn, that the sun in those countries was vertical in the morning.

"As soon as they arrive at the spot, the Indians precipitately fill their bags with sand, and return as expeditiously as possible. The Persians say that these ants know and praise the Indians by their fur li, with innumerable fondness. They then if the did not more completely whilst the ants were collecting themselves together, it would be impossible for any of them to escape. For this reason, at different intervals, they separate one of the male ranch from the female, which is always faster than the males, and are at this time additionally mented by the remembrance of their young whom they had left. Thus, according to the Persians, the Indians obtain their greatest quantity of gold; when they procure by digging, is of much more importance." *Herodotus*.

The fabulous narrative above detailed, becomes interesting from its being connected with some curious literary facts. Pliny gives the same account of the Indian termites, whose nests are so disproportioned to the size of the insect, which Herodotus does: adding, that "in the temple of Hercules, at Erythra, the horns of an Indian ant were to be seen, an astonishing object." Demetrius Triclinius mentions that there are in India winged animals, named ants, which dig up gold. But what is most extraordinary is, that the respectable historian De Thou, tells us, that Shah Thama, Sultan of Persia, sent, in the year 1550, to Soliman, an ant like the one described. The most favourable circumstance remains to be mentioned: Herodotus states that his information respecting the manner in which gold was produced in India, was derived through the medium of the Persians: now, whoever will take

the trouble to consult Khondemir's geographic treatise, article "Hindustân," will find the story related with all the above particulars; which proves that this tradition was current in Persia from the time of Herodotus to the beginning of the 16th century.

"Thus it appears that the extreme parts of the habitable world are distinguished by the possession of many beautiful things, as Greece is for its mild and temperate seasons. India, as I have already remarked, is the last inhabited country towards the east, where every species of birds and of quadrupeds, horses excepted, are much larger than in any other part of the world. These horses are not so large as the Nisæan horses of Media. They have also a great abundance of gold, which they procure partly by digging, partly from the rivers, but principally by the method above described. They possess likewise a kind of plant, which, instead of fruit, produces wool of a finer and better quality than that of sheep: of this the natives make their clothes." *Herodotus*.

Thus we find that the Indians were clothed in muslin dresses manufactured of cotton, in the time of Herodotus. Carpasus, one of the names by which the cotton plant was known to the ancients, is a corruption of the Sanscrit word *capas*. It may easily be inferred from the extreme population ascribed to India by the father of history, that the majority of its inhabitants were not disgraced by the savage manners which he imputes to them, though they may possibly have been applicable to some of the tribes inhabiting that vast extent of country. But it is time we should now return to Major Rennell, whom we would not have quitted so long, had the subject been left connected with the more immediate object of our publication.

The 14th section embraces an interesting discussion concerning the site and remains of ancient Babylon. The space within the walls cannot be reduced under 72 square miles;

miles; but our author, arguing from the vast extent of country necessary to supply with provisions a population sufficient to cover that area, concludes, that "the founder of Babylon extended, either through ostentation or ignorance, the walls of his city, so as to include an area that could never be filled with habitations." In proof of this conjecture, Major Rennell states that "the present city of Bassora, according to the description of M. Niebuhr and others, is much to the point of our argument; and is also situated in the very same region with ancient Babylon. The circuit of its walls, according to M. Niebuhr, is about 7 British miles, (Mr. Irwin says 12,) and may contain about 8 square miles; and yet M. Niebuhr reckoned, in 1766, only 40 to 50,000 inhabitants. The ground within the walls has both date-groves and corn-fields in it; and M. Niebuhr very aptly compares it with ancient Babylon in this respect. By the plan, it seems as if less than one third was occupied by habitations, in the usual style of building in Asia."

The site of Babel is determined by tradition, by notices in ancient authors, and by the description of its remains by modern travellers. The first assign it a position in the vicinity of the town of Hella, on the Tigris; by the second its distance is nearer ascertained from the

fountains of Bitumen at Is (Hît), as also its situation with respect to Seleucia, which the Theodosian tables state at 44 Roman miles. Now the site of Seleucia is determined by the remains of the stately palace of Nushirvan, named Tac Kefri, which stood in the city of Ctesiphon, on the opposite bank of the Tigris. On the authority of Abulfeda, our author asserts that Ctesiphon was the Parthian or Persian name of that city. The Persian historians are ignorant of this name, and mention Medain as the name it received at its foundation, from extending on both banks of the river. Of the remains of antiquity still scattered over the plains adjacent to Hella, Major Rennell has collected an interesting account from various modern authorities, and the whole section will be found replete with curious and instructive information.

The last ten sections of this important publication refer to the continent of Africa, and, in consequence of the recent discoveries in that quarter, are more distinguished by novelty than the beginning of the work. Perhaps no book extant conveys more authentic information respecting ancient geography; yet, owing (as we think) to an inherent defect in the original plan, it has dilated into a bulk by no means requisite for the elucidation of the subject.

Strictures on the Asiatic Establishments of Great Britain, with a View to an Inquiry into the true Interests of the East India Company; comprehending the Rise and Progress of our Settlements in India, the Claim of individual Traders to a Participation of our Eastern Commerce, with an Elucidation of the Means by which those Claims may be made compatible with National Prosperity and the Welfare of the Company; with a Chart, &c. &c. By WILLIAM PLAYFAIR, Author of the Political and Commercial Atlas, &c. &c., 4to. 102 pp. CARPENTER and Co. 1799.

MR. PLAYFAIR is a gentleman already known to the public by his commercial tables; by his development of the causes which led to the revolution in France; and by the work alluded to in the above title-page. In the publication now before us, many important innovations are recommended and announced, in the state of intercourse which has hitherto subsisted between Great Britain and her Indian possessions. As we have the misfortune to view the subject in a light very materially different from that in which it has been considered by the ingenious writer; perhaps the most candid mode of criticism will be, to exhibit an analysis of his publication, which may include the facts and inferences which constitute the basis of the new system; and to conclude each portion with a brief exposition of the arguments which prevent us from admitting the accuracy of his deductions.

In a dedication to the Lords and Commons of Great Britain, our author represents himself as altogether disinterested in the discussion he has undertaken. "If my information or knowledge," says he, "is not equal to that of some writers on the same subject, at least none ever wrote on it that had less interest to mislead others or be himself misled." In his preface we find the object of his work

thus stated: "It is necessary in this place to observe, that several great questions must soon be agitated:—of these the free trade is one; the annual sum to be paid to Government is another; besides which a general peace must necessarily occasion. It is our wish to anticipate these great questions, and to point out the best means of discussing and resolving them. Another object is to unite the prosperity of this country with the views and interests of commercial men;" (are they at variance?) "to promote the public revenue; to extend navigation, by drawing to British ports, in British bottoms, the surplus trade of India; and to prevent, as much as possible, with due regard to sound policy and justice, the interference of foreign nations in our eastern commerce. For while there remains British capital to be employed, it ought to be employed at home, and in that commerce which is most likely to enrich the state as well as the individual. It is also to be observed, that instead of so great a proportion of this valuable branch of trade being, from exclusive restrictions, diverted into other channels, it is for the interest of the East India Company, as it is beside the wish of Government, that the whole of the produce and manufactures of our Asiatic dependencies should, as the

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grand emporium, centre in Great Britain. Impressed with these sentiments, the writer does not hesitate to submit his work to the Proprietors of India Stock, to commercial men of every description, and to all those who are in any shape concerned in East India affair, or who may wish to attain a knowledge of them."

Introduction.—"In times of remote antiquity, the Indian commerce proved a copious source of wealth to the intermediate nations, by whom it was cultivated; nor were the advantages resulting from it of a casual nature, but permanent as the commerce itself; being founded on the universal demand which, in all ages, has obtained for the productions of that country. Enervation and envy, the usual concomitants of affluence, were generally the causes which produced the decline of those commercial states; and England, now at the acmé of commercial prosperity, has reason to apprehend a similar reverse. At such a crisis, the chairman of the East-India Company, by his denunciation of illicit trade, discovered his intention of destroying all competition by foreign nations; private merchants saw the possibility of their reputation suffering from the same cause; and the impression thus imprudently made, *must be removed by the actions and conduct of the Company.*"

We flatter ourselves that Mr. Playfair will admit, that in the course of our analysis, we have exhibited an impartial and candid statement of his principal arguments. How far they are strictly logical, and how far they are at all applicable, it is the province of our readers to determine; with them also it will remain to consider, whether it were necessary to intro-

duce Babylon and Tyre, Alexandria and Palmyra, in order to demonstrate that Mr. *Bonsanquet* has acted injudiciously in that part of his conduct which has excited our author's disapprobation.

Chap. 1. "The charter of the East-India Company contains many exclusive clauses, but is not in itself exclusive. Those clauses originated in financial views, and were calculated for the prevention of smuggling; but the magnitude of their capital, could it be sufficiently extended, *would give it in fact very nearly a complete monopoly.* Every monopoly implies conditions both with regard to the public and the government; the former is entitled to expect a full supply of Indian commodities at a reasonable price; and in this expectation they are not disappointed. The Government is entitled to expect that the Company will contribute towards the expences of the State; but the annual sum of 500,000*l.* which is now fixed by written compact, having been settled without due investigation of the Company's ability, is suffered to run into arrears: thus they contribute nothing; the arrears have accumulated to a sum which it were ruinous to exact, and the claims of the government remain undischarged."

The observations of our author on the above topics are equally pertinent and important; they deserve very serious consideration, both from the members of the legislature, and the proprietors of India stock.

Chap. 2. Treats of the rise and progress of the East-India Company as a commercial body. The concluding reflection alone is recommended by novelty. "Commerce is founded on industry, and ought to be free from the ambition of conquest. While the East-India Company continued in the line of merchants,

chants, when possessed of factories and other commercial establishments only, their success was clear and certain. The proprietors divided 8 per cent. of actual profit on their capital stock. But we shall find from the time the East-India Company rendered their affairs complicated, by interfering in the politics of the country, and the natural consequences of conquest; the acquisition of territorial revenue, the concern, taken *in toto*, has afforded less advantage; for, though dividends have not decreased, the debts have augmented at a very amazing rate; and certainly warrant us in the conclusion, that if the basis be solid, at least the mode of conducting the business requires alteration and amendment, taking our view from the moment the Company obtained territory."

The inference we are disposed to draw from the above statement, which is incontrovertibly just, is very different from that which Mr. Playfair probably designed to inculcate. It may be stated as follows: The East-India Company, as a chartered body, derive little advantage from an immense acquisition of territory. But are not these territorial possessions of the last importance to government; both in a financial and a political point of view, by contributing to the necessities of the state, directly through the medium of taxation on imports, and indirectly by enriching the individuals who compose the community; whilst their possession excludes foreign nations from an advantage, the enjoyment of which would soon erect a formidable rivalry to our maritime power? If this question be resolved in the affirmative, it remains to consider whether these possessions are likely to be best governed through the medium of the

Company; if this also be conceded, it will require little argument to evince the necessity of supporting that body in the enjoyment of such privileges as are essentially requisite for that purpose. The diminution of profit might be an argument with the Company for relinquishing their territorial possessions; but can with no propriety be adduced to justify an infringement of their privileges.

Chap. 3. Relates "the rise and progress of the East-India Company as delegated sovereigns of the territorial possessions in India." From this slight sketch of a subject so often detailed, we shall content ourselves with stating the result, viz. "That from 1757 to 1765 a territorial revenue, customs included, amounting to 146,384*l.* per annum, was in little more than seven years increased by the means of conquest and alliance to 1,600,000*l.*; from which period to the present time it has been greatly augmented, and now actually produces nearly eight millions sterling of absolute revenue."

Chap. 4. Institutes "an examination of the Company's charter, and the rights it grants and guarantees." The following summary will convey an idea of its contents. We find the connection between the Board of Directors and the Board of Control admirably contrived; we find that what concerns the laws, government, &c. of our territorial domains, approaches pretty near perfection, and that means of punishing those in high situations who venture to abuse the power with which they are entrusted, is the principal defect. In viewing the laws and regulations which regard the general monopoly and private trade, we find the latter under many unnecessary and improper trammels, and that foreigners have a preference that will in the end prove very destructive to the

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country. We likewise are of opinion, that the sinking fund for paying off the debt, is not founded upon a solid basis, and is not in proper hands; and lastly, that the annual surplus of 500,000*l.* to be paid to government for the charter, has not been fixed with a proper regard to the circumstances of the case." It were superfluous to observe that the judicial and political topics above introduced, occupy but little of our author's attention when compared with the commercial. "The whole aim of our establishment in India," says he, "is certainly for the benefit of this country. It would be a vain, a false, a flimsy assertion, to say, that in that government the happiness of the inhabitants is the primary and principal object." We shall not incur the censure of affected philanthropy for declaring an opinion, that, in every measure of public importance in which the interests of India are involved, the happiness of the native inhabitants should constitute a primary consideration, from motives of policy as well as of humanity; and that the interests of commerce should not be put in competition with the comforts of 30 millions of obedient subjects, but that it should be a *sine qua non* in every discussion wherein they are concerned. Some inconsistency is perceptible with regard to foreigners; in one passage Mr. Playfair exaggerates the dangers accruing from the envy of the European states; in another his object seems to be to exclude them from all participation in the Indian commerce.

Chap. 5. We have now arrived at the Chapter which contains all the argument adduced in support of the projected innovations, and will insert the passages as they occur in the words of the author. It treats of "the finances and gains of the

East-India Company, its state as a commercial body, and assigns reasons why it neither can nor ought to embrace the whole of the trade." The affairs of the East-India Company have generally, says Mr. Playfair, been viewed too much in detail. Such an observation *in limine* is not calculated to impress the idea of accurate reasoning.

"The Company divides 10½ per cent. on its real capital, amounting to 6,000,000 of India stock, or to 12,000,000 of money, which is 660,000*l.* a year of total dividend. Of that capital 4,200,000*l.* is lent to Government at 3 per cent. producing an annual sum of 126,000*l.* and leaving a dividend arising from the commerce and territory to the annual amount of 534,000*l.*

"The sum of 84,000*l.* which the nation gains by the loan, borrowing it at 3 per cent. instead of 5 per cent. is at present the only advantage it receives from the Asiatic trade; and as to the stockholders they divide only 60,000*l.* more than simple interest for their money! Such are the mighty profits arising from the almost exclusive commerce of the East, and the possession of a territory upwards of 1200 miles in length, and 450 in breadth, peopled with above 26,000,000 of inhabitants, and one of the most fruitful portions of the globe. The duty on goods imported cannot be considered as any thing; because, let the trade be free or not, it will equally produce. There are about 1200 speakers and voters at the India House; supposing two-thirds of the stock to be in their hands, it would make about 50*l.* a year profit to each above the common rate of interest." In a subsequent passage we find the following statement, which explains still more perspicuously our author's idea.

"Total

" Total dividends - - -	£.660,000
Of this comes from Govern- ment for the interest of money lent at 3 per cent. - - -	126,000
" Remains dividend arising from commerce and territory - -	534,000
" Deduct interest on capital at 5 per cent. on 7,800,000l. For taking the whole stock at 12,000,000l. in money, and deducting the money lent to Government, there remains 7,800,000l. on which divi- dends are made; therefore the fair interest is to be deducted, and what remains is profit -	390,000
" Total gain arising from the trade is - - -	144,000
" This 144,000l. is divided be- tween the nation and the stock- holders. As the 4,200,000l. lent to Government is under the common rate of interest 2 per cent. we must consider that as annually paid to it -	84,000
" Gain clear to stockholders -	60,000

"Thus," says Mr. Playfair, "a trade almost exclusive, that has successfully enriched every nation that ever possessed it, the progress of which we have briefly stated, and in aid of which there is a territorial revenue greater than that of the Emperor of all the Russias, still does not equal the profits of a single merchant, when all accounts are balanced, and the result fairly brought to account." The causes assigned by Mr. Playfair, for this singular phenomenon, are the Company's debts, their inadequate capital, their expensive establishments, and their neglect of commerce.

Such are the facts adduced to evince the necessity of important changes in the system of Indian commerce, which has hitherto subsisted. Mr. Playfair manifestly considers the Company merely as a trading body, and, to judge of their utility, only desires to inspect their balance sheet. The political purposes for which, under the controul

of His Majesty's Ministers, they have proved themselves so well adapted by the nature and constitution of their establishments, by the prescription of long custom, and by the public opinion in Asia, have been overlooked in the discussion. We shall also overlook them, and, considering the Company as a body of merchants, address them in the language suggested by the arguments of our author: "*Your success has by no means been proportioned to your expectations; your profits are surely much less than they should be; we suspect you are but indifferent merchants, and will therefore raise up on host of competitors to contend with you in the market; and that trade by which you gained so little when a monopoly, shall now be clogged by restrictions, and reduced by competition. We admit the public have no right to complain, as you supply them with your commodities at a rate much below what they could hope for; but we cannot endure to see your expectations of vast dividends so frequently frustrated, and will therefore annihilate them entirely.*"

With regard to the nation, Mr. Playfair appears to have fallen into still more important misconceptions, when he states that the sum of 84,000l. which the nation gains by the loan, borrowing it at 3l. per cent. instead of 5l. per cent. is at present the only advantage which it receives from the Asiatic trade." He proceeds indeed upon the assumption, that "the duty on goods imported cannot be considered as any thing; because, let the trade be free or otherwise, it will equally produce." But Mr. Playfair must certainly have forgotten that the Company's investments, amounting to a million annually, are procured from the surplus revenue of the territorial possessions, or from money raised

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on the credit of that surplus revenue. The funds, therefore, from which private merchants could import goods to an equal extent, must be remarkably deficient, and cause a proportionate deficiency in the revenue from customs. The means devised by the ingenious speculatist to obviate this inconvenience, will be considered in their proper place. Here we think ourselves warranted in stating the following advantages accruing to the nation from its political and commercial connexions with India, on the present footing.

- 1st. The duties on excise and India goods, purchased with the surplus revenue.
- 2d. The half million stipulated for by Government, which, though suffered to fall in arrears, is not relinquished.
- 3d. Employment of British capital to the amount (as stated by our author) of 7,800,000l.
- 4th. The transfer of capital to Great Britain by the fortunes remitted by individuals; the income arising from which is spent in this country, in the encouragement of manufactures, the consumption of commodities taxed to the consumer, and since the income tax, as a direct object of finance.
- 5th. And possibly the most important is the prodigious extension of maritime power occasioned by the India trade operating as a positive accession of strength to this kingdom, and a diminution of that which would otherwise be participated among foreign nations, or eventually monopolized by some preponderating power.
- 6th. The public being supplied with Indian commodities cheaper than they would be supplied by private merchants, as is admitted by our author.
- 7th. An annual export of British manufactures, to a larger amount than can advantageously be disposed of, consequently larger than would be exported by private traders. Many other collateral advantages might

be enumerated, but our object is already more than attained. We proceed with our analysis.

Chap. 6. We candidly confess our incapacity to reconcile the observations which occur in this chapter with those of the preceding, but hope our readers may prove more acute. "The territorial revenues of India, so far as they can be applied, ought to be employed in doing the greatest possible good to this country; in exporting, on the one hand, such articles as the private trader dare not attempt to do, from the low prices such articles bring in India; and on the other, to import such articles of Indian produce as bears the smallest profit in the European market. We mean here," says Mr. Playfair, "to be understood, that as the Company enjoy so considerable a bonus from the liberality and good-will of the nation, they are bound to employ a part of it in such a way as to remunerate the public for the sacrifice which they make." *The last chapter* was occupied in proving that each proprietor divides only 50l. per annum above the common interest of money; *here* we find it assumed that the advantages are so great, that in return the Company should engage in speculations without prospect of advantage: *there*, the profits were considered as illusory; *here*, they are represented as immense.

Chap. 7. This chapter will by some be considered as the nucleus around which the others have accreted, with little expence of time or labour to the writer; it treats of a trade which some have considered illicit; it abounds in acrimonious strictures on the conduct of Mr. Bosanquet; it exaggerates the alarm which this conduct has excited in the commercial world, and in confident language insists on the necessity

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the Company has thereby incurred of making ample atonement for the offence. When the exacerbation always resulting from personal attack has subsided, the following statement of the transaction alluded to will be admitted just, probably by all parties. A vigilant and conscientious chairman of the East-India Company, saw reasons to suspect practices of a very improper nature in a gentleman of the first consideration and respectability. Regardless of personal inconvenience and obloquy, he instituted an inquiry into the circumstances; the result has been the entire exculpation of the individual implicated, and a very worthy and amiable man has now the satisfaction of knowing, that suspicions excited by a combination of unfortunate circumstances, have been removed in the manner best calculated effectually to vindicate his character.

Chap. 8. Is important, and comprehends what Mr. Playfair terms "a plan for reconciling the interest of the East-India Company with those of free traders, and for ameliorating the situation of both." It is introduced by commercial aphorisms, some of which are unfortunately inapplicable to India. "Our first attention should no doubt be directed to the manufacture of the staples of our own country. But, after this branch of business is carried to the greatest perfection of which it is capable, let all possible encouragement be given to the produce of our own colonies or other dependencies." This produce, Mr. Playfair thinks, should be imported in the raw material, in order to increase the manufactures of this country. "The legislature might also stipulate, that any vessel belonging to private merchants, clearing from the custom-house with a view to perform an India voyage, should be *obliged* to

export a certain quantity of British manufactures in proportion to the tonnage of the vessel to be employed. Let it be free to the merchants, and to every trading body in Great Britain, to export, on payment of the established duties, whatever manufactures they shall think proper, or whatever may be the produce of these kingdoms, as returning cargoes allow the importation of every article or commodity that may be deemed marketable: excepting such as may be judged necessary for the exclusive trade to be preserved to the East-India Company, or such in general as may be prohibited by the laws of England."

The articles to which our author is disposed to restrict the Company's exclusive trade, are teas, raw silk, nankins, opium, Mocha coffee, pepper, cardamums, and sandalwood. "And as a very particular encouragement, the Company should continue to enjoy the profitable privilege of being the medium for remitting the annual surplus revenue of India." Mr. Playfair afterwards asserts, that "the commerce between Great Britain and Asia may be augmented *ad infinitum*; but it has hitherto been confined by impolitic regulations, and particularly impolitic prohibitions. It is entirely the fault of the legislature, and not any want of enterprize in the people, that our trade to the East has not by this time been more than doubled; *for it is certain*, that the inhabitants of that part of the world would be inclined to deal largely in the produce and manufactures of Great Britain; and where cash is wanting, they have abundance of valuable staples to barter for our commodities. If the mercantile genius of the nation had full scope, what commerce might not be carried on in the export of slight woollens, hardware, guns, especially those of a
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small calibre, muskets, military stores, and ammunition, anchors of different sizes, &c., &c. and the imports of raw silk, indigo, Bengal sugar, salt-petre, &c. &c. The exclusive charter which prevents British adventurers from trading in those and other articles to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, is of infinite hurt to the British manufacturers, as well as traders." After having attempted to prove that "a very large portion of capital will leave this kingdom, and be employed on the Continent, unless British subjects, British ships, and British capital, are put at least on an equal footing with those of neutral nations in trading to India." Mr. Playfair suggests regulations for that purpose. He accordingly proposes that individual houses (does Mr. Playfair mean particular houses licensed for the purpose?) in our different settlements should be allowed to send home their own cargoes in their own ships, whether British or India built, and to return either with a cargo or on freight.

The last chapter presents some desultory reflections on the shipping interest, the Cape of Good Hope, and on the comparative importance of the India trade and India territory. In this, or in the appendix, we have not discovered any thing which claims our remark; but will conclude our strictures with a few general observations applicable to such parts of our author's plan as have not been already noticed.

Trade is usually founded on a reciprocity of wants; but to this rule the Indian commerce constitutes a remarkable exception. The inhabitants of those favoured climates have few wants, and those are amply gratified by their native productions: barter, therefore, the usual mode of intercourse amongst distant nations, cannot be resorted

to in a considerable degree; the wants are all on one side, the commodities on the other. But conquest obtained for the English nation, in those remote regions, a fertile territory, abounding in ingenious artificers, and yielding a large revenue. What was gained by valour has hitherto been secured by moderation and justice. After defraying the charges incident to extensive establishments, a portion of that revenue still remained; it was invested in the manufactures of the country, and transported to Great Britain; another portion is sent to China, for the more profitable productions of that empire; and a part is conveyed to other settlements, to answer the deficiencies of their revenue. Thus Bengal is subject to a double drain; for, first, its manufactures are exported without any return either in goods or specie: and, secondly, an actual exportation of specie, in the form of subsidies. But, in addition to this, the private fortunes acquired by the Company's servants (in a manner, with few exceptions, highly honourable to themselves) constitute a fund perpetually renovating and requiring a channel of remittance. On this fund the trade of foreigners has hitherto been carried on: it is in its nature limited, and incapable of being extended beyond certain, and that not very wide, boundaries. It constitutes a third drain from the province of Bengal; but it is, like the former, irremediable. The restrictions on the private trade of British subjects to India has thrown this chiefly into the hands of foreigners; to some it appears sufficiently important to justify the interference of the Legislature to secure it to British subjects. Persons less acquainted with the situation of the Eastern world, combine this with other advantages,

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tages, and, mistaking the luxuries and the wants of oriental nations, think our manufactures might, if properly managed, command an extensive sale. Others who have resided in Bengal, and remarked its fertile soil, and the industrious ingenuity of its peaceful inhabitants, conceive that the Company export too little from thence, and that private merchants should be suffered to perform what they are unable to effect; forgetting that beyond the limited fund we have alluded to, the capital for that purpose must chiefly be carried thither in specie; and that in any other mode they must add to the impoverishment of

that province, in the exact ratio of their exports. Some, indifferent to the comforts of the native inhabitants, recommend exporting the raw productions of that country to enrich the manufactures of this: The spirit of innovation so much declaimed against, but still so active, has gone forth; and the interest of the Indian provinces, with the privileges of the East India Company, are the only circumstances underserving of attention in the eyes of mercantile speculators. The wisdom of Government, we trust, will not be dazzled by illusive projects, nor exaggerated statements.

A Voyage to the East Indies. By FRA PAOLINO DA SAN BARTOLOMEO.
Continued.

IN our former publication we gave a succinct account of the contents of the first book of Fra Paolino's work, and some particulars of the life of the author; intimating, at the same time, our intention to prosecute our analysis of the second book in our present volume. To this part of our task we now proceed:

Chap. 1. Birth and Education of Children.—"The Indians of Malabar say, that women conceive in silence, but bring forth a loud noise." Among them, the state of pregnancy is considered as highly honourable; and indeed it may be remarked, that the Hindû institutions generally have a strong tendency to promote population. In the seventh month of gestation a ceremony is performed, which our author conceives analogous to those represented on some of the Grecian vases; "and I am fully convinced," he adds, "that a satisfactory explanation of them cannot be given till they are compared with the man-

ners of the orientals." The ceremony he alludes to we conceive to be an oblation to fire, prescribed by the Vedas to be occasionally performed during the period of gestation; Fra Paolino considers it in a different light: *judicent eruditi*. On the salubrious effects of the customs practised by the Hindûs with regard to their infant progeny, many judicious observations occur: the frequency of the cold bath, the freedom from ligature, and the exercises resembling the Roman *Juvenilia*, in which they are early initiated, conduce to a robust and healthy configuration of body. "In a word," says he, "I seldom saw in India a person either lame, crooked, or otherwise deformed. The people of Malabar, who live towards the west, are much handsomer and more robust than the natives of Coromandel, or the Tamulians on the eastern coast of India." An exact register of births in each cast has been kept in India from time immemorial; an institution

institution originally political, but which, under the Mahomedan princes, serves only to ascertain the pedigree of individuals. "The education of youth in India is much simpler, and not near so expensive as in Europe. The children assemble halfnaked under the shade of a cocoa-nut tree, place themselves in rows on the ground, and trace out on the sand with the fore finger of their right hand, the elements of their alphabet, and then smooth it with their left when they wish to trace out other characters. This method of teaching writing was introduced into India two hundred years before the birth of Christ, according to the testimony of Megasthenes." It is singular that Megasthenes should have given evidence to a fact which happened one hundred years after his own death: about three hundred years before the birth of Christ, Megasthenes resided at the Court of Sandrocotta, as envoy from Seleucus Nicator. In a person who has published a Sanscrit grammar, (we have not seen it,) it is wonderful to meet with so many misapprehensions as abound in the work before us. Fra Paolino mentions in this chapter, that *Sarasvada* signifies the art of speaking with elegance, and that *Amara Singha* is the name of a Sanscrit dictionary. Now *Sereswati* is the name of the Goddess of Science; and *Amara Singha*, of the author of a well-known dictionary: his orthography is uniformly erroneous in substituting the letter *D* for *T*, and *G* for *C*; these we conceive to be the Malabar pronunciation; but would not a Sanscrit scholar have been able to detect and avoid such inaccuracies?

The second chapter, which treats of marriage, we have inserted entire in our last volume.

Chap.^o 3. *Laws of the Indians.*

—Their penal code, according to this superficial sketch, is directed principally against twelve crimes: 1st, Murder, which is extended by most to the death of a cow, and by some to that of all sentient beings: 2d, theft: 3d, adultery: 4th, falsehood, which is still, however, too prevalent: 5th, ebriety; "the contempt which the Indians entertain for the Europeans arises chiefly from the latter being so much addicted to drinking:" 6th, loss of cast, an useful institution, erecting the whole tribe into a sort of *censors morum*: 7th, demolition of edifices: 8th, adulteration of coin: 9th, cruelty and oppression: 10th, violence against priests, philosophers, and women: 11th, withholding payment of debts: and, lastly, entering a temple without the prescribed purifications.

It might be considered illiberal were we to insinuate that Fra Paolino did not understand a language of which he has published a grammar. It must, however, be acknowledged extremely singular, that, in proof of the above-mentioned Hindû laws, he has quoted one Sanscrit book where no such thing is to be found, and three treatises on the laws of the Buddhists, preserved in the libraries at Rome, and brought from Pegu. But the system of the Talapoins differs essentially from that of the Brahmins; can it be imagined that a Sanscrit scholar would have recourse to the former to illustrate the jurisprudence of the latter? In our former volume we remarked that our author, somewhat petulantly, contradicted the assertion of Sir W. Jones, that the Vedas existed 1000, if not 1500 years before the birth of Christ. Fra Paolino shall now be adduced to prove them of a still higher antiquity. "In the laws of the Talapoins," says he, "a great number of

of Sanscrit words occur, from which there is strong reason to conjecture they were originally written in the Sanscrit language. 2d, It is highly probable they were committed to writing about 1600 years before Christ, at a period when the school of the Samonei was in a flourishing condition.' He then remarks, that these laws belong to the Sama, the second Veda of the Hindûs. If the laws of the Talapoins were committed to writing 1600 years before Christ, and extracted from the Vedas, the latter must have been still older, and Fra. Paolino's contradiction of our great Orientalist will be as difficult to reconcile with his own statement, as the manner of it with politeness.

Chap. 4. Classes, or Families of the Indians.—Amongst the Brahmans there are various degrees of rank, proportioned to the sacerdotal functions they are qualified to perform. There are also various philosophical sects, as our author terms them, viz. the Brahmacheri, or the continent; the Grihasta, or the married; the Vanapresta, or the anchorite; and the Bhichu, or the mendicant! "To the last sect, or order," says he, "belong those philosophical begging monks, known under the name of *Talapoins*, who, in the first century of the Christian æra, emigrated from India, and introduced the religion of Buddha, or Goutama, in Pegu, Siam, China, and Japan." Though, unquestionably, the mendicants of India are not all Buddhists; yet it is possible that the religion of Buddha may have been conveyed into those countries by mendicants.—But how must we reconcile the date above mentioned with the supposed antiquity of 1600 years before Christ, the æra assigned by our author for the composition of the sacred books of the Talapoins in the

Pali language! "The tuft of hair left by the Brahmans on the crown of the head, which every-where else is close shaved, is a distinguishing mark of their cast, and shews that the person who bears it, is consecrated to the priesthood." Did our author ever see a Hindû of any cast, however low, who was not distinguished by the same mark? The Chhetria cast suggests to our author a digression on the history of India: it commences with an inaccurate copy of the chronological table drawn up by Sir W. Jones, which, however, is not acknowledged.—Next follows a list of kings who actually existed; amongst these he includes only those mentioned by the Greeks; and, to finish the chain of absurdities, he places Vicramaditia fifty-six years before Christ, and Saibahan, the prince who deposed and put him to death, seventy-eight years before the same period. "The Vaisia, with their families, generally live in the country, where each has his own house and separate grove. In the latter stands a small temple, with an image of Siva, or of some other deity, to which flowers are presented every morning, after they have performed their ablutions." "The fourth noble cast (why noble?) consists of the Sudra. The meaner casts are called *Nisba* (*Nisbada* is the word) and *Chandal*; that is, contemptible, low, impure."

Chap. 5. Administration of Justice among the Indians, is applicable solely to the dominions of the Rajah of Travancore, with many other parts of our author's work.

Chap. 6. Languages of the Indians.—"The Samskreda is the mother of all the languages in India: but each of the dialects have their own alphabets, which, in regard to its shape and form, is different from all the rest. The most remarkable circumstance

circumstance here is, that all the component parts in the alphabet of the Burmans in Pegu and Ava are contained, but with some variation, in the Ethiopic alphabet of Gheez and Ambhar, have the same value, and are joined together in like manner. It appears to me historically certain, that the Peguan Burmans obtained from India the writings extant in the same æra, as well as the alphabet belonging to that language, and instructions how to learn it. With regard to the Ethiopic alphabet, which has a certain resemblance to the Samseredamic, there is reason to suppose it was brought to Ethiopia by those Indian gymnosophists, who, in the time of Apollonius, resided on a certain mountain not far from the Nile. Who knows but the Ethiopians, Persians, Tibetians and Peguans might have carried the Sanscrit language with them from India to their present countries?" We have not been able, on comparison, to discover any similarity between the Burman and Ethiopic character: it is certain, however, that the latter resembles the Devanagari, in a very singular syllabic arrangement; though the language partakes more of an Arabic than of a Sanscrit admixture. The dialects enumerated by our author are, 1st, the sacred language of Ceylon, which, he says, is still spoken in the kingdom of Candy. He does not surely mean the Pali; yet is not the Pali the sacred language of Ceylon? 2d, The Tamulic language, spoken in Tanjore, Madura, Maïsar, and Concan. 3d, The Malabar language, which extends from Cape Comari to Canara. 4th, The Canarian language, which prevails as far as Goa. 5th, The Marashda, spoken by the people whom our author says are improperly called Mahrattas. 6th, "The Telinga," an harmonious, nervous,

masculine, copious, and learned language!" spoken on the coast of Orissa, and in Golconda. 7th, "The common Bengal language; a wretched dialect, corrupted in the utmost degree." 8th, "The Devanagari, or Hindustân language, spoken at Benares." Is it possible that the author of a Sanscrit grammar should not know that Devanagari is the name of its peculiar character, which Fra Paolino has here mistaken for a distinct language? 9th, The Guzeratic; and, 10th, the Nepalic. "I have clearly proved that they all proceed from the Sanscrit, though Mr. Wilkins and Sir W. Jones maintain, that the Nagari or Devanagari, makes proper the original and true character of the Samsered language, and that they by no means of Indian extraction, but was transplanted into India from Persia." The misconceptions contained in the above passage are so numerous, important, and obvious, that we should think our time ill applied in explaining their cause. A catalogue of Indian books follows; but, excepting the dictionary so often mentioned, we imagine Fra Paolino had seen none of them in Sanscrit; for he says, "the Mahabharada, or Great History, is written in Malabar verse, and consists of eighteen books." This poem was originally composed in Sanscrit, of which innumerable copies are still extant, though our author appears to have been unacquainted with that circumstance: indeed, though it be so frequently quoted by him, one would be induced to think he had never seen it, even in Malabrian; for he says, "Aadi-parba is a poem, the subject of which is the origin of all things." Now the poem here mentioned, as a distinct work, is only the first book of the Mahabharat. But the endless criticisms required by our author

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thor can contribute little to the amusement of our readers: we will therefore pursue the thread of our analysis, without interrupting it further by our animadversions.

The seventh chapter relates to the religion and deities of the Indians. Those who are conversant with the subject will not expect to see the veil of mystery which still obscures it, removed by Fra Paolino. The particulars he mentions constitute detached, and probably not very important, portions of one great system, which the limited researches of Europeans have hitherto been unable to develope. Of the three great sects, and the points on which they differ, Captain Wilford has given the best account, in his *Dissertation on Egypt and the Nile*; and to those who have perused it, it were superfluous to state the crude and imperfect notions of our author. Suffice it to say, that he considers Bhavani as the symbol of nature; whilst Brahma, Vishnu and Siva represent the three elements of earth, water and fire. A catalogue, rather than an account, is subjoined, of the inferior divinities, genii, and stations of rewards and punishments.

Chapter 8 treats of the hieroglyphical marks of distinction amongst the Indians. "It is a part of the superstition of all religions, that the Indians to paint on their forehead or breast certain hieroglyphical marks, which serve to shew either their peculiar veneration for some particular deity, or their attachment to a certain philosophic sect. Those who understand the secret meaning of these marks of distinction can immediately tell, when they meet a pagan Indian, to what religion or school he belongs." This is an useful chapter; but we could not render it intelligible without the engravings.

Chap. 9. Division of Time, Festi-

tivals, and Calendar of the Indians.

—An enumeration of the signs of the Zodiac occasioned Fra Paolino to assert that Cancer has been very improperly called *Carcata* by Sir Wm. Jones, when he should have said *Carkidaga*. But Sir William did not intend to give the Malabar appellation, and is not responsible for his critic's ignorance of Sanscrit. The latter supposes that the Indian months are named from the signs. If this be the case in Malabar, (which we greatly doubt,) it is peculiar to that country. Some interesting observations occur relative to the Indian ages and cycles; but as all that is valuable is taken from the *Asiatic Researches*, it were useless to comment on them here. A superficial account of the festivals closes this chapter: there is room for an interesting work on this subject, which should contain extracts from the Puranas, explanatory of their origin, and the ceremonies and recitations performed at their celebration. Such an account of the Indian Fasti would indicate the source, historical or astronomical, to which the wild, but interesting fables of this antique race, must be chiefly referred.

The 10th chapter relates to music, poetry, and architecture. "It is a certain truth, long known, that the art of poetry flourished in the earliest periods among the eastern nations. Thus the Hebrews had their hymns and their popular songs, long before they were acquainted with the method of committing their thoughts to writing. As a proof that they had made considerable progress in this art, I need mention only the book of Job, and the ancient song which is to be found in the writings of Moses. It may be readily conjectured that the Indians also, a people who attained sooner to cultivation than many others,

others, were not destitute of poetry some thousands of years ago; and indeed several pieces which belong to that period are still extant. Of this kind are some war songs, which celebrate the exploits and heroic deeds performed by the god Rama, the Indian Bacchus, in the island of Lanca, or Ceylon. They contain panegyrics on the first Indian warriors and heroes, on the love of ~~one's~~ country, on the virtues of the people, and the happy condition of India during the remotest periods; all objects which give full scope to the imagination, and animate the soul with a desire of achieving splendid actions." Our author then gives a stanza of a Sanscrit song, and many examples derived from the Malabars: none of them possess sufficient merit to demand insertion. "During the song they frequently clap their hands; often change their tone and voice, according as the circumstance may require; sing sometimes in piano, and sometimes forte; and either let the tone issue through the nose, or force it out between their teeth with the greatest violence, and by quick and repeated clapping with the tongue. All this gives it the character of a bacchanalian and warlike music, which imitates the noise made by people engaged in battle. Their pastoral songs, on the other hand, are full of soft and tender expressions, and have in them somewhat languishing. They describe the kind of life which the god Crisno led as a shepherd during his residence on earth; but the former celebrate either the god Rama as a hero, or describe the actions performed by Crisno in the war which he carried on in conjunction with the five brothers, Pandu, or Pandava, against their relations the Curavas." In treating of architecture, our author observes, "that the

temples, their external inclosure excepted, are built either in a conical and pyramidical form, or cylindrical and round. Both these forms have a symbolic allusion to that of Mahadiva, the great God; or, what amounts to the same thing, the Sun." To this remark, however, "the pagodas at Mahavalipuram, Salfette; and the island of Elephanta; form exceptions, these being cut out in the solid rock." Fra Paolino considers the latter "to have been temples dedicated to Mithra, who was worshipped," says he, "not only in Persia, but in India." The rude state of painting and sculpture amongst the Indians is imputed by our author, with great probability, to the necessity under which the artist labours, of accommodating his design to the preconception of the priests." The Brahman prescribes the figure and form which a statue must have: under these, and no other, it must be painted; and the least part of his care is, whether these be consistent or not with the rules of art and good taste." Some useful observations on the arts conclude this chapter; the medicine and botany of the Indians occupy the next, and the following ones relate to the departure of the author on his voyage to Europe.

The gross errors which disfigure too many passages in this work may induce our readers to imagine, that we have devoted to it more of our attention than it may reasonably claim. These errors are in some degree compensated by useful information of a geographical and economical nature. The dogmatism of the writer would have induced us to expose a much more numerous list of absurdities, did we not recollect that a more minute criticism would contribute little to the amusement of our readers.

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Letters

Letters on India, Political, Commercial and Military, relative to Subjects important to the British Interests in the East; addressed to a Proprietor of East India Stock: by Lieutenant-Colonel TAYLOR, Author of Travels from England to India, Considerations on the Practicability of an Overland Communication between Great Britain and her Eastern Dependencies, &c. &c. 4to, 270 pp. Carpenter, 1800.

IN Colonel TAYLOR's former publication we did not discover that general knowledge, comprehensive intellect, or accurate reasoning, which qualify their possessor to engage successfully in political discussion. Vague assertions and desultory remarks, are sometimes mistaken for specific information and profound reflection. His "Letters on India," however, come recommended by (at least) some portion of local knowledge, by a very apparent desire to obtain more, and an extreme readiness to favour the public with the result of his inquiries. We proceed to analyse their contents.

In his preface, Col. Taylor remarks, that "certain causes and events have for more than thirty years past had a direct tendency to open a more general participation in the lucrative trade with India. The partition of Poland, the annihilation of the Turkish empire by the joint or separate efforts of the Russians and Austrians, the jealousies of the French and Dutch, the blended politics and intrigues of the nations on the shores of the Baltic, seem to have had some reference, near or remote, to that object." The above passage furnishes a happy example of that vague and inconclusive manner which too frequently usurps the place of argument. Does the Colonel mean that the events above alluded to, opened to the nations of Europe a more general participation in Indian commerce? That they bore some relation to it, "near or remote," will not be disputed, tho' it were difficult to state what. The

French have evinced their intention of retaining possession of Egypt, and of restoring it to that flourishing condition in which it may become most subservient to the political and commercial views of France. Those views probably tend to the interception of a portion of the Indian trade; the other states of Europe will coalesce in this design, in order to break the monopoly of the British, and to diminish the maritime power of this empire. The Porte is the natural ally of France, and may ultimately acquiesce in her possession of Egypt; but Russia, with which this nation has hitherto been united by a reciprocity of interests, is the power on which our author builds his hopes of weathering the storm with which we have to contend.

Letter 1st.—"The phases," says Col. Taylor, "which late revolutions in your governments have displayed, ought to convince us, that it is the intention of the Court of Directors, in conjunction with his Majesty's Ministers, to bring about some changes, in the name of reforms, in all your various departments." What those changes are cannot be inferred from this work; but the author considers them, even should they extend to the transfer of the army and territory from the Company to Government, as very uninteresting to the body of proprietors. The reported transfer of Canara and Malabar to the Presidency of Fort St. George, he views in a very different light; as a branch of implied contract with the Bombay servants,

a total discouragement to emulation, and a singular reward for the valour which procured the Bombay army such deserved applause at the termination of the late hostilities.

Letter 2d.—Our author here states his apprehension of the consequences of a measure, as he thinks, so detrimental as well as *unconstitutional*, as the transfer of Canara and Malabar to the Presidency of Fort St. George. He recommends their being added to Bombay as equally just and politic, in which case Mangalore might probably be considered the best situation for the seat of Government; whilst Seringapatam would form a grand link in the chain of connection. If the measure he deprecates should, however, be judged necessary, he trusts that a complete transfer of the Bombay Establishment, without injury to the rank of the Civil and Military Servants, may at the same time be effected, and the whole be incorporated with the Establishment of Madras.

Letter 3d.—The possession of Egypt by the French is considered by our author as equally important to that republic, as it must prove in its consequence detrimental to this nation. On this account, Colonel Taylor esteemed it his duty in 1798 to represent, “that the Nile, which is known to fertilize the country through which it runs, flows, by a long and straight course, through the kingdoms of Abyssinia and Nubia, before it descends into the lower country, where it forms, by many branches, the Delta of Egypt.”—So far the Colonel’s information can boast of little novelty; but what follows will make ample amends.

“The mutual intercourse of these countries, by means of the navigation of the Nile, is very great; and, notwithstanding the prolific and abundant soil of lower Egypt,

“it is very much in want of many supplies from those countries, thro’ which the Nile runs and waters in its course.” We have only to refer to the accounts of all travellers who have visited that country, for a complete refutation of this statement.

The situation of the coast of Malabar and its vicinity to the Straits of Babelmandel, the great plenty of shipping, together with our naval force in those seas, would enable the East-India Company to detach from their settlements on that coast, an army of native troops, to occupy the banks of the Nile, and entirely to cut off the communication between Upper and Lower Egypt. These troops might, by way of the Red Sea, be landed at Cosair, from whence they could be marched to Gherna on the Nile. The Arabs would fully attract the attention of the French on the side of Syria, and towards the Delta and the Mediterranean sea.

But what grounds has the Colonel for expecting the co-operation of the Arabs, who are understood to have espoused the cause of France? If this plan should not succeed, however, our author has an infallible one in reserve, which must not be resorted to but in the last emergency; for, “there is no doubt that the plan of the great Albuquerque could be carried into execution, and the current of the Nile diverted into the Red Sea—Egypt would become an uninhabited desert, and the present people would be obliged to retire into Syria!” To attack such a proposition by serious argument, were to pay a bad compliment to the understandings of our readers.

Letters 4th and 5th.—“However prejudicial the possession of Egypt by France may prove to Great Britain, it may be apprehended that the other nations of Europe will not consider

consider it in the same light ; and even that many of them may view the participation of Indian commerce which may eventually result from it, as an object of acquisition. This consideration renders it important to adopt, without delay, active measures for the expulsion of the French from that country ; without relying on the feeble efforts of the Porte for that purpose. The co-operation of the Aghas might, in our author's opinion, be easily obtained, and prove of essential utility.

Letter 6th.—It is here our office to announce some very singular associations of ideas, which Col. Taylor considers deserving of public attention. The influence of French example and morality will render each state attentive solely to self-aggrandizement, without regarding the means. The Emperor's acceptance of Venice, says our author, was as unprincipled as the French attack upon it. "Is it not because a trade to India can be carried on by that means? and may it not therefore be supposed, that the Emperor wishes success to the expedition to Egypt?" As a reward for preserving the peace of Turkey, Colonel Taylor thinks it probable that "Egypt might on the score of compensation be the equivalent for these services. Austria in possession of the Adriatic and Egypt, would, without doubt, attempt a trade to India." This would stimulate the jealousy of Russia, "and the result would be the partition of the dominions of the Ottomans, and the renovation of the empire of the Greeks." That all this will one day take place does not, our author thinks, require a prophetic eye to discern. But the natural ally of Great Britain is Russia ; to cement that alliance by promoting the commercial prosperity of that rising state should be the policy of England. "Situated for the most

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part in a cold and ungrateful climate, Russia has the most occasion to trade with India, which produces all the aromatics which the inhabitants of cold climates want ; and a settlement on the south-east corner of the Caspian Sea would answer every purpose. In this situation, it is to be apprehended, that the great powers in India, far up the country towards Persia, and to the west of Delhi, aided by European engineers and officers, with ordnance and artillery-men, would march against our settlements down the Ganges, and we should not have time even to take leave of India." A canal drawn from the Don to the Volga would, to use our author's language, "intersect the great continent of the world. When it shall be possible for a ship to sail from the Gulf of Finland to the Caspian, from thence by the Bosphorus to the Black Sea, and by the Dardanelles and Straits of Gibraltar to return to the Baltic, the world will assume a new appearance—!!" The means of cementing more strongly the alliance between Russia and Great Britain, is by admitting of her participation in the trade to India. In return for this concession, "Russia should unite with Great Britain, to keep shut the communication with India by the way of Egypt and the Red Sea, and in preventing the Cape of Good Hope from again changing hands." Besides, "an army of Russians and Cossacs might be led by the city of Balkh to the frontiers of Hindustan. The source of the Amu and the Behat are but a few miles asunder. On the latter stands Cabul, the seat of empire of Zemaun Shah. Both rivers arise near Bamian, a considerable town in Zabulistan. An army well appointed, would be more than a match for the irregular tribes of Zemaun Shah. An attack on his principal territories would preserve tranquillity

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tranquillity in India." Such are the speculations of Colonel Taylor. Our readers will certainly require no observations from us, to enable them to appreciate their value; we will, therefore, content ourselves with remarking, that the source of the Oxus or Amu is east of Badakhshan, and many degrees east of the situation assigned to it by our author—that Cabul is not seated on the Behat, but on the river Attoc; and that neither the Oxus nor Behat approach within several degrees of Bamian.

Letter 7th.—The most important information we have collected from this publication, is a disclosure of the motives for the late Embassy to Persia. "The invasion of the province of Khorasan, of Herat, and those countries which lie on the side of Persia, and have been wrested from it, is part of the plan formed by the Governor General for the safety of British India. An Ambassador has, I understand, been dispatched from our Asiatic Government to the Court of Persia, offering the assistance of the Company's troops to restore the dismembered parts of that extensive empire to their former allegiance." A superficial account of Ahmed Shah Abdalli, derived apparently from Captain Scott and Major Rennell, and of his successors, occupy the remainder of the letter. Some inaccuracies occur against which it is our duty to guard our readers. "The Sirr flows from the Aral through the country of the Kherghies." The truth is, that river flows through the country of the Kherghies and disembogues itself in the Aral. "The Mahomedans of the Patan or Afghan dynasty pursued their conquests with success till the reign of the great Aurengzebe, or Aalungeer, when the empire of the Moguls arrived at the zenith of its glory."—

Colonel Taylor manifestly considers the dynasty of Afghan and Mogul princes as the same, without knowing that the latter empire was founded on the ruins of the first, long before the time of Aurengzebe. "Ahmed Shah Abdalli, one of Nadir's generals, was the son of a chief or independant prince, of the tribe of Abdal Afghans, in the vicinity of Herat, in the province of Khorasan." The fact is, that the birth of Ahmed was so obscure, that Mr. Forster could procure no certain intelligence concerning it, even at Cabul.

Letter 8th; presents only cursory and common-place observations on Liberty and France.

Letter 9th.—"A short Account of the Indian Trade from the earliest period of History." "Time," says our author, "which discloses all secrets, and produces both causes and effects, opened the eyes of Sesostris, who reigned over Egypt 1659 years before the Christian æra, to the advantages of Indian commerce." Here we have a very uncertain æra fixed with great precision; but had our author perused the work of the learned Doctor Vincent, he would have seen that no *direct* communication between India, Egypt and Phenicia was established till a much later period—"The Persians too, before the days of Alexander, owed their greatness to Indian commerce; particularly under the first Darius, when the empire of Persia had not a rival. This Darius overthrew Philip of Macedon, and obliged him to pay an annual tribute of 40,000 pieces of gold. His son and successor, Darius the Second, was in his turn defeated by Alexander the Great, reputed son to Philip. Darius the First conquered some part of India; and we are told that he fitted out a fleet from the river Indus, which in the prodigious

prodigious space of two years and six months navigated the Arabian Gulph, and discovered to Darius the riches of India." How this commander could discover the riches of India by navigating the Arabian Gulph, is not very obvious; but it is extremely certain that Darius Hystaspes, who conquered part of India and dispatched Seytax on a voyage of discovery, died above a century before Philip of Macedon was born; and that Darius Codamannus, who was defeated by Alexander, and whom Colonel Taylor calls the son of the first Darius, was the ninth in succession from that prince. The subject which our author has here undertaken to treat, has been frequently illustrated by writers of eminence; we expected to find nothing new, and have found nothing.

Letter 10th, relates to the expediency of establishing a direct communication by land with India; and on this subject we are disposed to allow more weight to our author's suggestions, than to his political reflections, or historical disquisitions. The Colonel went to India by the route of Bussora, and his attention seems to have been directed to the subject ever since that period. The present establishment for the conveyance of over-land dispatches is said to cost the Company 10,000*l.* per annum; but if properly managed that expence might be intirely saved, and the charge be converted into a source of revenue. The route of Suez is stated as very considerably more expeditious than that by Bussora. An agent stationed at Messina, with a couple of packet-boats to convey the dispatches to Alexandria; whence they should be sent by the Consul General of Egypt to Suez by native messengers; boats stationed there for the purpose will convey them to Mocca; where two Company's cruizers should be in

waiting, one to sail for Bombay, and the other to Mangalore, whence the post-master should forward them to Madras; and so to Bengal. Such is the establishment required for the execution of this plan, by which, according to Col. Taylor, letters might reach Madras in 58; and Calcutta in 69 days, from this country. The port of Cossir might possibly prove more convenient than Suez; but whilst Egypt is occupied by the French, it were premature to discuss their respective merits. "The word Monsoon," says the Colonel, "is taken from the Malay language; and signifies a season." The proper word is Musum, which the Malays derived, with many others, from the Arabic.

Letter 11th.—To persons who are unacquainted with the discussions which are now agitated on the subject of Indian trade, this chapter may prove acceptable. After an hyperbolical eulogium on the effects of commerce; where, contrary to the sentiment of most philosophers, it is said "to elevate the mind and to promote the operation of the noblest passions," we find a statement of the concessions granted to free traders on the renewal of the charter in 1794. A statement by the Calcutta merchants, of the causes which precluded them from availing themselves of those concessions, follows; after which are inserted the regulations of the Marquis of Wellesley on this subject, and the further claims of the free traders, in addition to the indulgencies granted by that nobleman. We afterwards find a plan for the future regulations of the India trade; and was surpris'd to discover that the plan itself, as well as the observations which accompany it, are *verbatim* the same with those published by Mr. Playfair, in a work we have just analysed. To which of these gentlemen the honour of

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priority

priority is due, we will not determine; but our observations on the former supercede the necessity of any at present."

Letter 12th.—"The predominating passion of the present times," Col. Taylor informs us, "is commercial jealousy and political economy." Are these two passions, or the same? "The phrensy of religion," continues he, "and the gothic pride of feudal manners, have given way to the modern system of finance; and the science of calculation and commercial arrangement becomes closely connected with the prosperity of states and kingdoms. But it is difficult to restrain what ever happens to be the spirit of the times, within the just limits of prudent moderation." These observations must have some merit in our author's opinion, for we find them repeated in different passages; but is it necessary to restrain the science of calculation and commercial arrangement? Having already opened the India trade to the merchants of this country, by annulling the exclusive privileges of the East India Company, excepting in a few articles, our author proceeds to inquire in what manner foreigners are to be admitted to a share in these advantages. With this view, he proposes that the produce of Great Britain may be exported to India, in British or foreign ships, without any difference or distinction being made. "Could foreigners," says our author, "find a market in the English settlements of India, where they could dispose of their cargoes, and at a moderate and fair price purchase the manufactures of Hindustân, the consequence would be, that all the European nations would relinquish the idea of expensive establishments in the East Indies, as totally unnecessary, and carry on the trade with British India on terms

at once liberal and secure." We are unable to reconcile this observation with a preceding one, in which our author observes, "that foreign ships of every nation, although not directly allowed to fit out from any port of Great Britain, are permitted, under certain restrictions, to repair to all our ports in India without exception." We are still less able to reconcile it with the great argument urged by the advocates for free trade, that the present restrictions are calculated to throw a trade of inestimable advantage into the hands of foreigners, to the exclusion of British subjects. We will not on this occasion resume the discussion of the principles on which the claims of the traders are grounded; in our next publication, we shall probably have to advert to the subject in a more distinct form, and free from the crude opinions and contradictory positions with which it has been encumbered. We have already stated the important advantages accruing to Great Britain, from her Indian possessions, on their present footing: great innovations are not introduced without great dangers; and the subsidiary regulations in India, requisite to give effect to the system proposed by the private merchants, will, in our opinion, materially affect the happiness of the native inhabitants, and the security of the territorial possessions.

Letter 13th.—This letter is intitled, "Of the Nature of Landed Property in India, as connected with Husbandry and Manufactures." On that subject, however, we do not find a syllable; but in lieu of it another innovation recommended, which, notwithstanding the gravity with which it is proposed, we cannot regard as intended to be viewed in a serious light. If it be serious, it will prove, that where the predominating passion, to use Col. Tay-

lor's

lor's phrase, is political economy, the wildest speculations will appear practicable; the highest injustice, equitable; and the most solemn engagements, a *carte blanche*. We infer this extraordinary proposition in the words of the author.

"I would therefore propose, as the sound fundamental article of a new territorial code, that all disputes concerning the tenure of lands in British India should cease, and all subdivisions of the land in that country should be held by the present possessors, and descend to their heirs for ever.

"This plan would bid fair to interest the great body of the people in the stability of our Government. This being thrown out of the vessel of state, as a sheet anchor to hold her fast amidst the civil tempests and storms which might otherwise be expected, to arise amidst innovations, other laws would be established, explaining, limiting, and restraining that general arrangement, in such a manner as to support the authority of Government, maintain all orders of men in their ancient and just rights, and, above all, to guard and protect the independence of the people, in opposition to the opulent, the luxurious, and the idle, whether natives or Britons. And for this end, which, though last mentioned, is the chief in importance, as it involves in a great measure the other two, it is proposed, that the rent of every farm be converted into a freehold for ever; transferring, at the same time, all land taxes and all public burdens, with all contingent augmentations of those burdens, from the landlord to the new freeholders, formerly his tenants. By this law the tenant would receive security in his present possession, and the landlord a lucrative exemption, in place of the uncertain increase of a rack'd rent."

As important innovations are particularly dangerous in distant possessions, it might be advisable for our author to suggest a trial of this experiment in England, before the promulgation of this new code in India. Of the first article, which enjoins a *cessation of all disputes*, we highly approve!

Letter 14th.—"It is a certain fact, and is a subject of great regret to this country, that the native

powers of India have, for several years past, been making rapid improvements in tactics, and have in no branch of military science been more assiduous than in that of gunnery, and the management of their field artillery. In this branch, which is, next to fortification, the most abstruse, they have been considerably assisted by Frenchmen and other foreigners; and there is little doubt but in a very few years, with the same exertion they now employ, that they will approach very near us in this useful and essential part of the military art." Other circumstances unfavourable to the permanent establishment of a powerful dominion in India, counteract, in our author's opinion, the danger which might result from the improving state of tactics, to the British territory in that country. "The great military powers now existing in Hindustân, and who have risen on the ruins of the Mogul empire, are the Mahrattas and the Nizam, or Subahdar of the Deccan; for the empire of Tippoo Sultaun is now no more. The Seiks are also deserving of our attention; and the recent apprehension of the invasion of Zemaun Shah from the countries situated beyond the western banks of the river Indus, are at this crisis particularly interesting; and although he is not immediately an Indian power, he is, nevertheless, inevitably connected with our present discussion, which is to shew the accumulated force of Hindustân, and the influence they all have on the permanency or fall of our East Indian possessions. "The people of the Deccan," says our author, "were divided into many casts or classes, of which the Dera, Parwari, and Pariar, were the lowest orders, and termed unclean: the Mahratta is only one degree higher, and consequently no very nice observer of the

scrupulous tenets of the Hindû religion." It is incumbent on us to rectify the very important misconception into which Col. Taylor has here fallen; he supposes the Mahrattas to be a cast; but, in truth, they are a nation, so called from inhabiting the country of Maharastra, an ancient division mentioned in the Puranas. In that country are to be found Mahratta Brahmans, Chetrya, Vaishya, and Sudra, precisely as in Bengal the same distinctions prevail, and are denominated *Bengal Brahmans*, &c.

"The Mahratta cavalry consists of four classes: 1st, the Khafa Paigah, or household troops; 2d, the cavalry of the Selladars," [it should be Rosaladars]; "3d, the volunteers; and 4th, the Pundara or lootics. The infantry are divided into regular and irregular. The artillery is in a wretched state, and, in general, under the direction of a principal officer, who employs as many renegade Europeans as can be induced into the service. The Khafa Paigah receive a monthly pay of 8 rupees. Their horses are purchased and maintained at the expence of Government. The Selladars are an establishment extremely curious, and unknown in any country whatever. They breed the horses for the use of the Mahratta cavalry, and receive 35 rupees per month for each horse they are able to furnish. It is no uncommon thing for a Selladar to commence his career with a single mare, and in a few years to furnish thirty or forty horses for the service of the state. He is under no tie or obligation to any particular chief, but seeks employment wherever he can find it. The Selladar selects for his purpose a place best suited to his plan; the more sequestered the better he is satisfied. In the midst of a secluded jungle, he rears his horses under the management of his family, while he repairs to camp with whatever he can spare. His stock is yearly increasing; for the brood mares are carefully kept at home for the intended purpose. By this extraordinary attention to the propagation of this noble and useful animal, are the Mahiawas enabled to bring into the field those almost innu-

merable bodies of cavalry which sweep the country, and, like a torrent, carry every thing before them."

Letter 16th.—This letter contains "Outlines of a Plan for liquidating the Debts of the Company, and increasing its Capital." The scheme suggested for this purpose is, "that the individual stockholders should, for a series of years, employ under their own direction a small portion of their dividends in establishing a fund to pay off debts already contracted, and to prevent the usurious transactions that in time of war take place in India. They should have agents of their own, empowered to buy up bonds or other securities, but not empowered to do any thing else. And such is the progress of accumulating interest, that it would not be many years before the revenues of the Company could, on its present stock, divide above 30 per cent. By giving up annually 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* out of 10*l.* 10*s.* which is the present dividend on 100*l.* originally subscribed, the stockholder will still reserve to himself 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* which will afford him 3*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* per cent. interest for his money, besides being a creditor on the Company's finances, at the expiration of the charter, to a considerable amount."

Another letter recapitulates and concludes the discussions in which we have been engaged. The political importance of Bombay, the free trade to India, and the means of procuring the friendship of the Emperor of Russia, are the subjects to which this publication principally relates. But we apprehend a more minute statement of its contents would not contribute *materially* to the amusement of our readers.

A Digest of Hindu Law, on Contracts and Successions: with a Commentary by Jagannátha Tercapanchánana. Translated from the original Sanscrit, by H. T. COLEBROOKE, Esq. Judge of Mirzapore, Resident at the Court of Berar, and M. A. S. In Three Volumes, large 8vo. DEBRET. 1801.

THE administration of justice constitutes the important object of political society; the insignia of regal power, the assemblage of deliberative wisdom, the parade of military discipline, the great officers of state and of revenue, are only the means employed to support this primary end of government. These means vary in different countries, but the object in all is the same; and however complicated the vast apparatus of state machinery, it is erected, maintained, and defended from a confidence in its efficacy, towards establishing the security of property; and a system of retributive justice, corresponding with the received opinions that prevail among the individuals who compose the community. "God," says the sacred Veda, "having created the four classes, had not yet completed his work; but, in addition to it, lest the royal and military class should become insupportable on account of their power and ferocity, he produced the transcendent body of law; since law is the king of kings, far more powerful and rigid than they; nothing can be mightier than law, by whose aid, as by that of the highest monarch, even the weak may prevail over the strong."

Abstract justice is incapable of being affected by the prejudices or opinions of mortals; but, in the practical administration of civil jurisprudence, these must be allowed their full weight: a code of laws, however perfect when abstractedly considered, is inapplicable to every

people, whose notions of justice are previously moulded to a different standard. Those rules of conduct and engagements in civil life which are held sacred by the parties themselves, constitute the only true criterion for determining private contests. On these liberal principles were the Hindu and Mussulman subjects of Great Britain confirmed, by a legislative act, in the enjoyment of their own laws of contracts and inheritances, which are of the most extensive use in private life. To illustrate the Hindu Laws, the Vivadarnava Setu was compiled by order of Mr. Hastings, and thought useful for that purpose; yet it by no means obviated many material difficulties, nor superseded the necessity of a more ample repository of Hindu Laws, especially on the twelve different contracts, to which Ulpian has given specific names. These are very succinctly and superficially discussed in that work; whilst the Persian epitome translated by Mr. Halhed was loose and injudicious, omitting many essential passages, and interpolating others of little importance, and no authority.

In his "Correspondence with the Government of Fort William," Sir William Jones suggested the necessity of obtaining a complete Digest of Hindu Laws, after the model of Justinian's admirable Pandects, in order to give the natives a permanent security for the due administration of justice. His patriotic offer of gratuitously superintending, and of translating, the compilation,

was gratefully embraced by the Bengal government; and the best-informed Pandits of the Company's provinces were employed in preparing different portions, under the immediate superintendence of the venerable and learned Jagannātha Tercapanchānana.

Preparatory to this copious Digest, Sir William translated and published that system of duties, religious and civil, and of law in all its branches, which the Hindus firmly believe to have been promulgated in the beginning of time by Menu, son or grandson of Brahma, or, in plain language, the first of created beings, and not the oldest only, but the holiest of legislators; a system so comprehensive and minutely exact, that he termed it the Institutes of Hindu Law. The premature death of Sir William Jones before the compilation was completed, is an event to be regretted on every account; and the translation of the Digest was confided to Mr. Colebrooke, as to the person best qualified to discharge so important a duty. The motives which have actuated all the parties concerned in this laborious undertaking, are so highly honourable to themselves, that we have thought it our duty to state the steps, by which an ample Digest of Hindu laws has been brought to perfection. Amidst the clash of arms, the contests of political parties, and the interested clamours of mercantile men, it is grateful to turn our eyes from such scenes, to a country where learning is employed for the purposes of benevolence; where the erudite labours of Indians and Englishmen are patronised by a liberal government, for the permanent advantage of both; and an ingenious and ancient nation contemplates a system of laws, consecrated by their religious dogmas, revived, explained, and administered,

under a race of foreign conquerors, from a remote region of the globe.

“The Dherma Sastra, or sacred Code of Law, is called Smriti, what was remembered, in contradistinction to Sruti, what was heard: by these names it is signified, that the Veda has preserved the words of revelation, while the system of law records the sense expressed in other words. It has been promulgated by thirty-six ancient sages, who are named in three verses of the Padma Parana.” Of these legislators, the first is Menu, whose code has already appeared in an English translation. Atri, one of the ten lords of created beings, is by some considered of the number; a perspicuous treatise in verse, attributed to him, is still extant. An ancient philosopher, named Vishnu, is reputed author of an excellent law treatise in verse; and Harita is cited as the author of a treatise in prose. Yājñavalkya is described, in the introduction of his own Institutes, as delivering his precepts to an audience of ancient philosophers assembled in the province of Mithila. —Uśanas is another name of Sūtra, the regent of the planet Venus; his Institutes in verse, with an abridgment, are extant. Vrihaspati, regent of the planet Jupiter, has also a place among legislators; the abridgment of his Institutes, it not the code at large, is extant. These, with their various commentators, and a very numerous list of law compositions, of a date comparatively modern, are cited in the following Digest. Amongst them we perceive the names of Parāśara, who is considered as the highest authority for the fourth age; and Vyāsa, the reputed author of the Puranas. By way of illustration the venerable compiler Jagannātha sometimes cites the epic poem, or Valmīk

Valmīk, on the military exploits of Rama; the sublime works of Udayanācharana, the reviver of the rational system of philosophy; the dramas and epic poem of Callidas, and the lyric verses of Jayadeva.

The title which the compiler of this Digest has bestowed on his work is Vivada Vhangārnava, which we experience some difficulty in rendering into English. Literally, it signifies "the ocean of rules for the decision of suits;" it seems equivalent, in our language, to the repository of jurisprudential maxims. Of the manner in which the translation has been performed, Mr. Colebrooke thus expresses himself, with a modesty which enhances the merits of his laborious and successful undertaking, "Nothing which diligence could effect has been omitted to render the translation scrupulously faithful; and to this it has frequently been necessary to sacrifice perspicuous diction. Should it appear to the reader that much of the commentary might have been omitted without injury to the context, or that a better arrangement would have rendered the whole more perspicuous, he will remember, that the translator could use no freedom with the text, but undertook a verbatim translation of it; what has been inserted to make this intelligible, is distinguished by *italics*, as was practised by Sir William Jones in his version of Menu and of the Sirajiyah; in very few instances has any greater liberty been taken, except grammatical explanations and etymologies, which are sometimes, though rarely, omitted or abridged, where a literal version would have been wholly unintelligible to the English reader."—"This, with an index, and a few scattered annotations," says Mr. Colebrooke, "may prove sufficient to assist the occasional perusal of a work intend-

ed to disseminate a knowledge of Indian law, and serving as a standard for the administration of justice among the Hindu subjects of Great Britain, to advance the happiness of a numerous people."

We insert entire the Preface of the venerable compiler, originally written in verse:

"Having saluted the ruler of gods, the lord of beings, and the king of dangers, lord of divine classes, the daughter of the king of mountains, the venerable sages, and the reverend authors of books,

"1. Jagannātha, son of Rudra, by command of the protectors of the land, compiled this book.

"2. Entitled the sea of controversial waves, perspicuous, diffusive, with its islands and gems, pleasing to the princes and the learned.

"3. What is my intellect, compared with the sacred code? A feeble bark on a perilous ocean. The favour of the supreme ruler is my sole refuge in traversing that ocean with this feeble vessel.

"4. The learned Radhacānta, Gurupresada of firm and spotless mind, Rāmanohana, Rāmidi, Ghanasyama, and Gangadara, a league of assiduous pupils, must effect the completion of this work, which shall gratify the minds of princes: of this I have unquestioned certainty.

"5. Embarking on ships, often do men undaunted traverse the perilous deep, aided by long cables, and impelled by propitious gales.

"6. Having viewed the title of loans and the rest, as promulged by wise legislators in codes of law, and as expounded by former intelligent authors,

"7. And having meditated their obscure passages, with the lessons of venerable teachers, the whole is now delivered by me."

The work is divided into two parts; of which the first treats of contracts, and the last of successions. Each of these are subdivided into what the compiler (in allusion to the ocean, mentioned in his title) calls islands and gems; but the translator has judiciously substituted books and chapters, in the room of these metaphorical designations. We proceed to exhibit a summary analysis of each chapter.

• • • Chap

Chap. 1. On Loans.—Nareda :—What may, or may not, be lent ; by whom, to whom, and in what form ; with the rules for delivery and receipt, are held comprised under the title of loans delivered (*rīnadana*).“ A loan is defined to be “ money advanced with a view to the future revived property of the creditor, and to his gain by means of interest or the like, in a loan ; for, even without interest, there may be friendship gained, or the like.” Money lending, together with agriculture, traffic, and attendance on cattle, are declared to be the proper subsistence of the third class ; the King should order each of them to practise these modes of subsistence ; but they must not be resorted to by the other classes, unless when they are unable to subsist by the exercise of their proper functions. A Vaishya should appropriate a moiety of his property to his own subsistence ; a fourth for pious uses, and the remaining fourth he may lend or augment by commerce. Women, slaves, and children, possessing no exclusive property, should receive no loans ; though their debts contracted for the subsistence of the family, during the absence of the master, are recoverable. This, however, is a prudential precept ; on the same grounds, friends and spiritual parents should not be chosen to lend money to ; and a pledge, surety, written agreement, and witnesses should be obtained on delivery.—Pledges are of two kinds, one to be used, such as land ; another to be kept, as a mass of iron : sponsors also are of two kinds, one for appearance, the other for payment. Agreements, if written in the grantor's own hand, require no attestation ; if otherwise, three witnesses are required, of the same sex and class with the party, if procurable. “ Menu : Even in the space of six months men forget

occurrences : therefore were letters and writings anciently invented by the beneficent Creator.” The compiler observes, that “ by the custom of the country, instruments are now written in the dialect of the Yavannars ;” by this he means Persian, as distinguished from the divine invention. The form of signature for the debtor, the witnesses and amanuensis are all specified ; if one be ignorant of letters, his signature must be written in presence of all the rest. “ In this contract,” says Nareda, “ there are two things which give confidence to the lender, a pledge and a surety ; and two which afford clear evidence, a writing and attestation.”

Chap. 2. On Interest.—The refinement which must have taken place in Hindustan previously to the promulgation of these laws, when compared with other nations of antiquity, demands observation : interest is prohibited by the law of Moses ; Aristotle declares it a perversion of the end for which money was instituted ; the Indian legislators say, “ that it is the nature of a loan, that it should produce to the lender the principal sum advanced, and an interest in addition thereto.” The texts declaratory of the rate of interest are very numerous ; we select a few. “ Vyasa : Monthly interest is declared to be an eightieth part of the principal, if a pledge be given ; an eighth part is added if there be only a surety ; and if there be neither pledge nor surety, two in the hundred may be taken from a debtor of the sacerdotal class.” Yajnyawalkya adds, “ It may be in the direct order of the classes,” viz. two per cent. per month from a Brahmana, three from a Kshatriya, four from a Vaishya, and five from a Sudra ; when there is neither pledge nor surety. There are six kinds of interest : “ *caica* is interest by the year ; *cajica* by the month ;

month; chacraviddhi, compound interest; carita, interest specially promised in a time of extreme distress; sic'haviddhi, interest payable daily; bhôgalabha, the use and profit of a slave's labour and the like." Of these, chacraviddhi and carita, are immoral, but not illegal. If the interest be not regularly demanded and received, it stops on gold, gems, and money, when the debt is doubled, after which interest ceases; on some articles it may be trebled, and on others even octripled. But where regularly received daily, monthly, or annually, according to agreement, it is not illegal, though amounting to a sum exceeding the principal. The attention of the learned has been arrested by a passage in the institutes of Menu, authorizing a higher rate of interest, for money lent on maritime speculations, as arguing a state of society highly commercial and enlightened; and scarcely compatible with the remote date assigned to his code. We insert the following texts relative to this curious subject of investigation. Yajnyawalkya says, "All borrowers, who travel through vast forests, may pay ten, and such as traverse the ocean, twenty in the hundred, to lenders of all classes, according to circumstances, or whatever interest has been stipulated by them, as the price of the risk to the lender." Menu enacts, that "Whatever interest or price of the risk shall be settled between the parties by men well acquainted with sea voyages, or journeys by land, with times and with places, such interest shall have legal force." The reason of these respondentia laws is assigned by the commentators. "Such as travel by difficult roads, where life is endangered, necessarily obtain greater profit, and therefore pay higher interest; but those who voyage by sea (a still more difficult

route, in the highest degree tremendous, where life is exposed to the utmost danger), transporting large cargoes with great trouble, certainly obtain still greater profit; twice as much should, therefore, be paid by them." May it not be inferred, that the exception in favour of maritime adventures was viewed by the legislators as a necessary relaxation of the laws, to promote foreign commerce; that in the interval between their æra, and that of their commentators, the Hindus had lost their maritime spirit; and that the latter consequently assign the exception solely to the magnitude of the profit and the risk, though these considerations were combined with a political motive, in the minds of the legislators?

Chap. 3. On Pledges, Hypothecation and Mortgages.—Pledges are divisible into four parts: Moveable and fixed; for custody only, and for use; unlimited, and limited as to time; with a written contract, and with a verbal attested agreement. "Yajnyawalkya: If a pledge for custody only be used, there shall be no interest; nor, if a pledge for use be damaged." Nareda declares, "If a pledge be lost, and the creditor do not replace it, the principal itself shall be forfeited, unless the loss was caused without his fault, by the act of God, or of the King." In the latter case, Vyasa enacts, "Immediately after the loss of the pledge, the debtor shall always be compelled to pay the debt with interest, or deliver another pledge." The whole amount due to the pledgee must be paid before the pledge can be demanded; but when that is tendered, the latter must restore it, or is liable to punishment as a thief. "If the creditor," says Yajnyawalkya, "be dead or absent, the debtor may pay the debt to his kinsmen, and shall take back his pledge."
• Mortgage

Mortgages contracted for a specified term, cannot be dissolved before that term is expired; if unredeemed at that time, the pledge is forfeited. Catyayana ordains, "When the pawner is missing, let the creditor produce his pledge before the King; it may then be sold, with his permission: this is a settled rule: receiving the principal with interest, he must deposit the surplus with the King. Hypothecation is not valid without occupancy, and of two mortgages, the first in point of time has the preference; but where this priority cannot be ascertained, the earliest possessor retains the pledge. In weighing the merits of opposite claims, written evidence is preferred to oral testimony; and a deed accurately drawn out with due specifications, sometimes prevails over a prior one, if loose and indistinct.

Chap. 4. On Sureties.—Enemies and intimate friends; criminals and anchorites; coheirs and persons of doubtful character; should not be accepted as sureties; nor near relations whose property is in common. There are three sorts of sureties, for appearance, for honesty, and for payment: the sons of the two first are not amenable, but the son of the last may be compelled to pay the principal sum lent, without interest.

Chap. 5. On the Payment of Debts.—"Vrihaspati: The father's debts must be first paid, and next a debt contracted by the man himself; but the debt of the paternal grandfather must even be paid before either of these. The sons must pay the debt of their father, when proved, as if it were their own, or with interest; the son's son must pay the debt of his grandfather, but without interest; and his son, or the great grandson, shall not be compelled to discharge it, unless he be heir, and have assets." Thus, we find that assets may be followed in

the hands of any representative, without which the obligation of the descendants to pay is only a moral and religious, but not a civil one. If there be neither a son, nor other legal successor, the guardian of the widow is liable for the debt. The heir of an absent person is not required to discharge his debts before the expiration of twenty years, excepting debts for the subsistence of the family, for which each of the members are liable, whilst the property remained in common. But for debts contracted for any immoral purpose, the heir is not held responsible.

Chap. 6. On Redress for Non-payment.—Menu ordains that, "By the mode consonant to moral duty, (viz. the mediation of friends,) by suit in court, by artful management, or by distress, a creditor may recover the property lent; and fifthly, by legal force." The first mode is by the interposition of friends and mild remonstrances; if the debtor acknowledge the debt, he may be dragged before the court, and confined until he pays it, which is the second; the third is by borrowing, or otherwise obtaining some article of equal value from the debtor; distress, is by confining the son, wife, or cattle of the debtor, or watching constantly at his door; and force is by causing him to be bound, or beating him. But these different methods of extorting payment are applicable to different descriptions of persons, and proportioned to the respectability of their characters.—This leads to a curious discussion of the qualities which attract consideration. Yajnyawalkya declares, "Science, moral conduct, age, kindred and wealth, entitle men to respect; and most, that which is first mentioned in order: with these qualities even a Sudra deserves respect in his old age." The Commentator observes that, "Should many re-

ncredible.

nerable persons be assembled, respect must be first shewn in society to the learned man; next to him whose conduct is pure; afterwards to the aged man; next, to one who has learned kinsmen or the like; and lastly, to the wealthy man. And this concerns priests: valour and the like, chiefly entitle a soldier to respect, and riches, a merchant." If the prisoner can find bail for his appearance, he may be liberated at the hour of meals, and at night. "Cattyayana: "The creditor may exact payment by labour, from a debtor of the military, commercial, or servile class, if he be either equal to himself, or lower. But if he compel the debtor to do any improper work, not stipulated at first, he shall be fined in the first amercement, and the debtor shall be released from his demand." The Commentator observes, "That sort of labour is reprehended, which is not authorized by the system of law. For example, the regular employment of a Chatriya is the use of arms offensive and defensive; to him commerce is an abject occupation, and should not be assigned. "Daughters and sons should not be sold; therefore, from parity of reasoning, no debtor can be compelled to sell his children, inasmuch as the act is immoral." The debtor incurs neither civil nor moral reprehension for recovering his debt by any of the methods above enumerated; when interest has doubled, the debt must either be discharged, or a new obligation granted, bearing compound interest from that date. But in case of a debt being contested either wholly or in part, the debtor replies, "I will pay whatever by law shall be declared to be due," when the creditor is fined, if he attempt to obtain his demand, otherwise than by judicial process. A false claim or a false denial may be punished by an

amercement of double the value, but these fines are mitigated at the pleasure of the Court. The order of payment is thus explained in the gloss of the Mitakhyara: "If the creditors be of equal class, the debtor shall be compelled by the King to pay the debts in the same order in which they were contracted; but if there be variance of class, in the order of the classes, sacerdotal and the rest." "The debts," says the Commentator, "shall not be liquidated by a distribution of proportionate shares of the debtor's assets. A refusal to grant an acquittance for partial payments is punished by the forfeiture of the balance." The means of proof are thus enumerated by Yajnyawalkya. "In a disputed case, the document must be proved by the handwriting of the party or the like, by reasonable inference, by evidence of the contract which the instrument records, by a peculiar mark, by connexion and dealings of the parties, by the contents of the document, or by previous recourse to measures for recovery." Much acuteness is displayed by the Commentator in exemplifying the methods employed to ascertain the debt. Our limits are altogether inadequate to give even a brief exhibition of the shrewd observations, intricate deduction, and sound ratiocination employed, in adapting to practice, the venerable institutions of a remote age. For these, we must unavoidably refer to the work itself.

The second book treats of deposits, sale without ownership, concerns among partners, and subtraction of what has been given. We will review the Hindu laws of coparcenary.

Vol. II. Book II. Chap. 3. Of Concerns among Partners.—Of this the first sort is a co-partnership in trade. Vrihaspati enjoins that "A his share of the outlay is equal, great

or less, in the same proportion; unless by special agreement; shall each partner pay charges, perform labour, and receive profit." In disputes between two partners, the others are the natural arbitrators; one partner is admitted as a legal evidence for another; and if one be accused by the rest, and unable to clear himself by evidence, he may demand a trial by ordeal. Vrihaspati directs that "When the principal stock, or the profits, are diminished, in the case of partnership; by the act of God; or of the king; that loss must be borne by all the partners in proportion to their shares." Yajnyawalkya further adds, "If one partner does what the others forbid or disapprove, or if he be negligent in doing what they allow, and the common property be injured, he shall make it good; but he who preserves it from robbers, or other misfortune, shall receive a tenth part of it as his reward." A fraudulent partner is defined to be, one who illaverse to the performance of work, and one who embezzles property; in either case he may be expelled, on refunding his share of the principal stock. Vrihaspati enacts, "If one of the traders in partnership happen to die, his share in the stock must be produced before officers appointed by the King. And when any man shall appear calling himself heir to the deceased, let him prove his right of ownership by the testimony of other men, and then let him take his property. Let the King receive a sixth part from the property of a Sudra, a ninth from that of a Vaisya; a twelfth from that of a Cshatriya; a twentieth from that of a Brahmana. But after three years have elapsed, if no owner of the goods appear, let the King take the whole; but the wealth of a Brahmana he must bestow on Brahmanas." "As a branch of the sub-

ject, we are now presented with the law of partnership, as it concerns priests jointly officiating at the celebration of holy rites. Should a priest from accident or disaster, be unable or disqualified to perform the part he had engaged to discharge, in a sacrifice already begun; he is entitled to appoint a substitute; and to receive the sacrificial fees. These fees are not divided equally among the officiating priests; but according to the nature of the functions, each is engaged to perform. If the sacrifice may be performed at any time, the convenience of the priest must be consulted; but if its efficacy depends on a certain lunar day, another must be appointed. The priest who deserts a sacrifice already begun, without urgent necessity, and the sacrificer who forsakes the priest without just cause, shall incur a fine of 200 panas. "Nareda: Officiating priests are of three sorts: the first, an hereditary priest, honoured by former generations with the employment of officiating priest; the second, appointed by the party himself; the third, he who voluntarily officiates on account of private friendship." But can this office be partitioned among the sons of such priest? The commentator replies, "In certain towns, and for particular rites, the office of priest is hereditary in some families; and partition is there customary, and should be admitted in such instances. It is the hereditary office of some persons to deliver written instructions in the form of penance, and the like; in these instances also partition should be allowed." Another branch of this title relates to partnership in loans, in husbandry, in arts and in plunder. The act of one partner in a banking concern is binding on all his associates; they are responsible individually for debts jointly incurred; and if one partner re-

fuses

fuses his concurrence to the demand of a just claim, such partner forfeits his share of the interest accruing on the debt. When husbandmen are united in partnership, "He, thro' whose deficiency in cattle and feed, a loss happens in the joint cultivation, shall indemnify all the cultivators." In a partnership of artists or manufacturers, the pay is distributed in proportion to the skill and rank of several artists, provided no special agreement supercedes the general law. A curious discussion follows respecting the division of a gratuity to a band of musicians, and a still more interesting one, on the division of plunder. Caryayana declares, "Of an enemy's property brought from a foreign country, by robbers commissioned by their lord, the king shall have a tenth part." The commentator is pleased to reconcile this employment of robbers with other texts, requiring the monarchs to use all possible diligence in suppressing them. He concludes finally, by considering them as authorized instruments of warfare, by which the power of a neighbouring state may be reduced.

Chap. 4. On Subtraction of Gifts. Eight sorts of property are declared unalienable. "Nareda: What is bailed for delivery, what is lent for use, a pledge, joint property, a deposit, a son, a wife, and the whole estate of a man who has issue living, the sages have declared unalienable even by a man oppressed with grievous calamities, and of course, what has been promised to another." Gifts for religious purposes are irrevocable, and must be made good by the son, if the votary died before the performance. A coheir may, however, bestow or sell his own share of a joint property. A son may be given to another for adoption, provided he have brothers. The pro-

hibition of aliening the whole state is founded on the necessity of leaving subsistence for future generations. "Even they who are born, or yet unborn, and they who exist in the womb, require funds for subsistence; the deprivations of the means of subsistence is reprehended." Immoveable property and slaves may neither be sold nor given away, without the consent of the sons of the party. But it must be observed that of the above gifts some are declared null, others are punishable by amercement, and others only immoral. The bequest of a man's whole property to his eldest son leads to a most interesting and curious discussion on the succession to kingdoms, which the venerable compiler treats with equal learning, ingenuity and candour. The translator remarks that "the digression is not altogether misplaced; for the great possessions, called zemindaries in official language, are considered by modern Hindû lawyers as tributary principalities; and it might seem necessary to determine whether they be alienable and hereditary by the same rules with other landed property." That modern zemindars were in the contemplation of the learned commentator, is evident from his concluding observation. From apprehension of offending very great persons, it is not here examined whether some modern princes, who are not independent in the government of their subjects, but merely employed in levying the revenue of the paramount, should, or should not, be acknowledged as kings." Conformably to the plan of our analysis, we have shortly noticed the merits of this digression; but we have inserted it entire in our *Miscellaneous Department*. That property which exceeds the necessary subsistence of the possessor's family

is alienable. Menu enumerates seven virtuous modes of acquiring property; of which, three, succession, occupancy and purchase, are allowed to all classes; conquest is peculiar to the military tribe; lending at interest, and husbandry or commerce, belongs to the mercantile profession; and acceptance of presents from respectable men, to the sacerdotal class. The doctrine of alienation may be thus summed up: joint property which has descended from ancestors can only be given away with the consent of the parceners; if it has been divided, the consent of the donor's posterity is requisite; and this also is necessary for the disposal of immoveable property acquired by the donor himself: divided moveables may be aliened at the donor's pleasure; in the case of wealth acquired by marriage, the assent of the wife is requisite; of other property, acquired by a man himself, a gift may be made at his own pleasure. Irrevocable gifts are thus enumerated: "Nareda: They who know the law of gifts, declare, that things once delivered as the price of goods-fold, as wages, for the pleasure of hearing poets, musicians, or the like, from natural affection, as an acknowledgement to a benefactor, as a nuptial gift to a bride or her family, and through regard, cannot be resumed." The following gifts are declared to be void, *de je*. "Nareda: What has been given by men agitated with fear, anger, lust, grief, or the pain of an incurable disease; or, as a bribe, or in jest, or by mistake, or through any fraudulent practice, must be considered as ungiven. So must any thing given by a minor, an idiot, a slave, or any other person not his own master, a diseased man, one insane or intoxicated, or in consideration of work unperformed." In extreme distress,

a coparcener is permitted to alienate his portion of a joint property; by persons not their own master, are understood women and sons, though the latter may alienate property acquired by himself. The same causes which annul gifts, operate in regard to contracts; bribes are declared unlawful and resumable, and those who bestow gifts in opposition to the above rules liable to amercement; such as are founded on mistaken considerations are also void; as well as promises unadvisedly made during extraordinary perturbation, from whatever cause.

The third book relates to the non-performance of agreements.

Book III. Chap. 1. On the Non-payment of Wages or Hire. Servants are distinguished into two kinds; those who are employed in pure work, are of four kinds: 1st, a pupil, who yields obedience for the acquisition of science; 2d, an apprentice, for the acquisition of art; 3d, a hired servant, for wages; 4th, an agent or steward, employed in the superintendence of affairs.-- "Vrihaspati: Cleaning the house, the gateway, the necessary, and the road, removing the dirt and rubbish, and all other impurities; attending the master at his pleasure, and rubbing his limbs, are to be considered as impure work; and all other work is pure." Such, therefore, are the offices of slaves, who are of fifteen sorts. "Nareda: One born of a female slave in the house of her master, one bought, one received by donation, one inherited by ancestors, one maintained in a famine, one pledged by a former master, one relieved from a great debt, one made captive in war, a slave won in a stake, one who has offered himself in this form, I am thine; an apostate from religious mendicacy, a slave for a stipulated time. One maintained in consideration

consideration of service, a slave for the sake of his bride, and one self-sold, are fifteen slaves declared by the law." Of these slaves, the four first can be emancipated only by the indulgence of their masters; and Nareda declares, "that low man who, being independent, sells himself, is the vilest of slaves; he also cannot be released from slavery." The second and third classes can be employed only in the duties of their profession, during a state of servitude; and forcible slavery by robbers is null in law. A slave who saves his master from imminent peril may claim his liberty; others are liberated on giving a pair of oxen, on relinquishing subsistence, on finding a substitute, and on liquidating the debt for which they became slaves. A female slave bearing a son to her master is emancipated; but a free woman marrying a slave is condemned to share his servitude. Slavery cannot exist in the inverse order of the classes; the performance of servile duties can only be exacted from persons of the fourth cast, under the penalty of an amercement proportioned to the degradation. "The man who treats as a slave the nurse of an infant child, or a free woman, or the wife of his dependant, incurs the first amercement; and he who attempts to sell an obedient female slave, though she resist the sale, and though he be not distressed, but able to subsist, shall pay a fine of two hundred panas." Where no special agreement obviates the application of the law, the wages are fixed at a tenth part of the profit arising from commerce, cattle and grain, to the factor, herdsman, and servant, by whom the business was conducted. "Let the man who guides the ploughshare, to whom food and vesture are given, take a fifth; and let him who is supported by the profit alone, re-

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ceive a third part of the grain produced." The wages of seamen are referred entirely to custom. Damage proceeding from the negligence or sloth of servants must be made good at their expence; interest on wages accrues six months after demand, and the master is also liable to the first amercement who withholds them. "Harlots have been considered by Chandeswara and others under the title of hire; wherefore," says the commentator, "they are also noticed in this work."—"Nareda:—a dancing girl, having received her pay, yet refusing to attend, shall pay twice as much as she received; and if her employer refuse to admit her, he shall forfeit what he had paid." Their persons are protected from violence or abuse; and "if a dispute should arise among the lascivious frequenters of her house, in respect of matters occurring there, the wife have declared, that it shall be determined by the principal harlot." With regard to the hire of houses, cattle, and chattels, the law only limits the compensation the execution of specific agreements, and reparation for such injury as the subjects might sustain during the occupancy of the hirer, not occasioned by the act of God or of the king.

Chap. 2. On the Non-performance of Agreements.—This relates to the mutual engagements contracted by members of the same corporation, whether they have associated for religious or civil purposes. The mild and tolerant spirit of the Hindu theology is perceptible in the enactments. Colleges of priests must be protected by the sovereign, and the rules of their society strictly enforced; but sectaries, of whatever denomination, are entitled to the same indulgence; and the rules prescribed to the members, by their voluntary act, at the period

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of their institution, furnish the sovereign with the only instruction for deciding their differences. The text deserves insertion. "Nareda—let the king maintain the associations of irreligious men, of sectaries who detract from the authority of the Veda, of companies of artisans, traders, and soldiers, and of various tribes and the like, both in a place of difficult access, and in a frequented spot." Sectaries are defined to be those who admit the authority of the Veda no further than as a good institute: irreligious men are "those who do not even admit the authority of the Veda; such are dancers, followers of Buddha and the like." Even from such societies, "those especially should be punished who separate themselves from the association: they should undergo fear and terror, being avoided like diseased persons." With institutions so admirably adapted for permanence, can we wonder to find the people of India the same now as in the days of Alexander? Disobedience to the head of the corporation is punished by fine and expulsion; and, in trading societies, the stock and debts are shared at the periods fixed by the original contract.

Chap. 3. On the Rejection of Purchase and Sale.—Nareda declares—"The rule for delivery and receipt is held by the wife to be six-fold; by tale, weight, measure, work, beauty, and splendour." A purchase may be rescinded within the number of days allowed for the examination of different commodities, but the purchaser incurs a penalty, varying with the nature of the commodity. The discovery of concealed blemishes is a legal motive for rescission; but a commodity whose blemishes were known at the time of purchase, cannot subsequently be returned. The seller is obliged to compensate any injury the com-

modity may receive, whilst it remains in his possession, after sale. Non-delivery is punished by the penalty of interest, or, among those who trade to foreign countries, with the foreign profit, and rescission of sale, in case of forfeiture, of a tenth part of the value. Adulterating the current coin, selling by false weights, and disguising the nature of commodities to impose on the purchaser, are prohibited under a high penalty; and combinations to raise or forestall the markets incur the highest amercement. A singular regulation is here alluded to; for it appears that the king and his officers regulated universally the current market prices of all commodities, in a manner similar to our assize of bread. "Purchase or sale should be daily conducted according to the market prices, which are fixed by kings; the difference thereof is the legal profit of traders. Once in five nights, or at the close of every half month, or of every month, according to the nature of the commodities, let the king make a regulation for market prices, in the presence of those experienced men. Adding the incidental charges to the first cost of the commodity, let a price be fixed, which shall be equitable both for the buyer and the seller."

Chap. 4. On the Owners of Cattle and their Herdsmen.—The wages of a herdsman are fixed at the rate of one cow's milk in ten; he is responsible for cattle lost by his negligence; and if any die of a natural death, the horns must be produced by him as exculpatory evidence. It is ordained by Menu, that "on all sides of a village or small town, let a space be left for common pasture, in breadth three casts of a large stick, and thrice that space round a city or considerable town." The owner of cattle is obliged

obliged to compensate the damages sustained by their trespassing on inclosed fields; which is determined with a reference to the particular cattle and grain, in each case respectively. A herdsman struck by lightning, or otherwise disabled from attending to his cattle, incurs no amercement; bulls consecrated to religious uses, are at liberty to range unrestrained; elephants and horses being for military service, their owner is not fined for their trespasses.

The fourth book comprehends the duties of man and wife.

Chap. 1. On the Duties of a Husband.—Women must never be suffered to remain unrestrained nor unprotected. “Their fathers protect them in childhood; their husbands protect them in youth; their sons protect them in age: a woman is never fit for independence.” On failure of relations they must be protected by the king, since the intermixture of castes would ensue from their misconduct. “The father who gives not his daughter in marriage at due season, the husband who approaches not his wife in due season, and the son who gives not support to his mother, are criminal, and shall be punished according to the law.” Yajnyawalkya enacts—“If there be no persons competent to give her in marriage, let the damsel herself choose a suitable bridegroom.” The defects of the female character which require such perpetual restraint, are enumerated in various ancient texts.—“Fire is not satiated with wood, nor the ocean with rivers, nor death with all beings, nor woman with man.” The venerable compiler remarks, that “these texts describing the wickedness of women, only imply that confidence should not be placed in them; and at times,” he adds, “women are found most loyal

and constant as Savitri, and others.” In fact the Puranas abound with instances of the most unshaken female fidelity, and of every feminine virtue. The nature of the restraint is specified. “The keeping women employed in the receipt and expenditure of wealth, in the preparation of food, in the superintendence of the household utensils, in purification, and in the care of the perpetual fire, is declared to be the mode of restraining women.” If the first wife be virtuous, obedient, and of the same class, a second marriage cannot be contracted without her consent: the precedence of wives is in the order of the classes; if they be of the same class, the first wife, if her conduct be unexceptionable, retains the pre-eminence. In this chapter the Indian legislators make their amiable countrywomen ample amends for the unpoliteness of their former strictures. “When good women, united with husbands in expectation of progeny, eminently fortunate, and worthy of reverence, irradiate the houses of their lords, between them and goddesses of abundance there is no diversity whatever. The production of children, the nurture of them when produced, and the daily superintendence of domestic affairs, are peculiar to the wife. From the wife alone proceed offspring, good household management, solicitous attention, most exquisite caresses, and that heavenly beatitude which she obtains for the manes of ancestors, and for the husband himself. Soma (the moon) gave them fairness; a Gandarva endowed them with a charming voice; and the regent of fire, with universal purity: hence women are truly pure.” The duties of an Indian wife, whose husband is present, are thus enumerated: “For every succeeding day let the wife clean the vessels used at meals; let her sweep the dwelling-house and

gate, and, when clean, preserve it so; let her provide curds, rice, durva-grass, new leaves and blossoms, for oblations; let her reverently salute her husband's parents, and afterwards perform the necessary business of the household; let her eat nothing before the gods and guests are satisfied, nor before her husband has eaten, except drugs swallowed medicinally." During the absence of her husband, a woman should neither partake of public amusements, decorate her person, nor visit strangers: "if he leave her no support, let her subsist by spinning, and other blameless arts."

Chap. 3. On the Duties of a faithful Widow.—"Angiras: That woman who, on the death of her husband, ascends the same burning pile with him, is exalted to heaven, as equal in virtue to Arundhati." We had hopes of deriving some information respecting the barbarous custom alluded to in the above verse, from the work now before us; but in this expectation we have been disappointed. It is recommended by Angiras, by every inducement of future felicity; the penalty denounced against non-compliance, by that sage, is as follows: "As long as a woman, in her successive transmigrations, shall decline burning herself, like a faithful wife, on the same fire with her deceased lord, so long shall she be not exempted from springing again to life, in the body of some female animal." Menu, the oldest legislator, makes no mention of such a custom; it may have been adopted before, or in consequence of the injunction of Angiras; but is it enjoined by the Veda? Should it prove to be so, it may fairly be inferred, that the Vedas, as they now exist, are subsequent to the æra of Menu. A text of the Ric Veda certainly alludes to the practice, as distinguish-

ed from suicide; but we suspect this, with various others quoted, are interpolations of Vyasa, the compiler, who unquestionably lived in an age when the voluntary sacrifice of widows was become prevalent. The mother of an infant child and a pregnant widow are excluded from this sacrifice; nor is the conduct of such as choose to survive censured by the sages, who prescribe, however, a strict course of austere observances during the remainder of their lives. Smriti—"A wife duly authorized by her spiritual parents, through a wish that male issue should be obtained, may go to her husband's brother, and he may approach her until a son be produced." When the end, however, is obtained, all future intercourse must cease; and it seems rather uncertain whether the permission be not confined to the servile class. Twice-married women and incontinent wives are classed according to the circumstances of their case; their children are degraded, themselves despicable and sinful. Fines are enacted for abandoning an unblemished girl, and forgiving a blemished damsel. The subject is thus concluded: "In whatever family the husband is contented with his wife, and the wife with her husband, in that house will fortune be assuredly permanent. Let mutual fidelity continue till death." We have now concluded the first portion of the Hindu Digest, which delivers the law of contracts. In our next Register we propose to resume the consideration of this important publication, and to exhibit a copious exposition of the doctrine of successions, as enacted by the Indian legislators.

The plan adopted by the venerable compiler is, in the first place, to furnish a distinct definition of the title of law, which he proposes to treat. The ancient texts are then arranged

arranged in succession, so as to suggest the extension or modification, which the first undergoes, from those which succeed. Each text is followed by a grammatical and critical exposition, where such is requisite; to this is subjoined the glosses of various commentators; and, lastly, a reconciliation or explanation by the compiler himself, where the glosses appear at variance with the text, or with each other. In this part of his task, Jagannātha evinces an acute and discerning mind, habituated to strict logical deduction, and to the deliberate contemplation of abstract and practical points, whe-

ther occurring in the exercise of legislative functions, or in the daily administration of civil justice. The translation reflects the highest credit on the talents of Mr. Colebrooke; and his remarks, which are unfortunately too few, manifest a profound knowledge of the laws and literature of ancient India. The utility resulting from this comprehensive Digest, by unfolding the principles which guided the legislators in the important doctrine of contracts and successions, will be more justly appreciated at the termination of our analysis in the succeeding Register.

(To be continued.)

The Oriental Geography of Ebn Haukal, an Arabian

10th Century: Translated from a Manuscript in his own Possession, collated with one preserved in the Library of Eton College, by Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY, *Knt. L. L. D.*—4to, pp. 227. Price 1l. 7s. CADELL and DAVIES. 1800.

OF Abul Cossim Ebn Haukal, author of a geographical treatise, nothing is ascertained but the name. His country is unknown, but his work was composed in Arabic: his age, by a probable approximation, may be fixed a few years before the middle of the tenth century; and from a passage in Abulfida, it may be collected that he was a great traveller, and a very inaccurate writer. The plan of this author is, to exhibit a concise description of all the regions in which the Mahomedan religion is professed. "As for the Land of Blacks, in the West, and the Ethiopians, and such tribes, I make but slight mention of them in this book; because, naturally loving wisdom, ingenuity, religion, justice, regular government, how

could I notice such people as those, or exalt them, by inserting an account of their countries?" The work now translated is rendered from a Persian commentary (for it does not seem a version) of the original Arabic. The notes requisite for its elucidation have been reserved for a subsequent publication; "and so exactly," says the translator, "have I followed the orthography of my manuscript, that in many pages the same word will be spelt differently, and even erroneously." Amongst the *linguarum peritissimi* of a former age, we recollect none who have carried their veneration so far, as intentionally to preserve his mistakes, and perpetuate his or his copyist's errors, to the manifest inconvenience and prejudice of their readers.

readers. A minute criticism of such a work would contribute little to render our own amusing: we will therefore substitute a rapid survey of the countries, which, in the tenth century, composed the region of Islam, from the Atlantic ocean to the source of the Oxus; this design will comprise the most curious particulars in the work of Ebn Haukal, together with the observations which suggest themselves from its perusal.

In the year 950, which we assume as the date of this work, Nasir Ledinilla still reigned over the greater part of Andalus (or Spain). His capital was Cortuba (Cordova); and amongst the most flourishing cities of his empire, were classed Seville, Tolosa, and Tortosa, "where there is Bars (Barcelona), a town on the sea side." The northern part belonged to the Christians, as far as the land of Biscunes (Biscay), as likewise the territories of Talican, (Galicia). "Gebel Tarik (Gibraltar), is a well-inhabited mountain, with villages and small towns on it. Tolerila (Toledo), a magnificent city, with marble buildings, situated on the Nahiah, manifestly the Tajo."

Opposite to Gebel Tarik lay Tanja (Tangier), and from thence to the confines of Egypt extended the coast of Magreb (the West). Of the towns on this coast, Kiruan is the largest. "The tribes of Magreb all resided there; and it was the chief place until the decline of their government, when Abu Altlalla came forth and conquered them: since which time Abdalla dwelt at Kiruan until he built the town of Mahadia on the sea-coast, and removed to that place." This passage is extremely important; for it proves that the Kiruan of the Moslem writers is not the Cyrenæica of the ancients, as supposed by D'Herbelot, Rennell, and other

authors of reputation. The name of Kiruan seems to be derived, not from Cyrene, but from the isle Cyranis (now Kerkines), near which it is actually placed by M. D'Anville, whose distances seem sufficiently to correspond with those of our author, viz. two days journey from Kiruan to Mahadia, and twenty-nine stages to Tunis. In the new capital of Mahadia, Caïm Benmgina ruled a dominion which embraced most of the Mediterranean coast to the west, and extended backwards to the city of Segelmessa. "This town is situated near the gold mines, between them and the Land of the Blacks, and the Land of Zuela." Zuela has been visited by Mr. Beaufoy, who describes the remains of magnificent structures in this interior part of Africa. "Tahamth is a large town, well inhabited and supplied: the inhabitants practise agriculture." D'Herbelot spells it Tahrat, and says there are two places of that name. The chief of these seems to us to correspond with Tugurt, in Bilad-ul-gerid; and we find another city of that name in Fezan.

Misr (Egypt) was still governed by an envoy from the Caliph; but Mothi Billa, who then enjoyed that dignity, was governed himself by Moazz-ed-Dowla, who raised him to the throne. Cairo was not yet built; and Fostat, where the viceroy resided, marked the site where Amrben-Aas, the conqueror of Egypt, had pitched his tents, in the vicinity of Memphis. "From Asuan (Syene), along the banks of the Nile as far as the sea, the country is all inhabited and cultivated.—On the walls (of the pyramids) are inscriptions written in the Greek language; and this writing is said to signify the building of Herman and Sertair was in the sign Cancer. In Herman is a cleft or excavation under the ground, supposed to have been,

been, with some appearance of probability, the burial-place of the ancient sovereigns of this country." At Teneis (the ancient Pelusium, according to Major Rennell) were piles of dead bodies, supposed of great antiquity; Ebn Haukal had seen some of them in their winding sheets, with bones and skeletons of immense size.

Sham (Syria) is made by our author to extend from the frontiers of Egypt to Malatia, the capital of Lesser Armenia. "Tyre is a very strong town, situated on the sea-shore. It is the most ancient of all the cities on the coast, and all the Grecian philosophers came from this place. Danaeus has ample territories among the mountains, and is well watered by streams which flow around. The land about it produces trees, and is well cultivated by husbandmen: there is not in all Syria a more delightful spot." Antiochia ranks next to Danaeus in these particulars. Tarsus is a considerable town, full of expert horsemen and valiant soldiers. "In the chief cities of Islam, there are inns and public places appointed for the people of this town." Of the northern division of Syria, the chief town is Kenaserin; "but the governor's palace, the markets, great mosques, and public buildings, are at Haleb," (Aleppo). Aulas is said to be the boundary of Islam, and lies west of Tarsus; Ayas (the ancient Issus and modern Ayazzo) occasioned some perplexity from the various modes in which we find it spelt; sometimes confounded with the above Aulas, and at other times Anbas, Ainas, and Afas.

Gezira (Mesopotamia) extended between the Euphrates and Tygris to Tacrit on the latter river, which marked the limits of this province, and of Arabian Irac. The division of this province into four diars or

districts, is not specified by Ebn Haukal, though three of them are named in his work. In his time, Nafbin (the ancient Nisibius) was still a considerable town, and enjoyed a perpetual verdure and salubrious waters. Mosul, which the Moslems regard as the Niniveh of the scriptures, was also a place of importance, and has not, like Nafbin, since fallen into decay. Amid, now named Diarbekir, from the district of which it is the capital, was defended by strong walls and surrounded by trees and fertile fields. "Haditha is situated on the banks of the Dijla (Tygris) to the east; it has many corn-fields, trees, and gardens. The river Dijla runs by the skirts of Mount Barma, and on these hills there are springs or fountains that yield gold-dust and bitumen; and these mountains extend through Gezira towards the west, till they come to the borders of Kirman." Sir William Ouseley observes, that "it certainly should be towards the east." In this passage, the author has fallen into one mistake, and the translator into two. 1st, The town of Haditha and the bitumen fountains of Hit are situated on the Euphrates, not the Tygris; 2d, the word which Sir William has translated gold-dust, is naft or naphtha; 3d, the mountains cannot run east through Gezira, Hit being on its eastern extremity: they, in fact, run west through Gezira, and terminate in Caraman, on the Mediterranean.

Irac Arabi (Babylonia) stretches from Tacrit to the shores of the Persian gulph. In the time of Ebn Haukal, the city of Bagdad was the residence of the Caliph Mathi Billa; it was comparatively modern, but the magnificence of successive Caliphs had enlarged and beautified the capital of Islam. The port of Bassora was the resort of commerce,

and its district included the vale watered by the Abela, which the Moslems consider as one of the four terrestrial Edens. "Medaïn (Ctesiphon) is a little town at the distance of one stage from Bagdad. In former times it was a very considerable city, and a favourite dwelling-place of kings. The Aïwan Kefri (palace of Chosroes Nushirvan) is situated there, built of stone and mortar. Chosroes had not any edifices greater than this." Babel was a small village in the 10th century; tradition ascribed its foundation to Zohac, the conqueror of Persia; and its splendour to the kings of Canaan, who were said to have dwelt in it. The ancient city of Hira declined from the erection of Cufa in its neighbourhood: and the latter experienced the same vicissitude, when the seat of Islam was transferred to Bagdad. Cadesia is situated on the skirts of the desert, and marks the spot where the victory was achieved which overthrew the religion and empire of Persia. "From Cadesia on the confines of Irac, until you come to Medina, there is not any running water." It is singular that, in Ebn Haukal's description of the regions of Islam, the country of Arabia should be wholly omitted. Some important geographical corrigenda are here suggested, respecting a branch of the Euphrates, which is said to water Kefr Ebn Hobira, Sura and Cufa, but the passage is obscure, indeed scarcely intelligible in the translation.

Khuzistan (Susiana) is limited on one side by the Tigris; the river Tab washes its eastern extremity. If the following assertion be true, it suggests another correction of our maps: "The streams of Khuzistan, from Ahwaz and Durac, and Shushter, and all that rise in this quarter, are collected together at Hyfn

Mahdi, and there, forming one great river, fall into the sea." Whether Sus, or Shushter, be the ancient Susa, seems still uncertain; a coffin was found at Sus, "and it is said the bones of Daniel the prophet (to whom be peace!) were in that coffin." On the other hand, an aqueduct for supplying the city of Shushter with water, seems to attest its former grandeur; tradition, indeed, ascribed it to Sapor; but it might be of much higher antiquity.

Pais (Persia Proper) in the year 950 was ruled by Rocn-ed-dowlah, a prince of the dynasty of Buides, whose capital was Shiraz, and who asserted his independence of the temporal power of the Caliph; which was still more essentially curtailed by his brother, Moaz-ed-dowlah, who directed in Bagdad the declining empire of the Caliphate. "Istakhar (Persepolis) is a city neither small nor great, more ancient than any city whatsoever of Pars. The extent of it is about one mile: and the sovereigns of Pars had their dwellings there, and Ardeshir (Artaxerxes) resided in that place." The modern city of Shiraz already extended four miles in length, but was not surrounded by walls. "After that is Siraf, about as large as Shiraz. Here are many wealthy men, such as merchants, and others, who expend 30,000 diqars in the building of their houses. There are not any trees immediately about Siraf. There is a mountain on the east of the city; this affords fruits and water for the town. I myself saw at Siraf several persons who possessed 4,000,000 dinars, and there were some who had still more; and their clothes were like those of hired labourers. But the people of Cazerun and Befa," (thought by Major Rennell to be Pasagarda, founded by Cyrus), "traffic on shore;

shore; and they derive their fortunes from this kind of commerce; they are persevering and patient in the acquisition of riches; and the men of Pars, wheresoever they go, are powerful and wealthy." In the days of our author, the religion of the Magi was still extremely prevalent in Pars; every district and town had a fire temple; "and there are not in any country of Islam so many Guebres as in the land of Pars, which has been their capital or chief residence." The nomadic tribes of Curds were formidable from their numbers and their courage. "This people amount," says our author, "to near 500,000 families;" (we presume, within the province of Pars); "summer and winter they pass on the feeding or pasture lands. It is said that their race is originally Arabian." The distance between Shiraz and Siraf is called in one passage 5, and in another 60 farsang; the latter must be the distance intended.

Carmania was about this time conquered by the Emir al Omra Moaz-ed-dowlah; it is represented as an unhealthy country, intersected by mountains which afforded a shelter to banditti, and surrounded on every side by sterile deserts. Of these mountains which extended into the neighbouring province of Mecran (Gedrosia), the Afghan tribes of Cutch and Baluch had already taken possession, who spoke a peculiar language, and in their barbarous manners and predatory habits resembled the tribes of the Arabian deserts. Of this province the capital is called Kir, but we presume it should be Kiz. "It is as large as Multan, and has a good harbour; it has many date trees." These districts are very imperfectly known at present. The territory called Sewec in our maps, is named by our author, "Nedeha; the chief town of this district is

Candabil, a place of much commerce. The men of this town resemble those of the desert; they have houses constructed of reeds, along the banks of the river Mahran, as far as the borders of Multan, and to the sea side. Turan is a little district, with many small villages and hamlets belonging to it. Ahmed ben Mamer possesses them, and the Kootba is read in the Caliph's name. The town in which he resides is a considerable place, well supplied with provisions, and abounding in fruits; it is never subject to cold weather." The town here alluded to is named by our author Kefdan; whether this be the Kozdar or Charzan of Major Rennell, we cannot take upon us to affirm; in either case, the distance of five farsang between it and Candabil, as stated by Ebn Haukal, implies either a great inaccuracy on the part of that writer, or a notable defect in our geographical information.

Armenia, Aran and Azerbaijan (Media), are classed together by our author; they comprehended generally the countries between the Euxine and Caspian seas. Of Azerbaijan the principal city was Ardebil, a pleasant and plentiful place, with extensive suburbs. Of Aran, Berda is the capital, "a populous and flourishing city, with cultivated lands and much fruit. After Rai and Isfah there is not in Irac or Khorasan, a city more large, more beautiful or pleasant than Burda. For one day's journey the whole country is laid out in gardens and orchards." Burda is situated near Kur (Cyrus.) "Derbend is a city built on the shore of the sea, on two banks of a bay, with two walls constructed so as to render the navigation of ships more convenient and safe: and a chain is drawn across the entrance, that ships may not enter or sail out without permission. It is larger than Ardebil, with many

many fields and meadows, and cultivated lands. It is said that a mountain, which is close to Derbend, contains above seventy different tribes, who have each a peculiar dialect, and understand not one the language of another." Armenia comprehended the greatest part of the ancient Parthia; and its capital, which is said to be larger than Ardebil, is called by our author Dinl. "There are great numbers of Christians and Jews here; and the churches are interspersed among the mosques. Here they manufacture fine hangings and carpets, and make the beautiful colour called kermes. I have heard that this kermes is a certain worm." On this passage Sir William Ouseley remarks, that "the Persian dictionary informs us, that kermes is the name of a substance with which they tinge or dye; and that it is said to be an insect gathered from certain shrubs, and afterwards dried." We wonder it did not occur to the learned translator, that the insect here mentioned was the *vochiné*. It is found in many parts of the Levant, and other southern countries, on a species of oak called the *quercus ilex*, and is therefore called *coccus ilicis* and *coccus arborum*. From its Arabic name of kermes, is derived the English word *crimson*, and the French *cramoisi*.

Irac Agemi, or the Persian Irac, formed a province of the newly erected empire of Buïdes. Hantadan (the ancient Ecbatana) was a considerable town in the tenth century; but Ispahan was the most flourishing of all the cities in this province. The whole is a hilly pastoral country, except from Hamodan to Raï and Com. *Dilman and Taberistan stretched along the shores of the Caspian sea, from Asterabad to the banks of the Araxes. The former province had thrown off the yoke of the Caliph, and its

sovereign resided in Rudbar; but it was soon afterwards reduced by the Buïdes, who reigned in Shiraz. The flourishing cities of Raï and Cazvin were included in this division. "After Bagdad, there is not in the eastern regions any city more flourishing than Raï; here they cultivate the land, and practise husbandry, and traffic for gold and direms. The people of this place are hospitable and polite. Here they manufacture fine linen, cotton and camelots, which are sent to all parts of the world." We must here remark, however, that the word *kirpasi*, which Sir William sometimes translates *fine linen*, signifies mullins.

The Caspian sea is named the sea of Khozr, from a country of that name on its banks. The land of Khozr is manifestly a part of Georgia, for it extends northwards from Derbend to the kingdom of Atl, situated on both sides of the river Atl or Wolga. The people of Khozr were Christians in the tenth century; these also, and Moslems, formed the majority of the inhabitants of Atl; but the king of this country was a Jew. We have frequently been struck with a curious coincidence, of which the late ingenious M. Bailli would not have failed to avail himself, had the *Æt* reached his knowledge. That great philosopher, it is well known, sought for the celebrated Atlantic island in the northern hemisphere; now Atl is the Asiatic name for the river Wolga; and Atlanta signifies, in the Sanscrit language, the extremity of the Wolga. The word Atl, in that language, means bottomless—Whether this name be applied to that river from its great depth, we leave others to determine: nor have we been able to ascertain whether the Wolga or the Cama bears the appellation of Atl, previously to their junction: if the latter, *Atlanta*

Janta will be removed to no great distance from the site conjectured by the ingenious speculatist. The capital of Ebn Haukal's kingdom of Atl, is manifestly Astracan.

Sistan (Saranga) was at this time a province of the Samanian empire: the principal river which washes this fertile district is called Termend, by our author; European geographers term it Hindmeel. "Between Carman and Sistan, there are some considerable buildings, the remains, it is said, of the ancient city called Ram Sheheristan; and they say the river of Sistan runs through this place. The city of Zerenj (Saranga) was built by men originally of Ram Sheher." This passage deserves the consideration of geographers; but when Ebn Haukal tells us that Hulvan, Hamodan, and Raï, are all the same distance from the town of Sava, and that Rokhaj is situated on the road between Bost and Ghazna, we are apt to receive, *cum grano salis*, all his statements of particular distances.

Khorasan (Aria) was also a province of the Samanian empire: at that time the capital was Nisapûr. "It is situated on a level ground, and extends one farfang in every direction. This city is watered by a subterraneous stream, which is conveyed to the fields and gardens, and falls into cisterns and reservoirs without the town. In all the provinces of Khorasan, there is not any city larger than Nisapûr, nor any blessed with a more pure or temperate air. Here they make garments of silk and fine linen, which are in such esteem that they send them to all quarters." Meru and Herat were also towns of great antiquity, population and fame. Balkh, the ancient Bactria, and capital of Lohorasp, was still a large and flourishing city.

Maveralneh (Transoxania) extends from the northern banks of the Jihun (Oxus) to the river of Chaj (Jaxartes.) The former river has its source near Badakhsan, amongst mountains celebrated for the production of valuable rubies, and, after being joined by innumerable streams, marks the confines of Transoxania and Bactria, and discharges itself into the sea of Khwarezm, (the lake of Aral.) The country of that name includes both sides of the lake and the southern banks of the lake. The Ghiz, a tribe of Tartars, were scattered over the sterile plains which skirt the Aral on the north. But the vale watered by the Soghd is celebrated for its fertility and beauty by writers of all descriptions. Ebn Haukal, who had visited it in person, gives it the preference to all the countries he has described; and if we may credit his testimony, the probity, the hospitality, and the courage of its inhabitants, were as conspicuous as the delightfulness of their abode. Bokhara and Samarkand, two cities of great antiquity and splendour, were situated on the banks of the Soghd, and in the centre of the valley; villas and orchards, woods and streams, occupied and adorned the whole of the valley. "The walls and buildings, and cultivated plains of Bokhara, extend above 13 farfang by 12 farfang," (the farfang is 4 miles); "and the Soghd, for 12 days journey, is all a delightful country, affording fine prospects, and full of gardens, and orchards, and villages, corn-fields and villas, and running streams, reservoirs, and fountains, both on the right hand and on the left."

"In all Maveralneh, or Khorasan, there is not any place more populous and flourishing than Bokhara. The river of Soghd runs through it, and

and passes on to the mills and meadows. On this river are situated near two thousand villas and gardens." In this city, Nuhben Nafer Samani reigned in the middle of the tenth century; his dominion extended over Maveralnehr, Khorasan, Khwarezm, and Sistan; but his reign was turbulent, and disturbed by various insurrections. Samarcand was frequently the capital of Maveralnehr; "it is situated on the southern side of the river of Soghd. There is running water through the streets and bazars of Samarcand. The city is surrounded by a deep ditch, and a dyke, by which water is conveyed. The most flourishing and populous quarter is that where there is the fountain Arziz, and the shops of the bazar in this place are very numerous; for many legacies and gifts have been appropriated to the buildings about this fountain, which are in the charge of Guebers, or fire-worshippers, who watch winter and summer. The government palace is in the castle, and the citadel is near the river of Soghd; and the walls of these fortifications are about two farfang in extent. There are many villas and orchards, and very few of the palaces are without gardens; so that if a person should go to the castle, and look around, he would find that the villas and palaces were covered as it were with trees; and even the streets and shops, and banks of the streams, are all planted with trees.

We have now completed our design, of laying before our readers a concise review of the empire of Islam in the middle of the tenth century; and have conducted our readers from the streights of Gibraltar to the confines of Taftary. A few cursory remarks remain to complete our task.

The author of this work says, "I saw a gate, at Samarcand, of which

the front was covered with iron; and there was written on it, in the Hameri language (a dialect of the Arabic), that "Senaa is distant from Samarcand a thousand farfang;" and the people preserved the explanation of this writing in hereditary tradition. After that I had been at Samarcand, a tumult or insurrection happened; and this gate was burnt, and the inscription mislaid or destroyed. Afterwards Abu Mozafer Mohamed, ben Nasir, ben Ahmed, ben Ased, caused the gate to be again constructed of iron, but the writing was lost."

From this passage the best conjecture may be drawn respecting the age of Ebn Haukal; for Nasir, the father of Abu Mozafer, died in the year 890, and, allowing 50 years more for the life of his son, it is evident that our author's visit to Samarcand must have been anterior to the year 920. We at first hesitated to admit Sir William's date, from observing that the Samanian dynasty is spoken of as extinguished in various passages: "They resided in Bokhara; Maveralnehr was under their jurisdiction:" But the preterite tense, we conclude, is here used by the Persian commentator, whilst Ebn Haukal probably spoke in the present.

All the Persian historians agree, that the city of Samarcand received its name from an Arabian prince named Samar, who conquered Transoxania. To ascertain this fact, is both curious and important in an historical point of view; the testimony of Ebn Haukal to the inscription and tradition, in a great measure confirms the reality of an Arabian invasion. In the Appendix, Sir William Ouseley has inserted an extract from the Tarikh Tabari, which relates the stratagem adopted by Samar to get possession of the place; and mentions the change of
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name to Samar-cand, which signifies, in the Tartar language, the city of Samar; before this event, says Tabari, it was called Chin, and inhabited by Chinese. The date of this conquest is assigned by Sir William, on the same authority, to the beginning of the 6th century, or more accurately to the year 520; this being the year when Cobad, the king of Persia, was defeated and put to death by Samar, who is said, by Tabari, to be the nephew of the Taba, or king of Arabia Felix.

The whole of the circumstances related by Tabari relative to this Arabian conquest, are, in our apprehension, inconsistent with fact and probability; and the expedition of Samar must have happened, if it happened at all, at least 600 years before the period assigned by that historian. As the fact is of some historical importance, we will submit the grounds on which our opinion is founded. 1st, Although the period is not an obscure one, no historian, Persian or Greek, that we are acquainted with, mentions the defeat and death of Cobad by an Arabian army; nor does it appear that his son, the Chosroes Nushirvan, had those invaders to expel on his accession to the throne. 2d, Khondemir relates that Samar, a very powerful monarch of Arabia Felix, pushed his conquests in the East as far as the vale of Soghd; that he destroyed the cities of that quarter, but built a new one, in a situation which pleased him, and which was called from him Samarcand. The same author mentions in his geographical treatise, that this event happened in the time of the kings of Tuarif, or of Alexander's successors. Hamzeh ben Hussain Isfahani states, that he had ascertained from a history of the kings of Yemen, that Amru ben Toba, the 8th in succession from Samar, was contemporary with Shapor, son of Ardehir Babegan,

which brings us to the year 240, and corresponds with the era of Khordemir, by placing the reign of Samar in the time of Alexander's successors. We therefore think ourselves warranted in placing the expedition of Samar after the expulsion of the Greeks, and before any powerful empire had risen on its ruins. 3d, It is historically certain, that the dynasty of Tobas was extinct, and the kingdom of Arabia Felix became a province of Abyssinia, before the beginning of the 6th century; for the Emperor Justin applied, in 522, to the king of Abyssinia, to put a stop to the outrages committed against the Christians by Phineas the Jew, who ruled in Najira. In conformity to this application, that prince sent orders to Abraha, the Abyssinian governor of Yemen, who attacked and expelled the Jews of Najira, and Phineas, whom Khondemir calls Duneas. This transaction rests on the most irrefragable basis, being related by the historians of the Greek, Abyssinian and Persian empires.

The translator speaks of mines of sal-ammoniac and of brass, which are found in Fergana; but it is well known that these are artificial preparations, and never found in a native state. The first was formerly imported from Egypt, where it is procured by sublimation from soot produced by burning the dung of camels; the latter is obtained by combining copper with about one-third of its weight of zinc. Mineral alkali and copper are, in all probability, the substances found in the mines of Fergana.

Notwithstanding the criticisms we have hazarded on this work, the execution, on the whole, does great credit to Sir William Ouseley; and we have no doubt that the Public will impatiently expect the notes and elucidations he has collected with such laborious research. With

If its inaccuracies, the Geography of Ebn Haukal will prove materially useful to future geographers; and had not his *love of wisdom, religion, &c.* induced him to omit

a description of the interior of Africa, and eastern parts of Asia, his work might have proved still more interesting.

The Oriental Collections; consisting of Original Essays and Dissertations, Translations, and Miscellaneous Papers, illustrating the History and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Asia. Vol. III. Numbers 1st and 2d.—1to. pp. 303, DEBRET, 1800.

We shall advert to the contents of these numbers in the order they occur in the publication before us.

“The Oriental Emigration of the Hibernian Druids proved from their knowledge in Astronomy, collated with that of the Indians and Chaldeans, from Fragments of Irish Manuscripts: By Lieutenant General Vallancy, L. L. D. F. R. S. M. R. I. A. &c. continued from Vol. II, No. 4, p. 347.” As the first parts of this learned disquisition were before the public some time previous to the period at which our work commenced, it would be inconsistent with our plan to recur to them; and it were uncandid to deliver an opinion of the merits of the whole, from the partial view afforded by the portion contained in this number of the Oriental Collections. We collect from one passage, that the object of the writer is to adduce proofs in confirmation of the hypothesis thus stated by Mr. Maurice: “The sum, therefore, of my remarks is, that the great outline of the Brahman creed of faith, consisting of an heterogeneous mixture of the principles of true and false religion, were formed in the school of Chaldaea before they left Shinar: that they were divided into many sects, bearing the name of Brahma, Vishnu, Siva, and Buddha; and that Ti-

bet, the highest and most northern region of India, was peopled with Brahmans of the sect of the last mentioned holy personage, who appears from indubitable evidence to be the Mercury of the West: that these priests spread themselves through the Northern regions of Asia, even to Siberia itself; and, gradually mingling with the great body of the Celtic tribes, who pursued their journey to the extremity of Europe, finally established the Druid, that is, Brahman system of superstition in ancient Britain.—

“This,” adds the author, “I contend, was the first oriental colony settled in these islands.” The astronomical knowledge of the Indians, Chaldeans and Irish, is not treated of in this portion of the essay: in the room of it, there is substituted a great variety of words extracted from different oriental languages, and which bear, *in General Vallancy’s opinion!* some analogy to Irish words of a similar, or not very remote signification!

“Description of the Garden of Irim—translated from the Tohfet ul Mujalis, by Jonathan Scott, Esq.” Oriental fable relates, that Shedad, king of Yemen, (whose capital, however, was Damascus) determined to prepare a garden which should surpass Paradise in beauty: the trees were of gold and

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and silver ; the earth strewed with mulk and amber ; and the most beautiful slaves wandered through the avenues. Shedad hastened to enjoy the delightful scene, when the angel of death arrested his progress, as he entered the gate of this terrestrial elysium.

“ Sanscrit Roll.”—This appears without a translation ; but the latter may possibly be contained in a preceding number, of which the present is a continuation.

“ Introduction to the Masnavi of Gelaled’din Rûmî.”—This paper merely supplies the original Persian of the beautiful commencement of Gelaled’din’s poem, elegantly translated by Sir William Jones, in the Asiatic Researches.

“ Catalogue of the Arabic, Persian and Turkish Manuscripts, preserved in the British Museum ; by William Ouseley, Esq. continued from Vol. II.” This catalogue may prove extremely useful to oriental scholars. It is to be lamented that the plan of a periodical publication scarcely admitted of its being inserted entire, in one number.

“ Mots d’ancien Egyptien qui se trouvent inserits sur une Antiquité de Bronze de la Collection du Rev. Thomas Coxe, et dont l’empreinte, se voit Oriental Collections, Tom. I. No. 4, p. 324. Expliqué par M. l’Abbé Caperan. Continued from Vol. II. p. 418.”—This paper is learned, ingenious, and fanciful. But we do not presume to hazard any observations upon it, for the reason assigned in treating of General Vallancey’s disquisition, viz. an apprehension of representing what, without perusing the whole, it were impossible completely to understand.

“ Explanation of a Passage in Hafiz, by William Ouseley, Esq.” An allusion of the poet to a love-

tale of Beizun, or Persian hero, confined by Afrasiab, king of the Tartars, and released by Rustum, together with the fair Manizeh, daughter of that monarch, of whom Beizun was enamoured, is explained by the aid of a Persian commentator.

“ Chinese Dialogue, from a Manuscript of the late Dr. Hyde, of Oxford, preserved in the British Museum.”—The Chinese is here placed opposite to the Latin ; the three speakers have European names, Hermes, John, and Mary. We collect from it that, previously to the dialogue, Hermes had breakfasted, John had gone without his breakfast, and that Mary was justly offended at John’s tardiness in returning from school. *Vox et preterea nihil.*

“ An Account of an original Asiatic Map of the World, by W. Ouseley, Esq.”—This map is here exhibited from a manuscript in the collection of Sir Robert Chambers, and betrays the extreme want of geographic knowledge in the person who constructed it. It is manifestly of very modern date.

“ Two Passages, from the Bostan of Sadi : translated by George Swinton, Esq.”—The first contains some manly admonitions to princes ; the second relates to an anecdote of Sultan Togrul, who, perceiving an Indian sentinel shivering in the open air during an extreme cold night, retired with an intention of sending him his pelisse ; but, meeting with a favourite slave in the women’s apartments, totally forgot his promise, and thus aggravated the poor sentinel’s misery by disappointment. This incident furnishes the poet with many moral reflections.

“ Alphabet of Corea, extracted from a Japanese book, and explained by Dr. Hager of Vienna.”—“ Chao-sien in Chinese, and Tjo-

fin in Japanese, is a peninsula to the east of China, and to the west of Japan, better known in Europe under the name of Corea." The Japanese work from which this alphabet is extracted, is in the possession of Mr. Titsingh, "the last Dutch ambassador to the Court of Pe-king, who twice visited Japan from Batavia, and brought this book, with other Japanese works, from Jeddo, the capital of that kingdom, where it was presented to him by the author himself, called Kattragwa Hozuw, one of the physicians to the present Emperor of Japan." Dr. Hager informs us, that the alphabet of Corea "is syllabic, like the Siamese, the Birmanic, and other alphabets of Asia, or like the Axumitic and Amharic of Africa; the difference, however, is, that the same consonant has, through all the five vowels (which they use like the Europeans), a quite different figure. Thus *Fa* is totally different from *Fe*, *Fe* from *Fi*, *Ka* from *Ke*, *Ki* from *Ki*, &c.; which is not the case, for instance, in the Devanagari, or in the Habessinian alphabet, where the same letter is kept; and a small variation only shews the vowel annexed to be either *a*, or *e*, or *i*, &c." It is written perpendicularly, and from the right to the left, "and consists of 47 letters, or rather characters, for the letters themselves are but 14, nine consonants and five vowels; the same consonant being, as I have said, through all the five vowels, another character or figure." It would have been satisfactory to have stated, whether these explanations were derived from the inquiries made by Mr. Titsingh when in Japan, or whether they are the conjectures of Dr. Hager. We presume this gentleman does not understand Japanese; and although his inferences from an in-

spection of the character are entitled to respect, they rest upon a very different foundation from positive information.

"A General Catalogue of Sanscrit Manuscripts," exhibits the names of the most common Sanscrit books, and the number of verses contained in each.

"A Persian Ode of Khakani, translated by Jonathan Scott, Esq.;" and "a Persian Sonnet from the Dewan of Rafia'addeen, translated by W. Ouseley, Esq.;" convey the literal meaning, without the beauty of these charming compositions.

"A Persian Ode, by Hafiz," and "a Persian Ode by Neamat Khan Ali," not translated.

Having now laid before our readers some account of the first number of the third volume of this interesting publication, we proceed to analyse the contents of the second.

General Vallancy's paper is in this number brought to a conclusion; this portion, like the former, is only occupied in etymological discussions, and we have sought in vain for that collation of astronomical knowledge, promised by the General in his title.

"Ode of Hafiz, translated by Jonathan Scott, Esq."—Although these translations convey to an English reader no adequate idea of the rapturous effusions of the poet of Shiraz, yet they must prove useful to the Persian student. Our observations must not be considered as any disparagement to the talents of the translators. These Odes are short, and polished in the highest degree; the beauty frequently consists in a felicity of expression which it were difficult to render in another language; and the glowing diction of the original becomes turgid or hyperbolic in the cold atmosphere of a prose version.

"Geographical Extracts, from the

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the Persian Manuscript, intitled *Nozhat al Coloab*, translated by Sir William Ouseley, Knt. I.L. D."

— This paper contains the route from Sarkhes, by way of Bulkh, to the river Jihun, the boundary of Iran; it is a mere itinerary, mentioning only the distances.

" Letter from the Rev. Dr. Hales to Sir William Ouseley, on *Egyptian Chronology*." This is by far the most curious paper in the collection; we regret that its recent publication precludes us from investigating the important hypothesis it suggests.

" In a precious, but obscure fragment of Manetho's *Egyptiaca*, preserved by Josephus, in his controversy with Appion," Dr. Hales finds it stated, " that in ancient times Egypt, in the reign of Timalos, was invaded and subdued by a barbarous race, emigrating from the East, whom Manetho calls *Shepherd Kings*, who grievously oppressed the natives for 511 years, and were at length expelled by the Egyptian princes Mithragmuthen and his son Thammosis, through the Desert to Palestine, where they built Jerusalem. Of this Shepherd dynasty, Manetho has given the reigns only of six kings, amounting to 260 years; leaving a chasm for the rest of 251 years, to complete the whole term of 511 years; affording a strong presumption that there were no more of this dynasty, and that the chasm is to be filled up by 256 years, the interval between their expulsion and the arrival of Jacob's family in Egypt, where they spent 215 years in bondage, and became the Hyklos of Manetho, who departed under the conduct of Moles (the Heliopolitan priest Olistipa of Manetho), thro' the Desert to Palestine, and built Jerusalem in reality; and from their bondage were called, in the vulgar Egyptian, *Hyklos*, 'Shepherd Captives.' Manetho himself, admitting the distinction of the two Shepherd races, whom he has inadvertently, or negligently confounded; the expulsion of the one, and the exode of the other, being to the same quarter; the Yklos settling along the sea-coast of Palestine, (or, in Sanscrit, *Palestan*, 'Shepherd Land;') the Hyklos, in the land of Canaan, adjoining. Accordingly, asfixing the date of the exode of the Israelites, B. C. 1649 (according to my

emendation), the whole period is thus filled up:

I. <i>Yklos</i> , Shepherd Kings.			
	Reign.		B. C.
1. Salatis,	19	-	2160
2. Baon,	44	-	2141
3. Apachoes,	36	-	2097
4. Akephus,	61	-	2060
5. Janias,	50	-	1999
6. Affis,	49	-	1949
259			

II. <i>Egyptian Kings</i> .			
7. Thammosis, &c. and			
expulsion of Yklos,	36	-	1903
Arrival of the Hyklos,	215	-	1864
—			
Their Exode	511	-	1649

" And Wilford notices the invasion of Egypt in ancient times, from the *Maha Calpa*, which mentions the names of three of the Hindu princes, Tamo Vata, Bahya Vata (who is plainly the Baon of Manetho), and Rucma Vata, or Apachues; which last being possessed of great wealth, ruled three mountains, called Rucm-adu, Raju-adu, and Reim-adu, or the mount of gold, of silver, and of gems, *i. e.* the three great pyramids coated with yellow, white and spotted polished marble. These pyramids were consecrated to *Parahm Devi* (the goddess of the lotos, or white water lily), called *Parahm*, in her creative power, from the Hebrew *parah*, 'create'; whence pyramid; (by the same analogy that Lachet derives the Egyptian high priests, *Piromos*, from *Brama*, signifying Brahmins.)"

We must remark, that the first etymology is erroneous; the goddess derives the name of *Paramesti* from *para-mesti*, two Sanscrit words, signifying the chief goddess.

" The first pyramid, therefore, was begun about B. C. 2006; and as the preparing the stones in the Arabian quarries, building the bridge to transport them across the Nile, and erecting the pyramid, employed thirty-two years and six months, according to Herodotus; it was finished about B. C. 2062. The two other great pyramids were probably built during the long reigns of Apophes and Janias, the expulsion of the Yklos, about B. C. 1955. The Egyptian priests falsely ascribed the building of the two great pyramids to two Egyptian kings, Cheops and Cephrens, from national vanity, or to conceal their slavery; they reigned long

long after, about B. C. 1084, and B. C. 1034. But truer tradition, as Herodotus relates, always ascribed them to Phylæon, 'a shepherd, who kept his cattle there. But Pali is 'a shepherd' in Sanscrit, and Palita 'a herdsman' in the modern language of Hindustan."

"Man and Woman of Jesso."

This engraving is taken from the same Japanese work from which the Corea alphabet was extracted. It represents a woman suckling a young bear.—The Abbé Caperan's explanation of the Egyptian inscription, and the catalogue of Sanscrit manuscripts, are continued from the last number.

"Anecdotes of Arabian and Persian History, extracted from the ancient Chronicle of Al Tabari, and translated by Sir W. Ouseley, Knt. LL. D."—Tabari died in 922, and in 961 his work was translated into Persian. This writer is cited by Mr. Ockley "the Livy of the Arabians, the very parent of their history." From the chronicle of that writer, Sir William Ouseley has translated an "Account of the manner of Cobad's death." That prince had embraced the religious dogmas of the impostor Mazdak; "and, having devoted himself to a life of abstinence and piety, he shed not any blood; neither did he put any person to death, nor make war on any one." Harath, who governed a part of Syria, encouraged by the amnesty he had too easily obtained for his hostile conduct, instigated the Toba, or King of Arabia Felix, to invade Persia, by representing the unwarlike character of its sovereign.—These representations produced their desired effect.

"The Toba immediately assembled a considerable army, and set out, and arrived at the banks of the Euphrates: he could not, on account of the multiplicity of his troops, make Hira his halting place; he proceeded to the village named Nugeh, one of the villages of Cusa, and

he caused a canal to be cut from the Euphrates to Hira. He halted at Nugeh. The Toba had a nephew (the son of his brother), named Samar; him he sent, with 300,000 men, to make war on Cobad. But Cobad fled in confusion, and escaped to Rai. Samar pursued him, and took him at Rai; and put him to death, and wrote an account of this to the Toba."

The defeat and death of Cobad being connected with the conquest of Samarcand, as related by Tabari, we had occasion, in reviewing Ebn Haukal's geography, to express our suspicions of this passage. These suspicions are now fully confirmed by Sir William Ouseley, the translator, who observes, that the copy of Tabari, whence this passage is extracted, "differs not only from Mirkhond, Khondemir, and other Persian historians, in the relation of Cobad's death, but, in many respects, from the two other copies which I have consulted of the same work." As the reign of Cobad, and of his son Nushirwan, constitute an important period in Persian history, we refer our readers to our review of Ebn Haukal, where we have proved that the race of Tobas was extinct before the era of Cobad's death; that the conquest of Samarcand took place much earlier; and that no Persian historian (Tabari excepted) mentions the defeat of Cobad by an Arabian army, and his being put to death by the conqueror. In addition to this we may observe, that Procopius and other Greek writers are equally hostile to the testimony of Tabari in this particular, and that John Malala has ascertained that Cobad, whom he terms Cabades, sickened the 8th, and died the 19th September, 581, after a reign of forty-three years and three months.

"Extracts from the Persian Romance, intitled Shah Nama, Nehr, or the Book of Kings, in prose, translated by Sir William Ouseley."

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The learned translator terms this work a prose abridgment of the great heroic poem of Ferdusi. This term is most assuredly incorrect; for so far from being an abridgment of Ferdusi, the author commences in direct contradiction to the poet, by asserting that "it is related by ancient historians, that the first whom the Almighty created was Caïmeras, and to him was given the sovereign dominion of this world." We insert a literal translation of the passage of Ferdusi in support of our observations, from which it will appear that Ferdusi does not consider Caïmeras as the first man, but as the first king.

3d verse. Who first assumed the crown of empire? The event is far removed from memory:

4th, Unless by tradition from father to son; by which means it has been transmitted to us.

5th, Who first introduced the word dominion? Whence sprang inequality of condition?

6th, The assiduous explorer of past events, contained in Pehlevan records.

7th, Assures us that Caïmeras was the first who assumed the crown and throne, and was a king.

8th, When the sun entered the sign Aries, the earth was adorned with a thousand beauties.

9th, Such was the genial heat he diffused, that the world appeared renovated.

10th, Sung the earth waddled to a new lord! He first established himself in the mountains.

11th, The rude cliffs first beheld the insignia of royalty. He clothed his followers in tyger's skins.

12th, Whence mankind are said to have derived raiment and food from his bounty.

We may observe that Sir William Ouseley is only incorrect in stating the work to be an abridgment of Ferdusi; for the ancient Magi of Persia did consider Caïmeras as the first man, though the tradition be rejected by the poet.

On the other hand, the Moslems, who have taken very singular liber-

ties with the ancient records of the nations they conquered, in order to reconcile them with the patriarchal history, assert that the real name of Caïmeras was Ghilshah, and that he was the son of Saem, a grandson of Noah.

Caïmeras had a son named Siamuc, who fell in an engagement with the Dives; his grandson, named Husheng, revenged the death of his father, and succeeded to the throne of Persia, on the death of Caïmeras.

*The reign of HUSHENG, the son of SIAMUC,
(forty years.)*

"Thus it is related, that after Caïmeras, his grandson Husheng sat in his place on the royal throne, and placed the imperial diadem on his head, saying, 'my dominion is spread forth over the seven regions of the universe, and every place acknowledges my sovereignty.' In the forty years of his reign Husheng devised many excellent institutions, and the world flourished under his upright and liberal sway. He was the first who discovered precious stones, and struck fire from the hard flint; he introduced the art of working metals, and invented the saw and axe; he formed canals of water, and instructed men in the tilling of their fields and other arts of agriculture."

His reign lasted forty years. Husheng was succeeded by his son Tamuras, named Div-bund, from his constant wars and numerous victories over these genii. His son Gemshid reigned 700 years. He divided the nation into four casts, similar in their occupations to the four great Hindu casts; the first were priests, the second warriors, the third husbandmen, and the fourth artizans. These probably continued till the doctrine of Zoroaster levelled all distinctions; as the religion of Buddha has obliterated the same distinctions in more eastern regions. The court of Gemshid far surpassed in magnificence what had hitherto appeared; but, after ruling the world with great reputa-

On and wisdom for 500 years, he became, says this prose narrative, intoxicated with pride, "the Lord in his anger withdrew from him the celestial light; and having thus forfeited the Almighty's favour and protection, the soldiers and all the other Persians began to hold their sovereign in contempt, and at length drove him from the city. Thus suffering under the just anger of the Lord, king Gemshed wandered a solitary and miserable wretch through forests and mountains for an hundred years, not finding any where a place of rest."

This event also is very differently related by Ferdusi, who says, that when the pride of Gemshed had alienated the affections of his subjects, many persons of high rank retired into Arabia, where they instigated Zohac, the king of that country, to invade Persia;—that on the approach of Zohac with a powerful army, Gemshed, perceiving himself deserted by his soldiers, took flight, and was not seen again

till a hundred years had elapsed. This discrepancy affords a further proof that the Shah Nama Nefr is not an abridgment of Ferdusi's heroic poem.

"Extracts from the Description of Persia; by Raphael du Mans." We have perceived nothing that requires observation, nor claims insertion.

"Poems in the Turki dialect." These verses are not translated; the editor informs us, that they are the composition of Abdulaziz Khan, who reigned over Transoxania, and died in A. D. 1650. The language is above half Persian.

"Extracts from the Journal of an anonymous Traveller in the vicinity of Smyrna, preserved in the British Museum. Harl. MSS. No. 7021." In this, and the succeeding articles, which consist of Persian odes, unaccompanied with translations, we perceive nothing to which we find it necessary to call the attention of our readers.

SYMES'S Embassy to the Kingdom of Awa, and TURNER'S Embassy to Tibet.

These interesting works having been already reviewed in all the monthly publications, we conceive it will be most satisfactory to the subscribers of them, as well as to the public, to reserve our account of them for our next Register; more especially as so full an analysis of their contents is conformable to the nature of our plan, and as their own novelty and importance demand, would increase the present volume to a size much beyond that to which we have found it necessary to confine it. We shall therefore beg leave to call the attention of our readers, next year, to an ample review of these Embassies, interspersed with such remarks and elucidations as the different subjects on which they treat may suggest and require.

* A review of Colonel Beaumont's Account of the late War in the Myfore, we must also postpone until next year.

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